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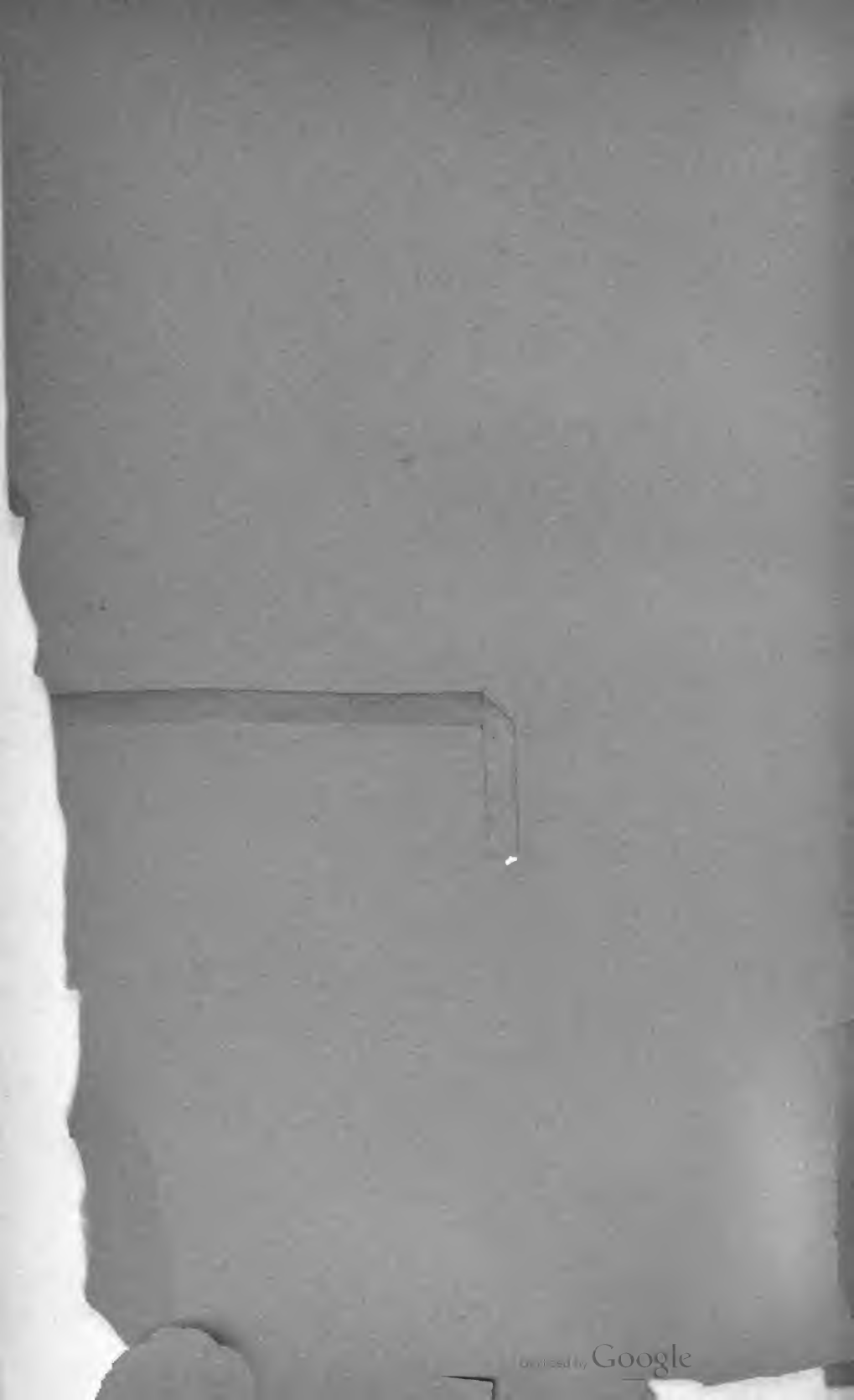
FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
New York Juvenile Asylum
TO THE
LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE
AND TO THE
MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.



FOR THE YEAR 1899.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE APRIL 6, 1900.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1900.





New York Juvenile Asylum, 1900.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Juvenile Asylum

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE

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AND TO THE

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.



FOR THE YEAR 1899.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Plan of Buildings	5
Location, Buildings and Grounds	6
Circular	7
Officers and Directors	8
Standing Committees	9
Honorary Members	10
Officers of Asylum	11
" House of Reception	12
Annual Report of Directors	13
" " Treasurer	19
" " Superintendent	20
" " Principal	26
" " Physician	29
" " Dentist	30
" " Superintendent of the House of Reception	31
" " Physician of the House of Reception	34
" " Visitor	36
" " Apprenticing Agent	40
Appendix A	49
Appendix B	56
TABLES :	
1.—Commitments	63
2.—Manner of Commitment	64
3.—Ages When Committed	65
4.—Habits When Committed	66
5.—Education Previous to Commitment	67
6.—Whether Parents are Living	68
7.—Habits of Parents	69
8.—Nativity of Children :	
United States	70
Foreign Countries	71
9.—Discharges	72
10.—Percentages of Admissions	73
List of Directors	74
Donations for 1899	77
Form of Bequest	77

Location, Buildings and Grounds.

The New York Juvenile Asylum consists of the Asylum proper and its two branches—the House of Reception and the Western Agency.

The Asylum, which has accommodation for one thousand children, is situated at 176th Street and Amsterdam (10th) Avenue, near the upper end of Manhattan Island, on Washington Heights, and not far from High Bridge. The location is one of the finest on the island, commanding a view of the Hudson River and Palisades for many miles, Harlem River and Long Island Sound, and the whole country for miles around.

The Asylum grounds contain somewhat less than twelve acres, extending from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway, and are enclosed by a substantial stone wall and picket fence. On the part adjoining Amsterdam Avenue is a fine Oak Grove of four acres and a double cottage for the use of employees. The buildings and yards occupy four acres, which form an eminence near the central part of the grounds, and are enclosed on three sides by a brick wall eight feet high. A cut of the buildings, and a plan, showing their extent and the uses to which they are severally devoted, are given on the preceding pages. The Asylum is easily reached by the Elevated Roads to 125th Street, thence by electric cars to Asylum gate.

The House of Reception is at 106 West 27th Street. The office of the Institution is here, where all the children are received and discharged, and meetings of the Committees and the Board are held.

CIRCULAR.

WHAT CHILDREN ARE ADMITTED INTO THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM— HOW IT IS DONE, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

- I.—Truant and disobedient children, and such as require discipline for any cause, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, belonging to the city of New York, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs, are admitted into the Asylum on an order from a city magistrate or a surrender from parents or guardians.
- II.—The courts commit children to the Asylum between the ages of six and sixteen.
- III.—When parents or guardians desire to surrender children, it is only necessary to bring them to the House of Reception and sign the proper form of surrender.
- IV.—Children having no friends to care for them, or whose friends choose to give them up wholly to the care of the Asylum, are provided with homes in the country.
- V.—Children are kept but a few weeks at the House of Reception, and are then sent to the Asylum—One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street—where they remain until finally discharged. While in the Asylum they attend school daily.
- VI.—Children are discharged by the Directors of the Asylum.
- VII.—The terms for which children are detained in the Asylum depends on their improvement and reformation. No uniform time can be fixed for the attainment of these ends, but observation and experience have taught that, in a majority of cases, it should be from one and a half to two years.
- VIII.—Applications for discharge should be made at the office of the House of Reception.
- IX.—In case of the serious illness of a child, its friends are informed of the fact and allowed to visit it.
- X.—While at the House of Reception, children may be visited once a week on any day but Sunday, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.
- XI.—Address letters for the Asylum "Station M," New York. Business letters should be addressed to the House of Reception.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
OF THE
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM
FOR THE YEAR 1900.

PRESIDENT.
MORNAY WILLIAMS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
HORACE E. GARTH, GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.

SECRETARY.
HENRY N. TIFFT.

TREASURER.
HENRY TALMADGE.

DIRECTORS,
WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE, RESPECTIVELY.

JANUARY, 1900.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
HENRY N. TIFFT,
ALFRED E. MARLING,
ORISON B. SMITH,
HENRY E. GREGORY,
RANDOLPH HURRY,
HOWARD TOWNSEND.

JANUARY, 1901.
HENRY TALMADGE,
THERON G. STRONG,
FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
JAMES T. BARROW,
JOSEPH W. HARTLEY,
HENRY D. CHAPIN,
FRANKLIN W. MOULTON,
WILLARD P. BUTLER.

JANUARY, 1902.
ANDREW G. AGNEW,
HORACE E. GARTH,
MORNAY WILLIAMS,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
RICHARD A. DORMAN,
EDMUND DWIGHT, JR.,
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,
ALEXANDER HADDEN.

DIRECTORS EX OFFICIO.

Hon. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor of the City of New York.
Hon. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, President of the Council.
Hon. THOMAS F. WOOD, President of the Board of Aldermen.
Hon. JOHN W. KELLER, President of the Commissioners of Public Charities.
Hon. FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Commissioner of Correction.

Standing Committees

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

HORACE E. GARTH, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,

ANDREW G. AGNEW.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

JAMES T. BARROW, CHAIRMAN.

EDMUND DWIGHT, JR.,

ALFRED E. MARLING.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

RICHARD A. DORMAN, CHAIRMAN.

ALEXANDER HADDEN,

ORISON B. SMITH,

FRANKLIN W. MOULTON.

COMMITTEE ON VISITING.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR., CHAIRMAN.

RANDOLPH HURRY,

ORISON B. SMITH,

HENRY E. GREGORY,

ANDREW H. GREEN,

HENRY D. CHAPIN,

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES AND DISCHARGES.

ALFRED E. MARLING, CHAIRMAN.

HENRY E. GREGORY,

HOWARD TOWNSEND,

JAMES T. BARROW,

ALEXANDER HADDEN,

JOSEPH W. HARTLEY,

EDMUND DWIGHT, JR.,

FRANKLIN W. MOULTON.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, ex officio Chairman.

H. E. GARTH,

EDMUND DWIGHT, JR.,

of Committee on Finance.

of Committee on Visiting.

JAMES T. BARROW,

ALFRED E. MARLING,

of Committee on Buildings and
Repairs.

of Committee on Admissions, Indentures
and Discharges.

R. A. DORMAN,

THERON G. STRONG,

of Committee on Supplies.

ANDREW G. AGNEW.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

BRYAN, JOHN A.

BROWN, WM. HARMAN.

CARTER, PETER.

DAVENPORT, JOHN.

DENNY, THOMAS.

DWIGHT, EDMUND, SR.

GEISSENHAINER, F. W.

GALLAWAY, ROBERT M.

GOODRICH, SAMUEL G.

HILLS, HENRY F.

HOLDEN, DANIEL J.

HUMPHREY, HENRY M.

JOHNSON, JOHN E.

KING, WILLIAM V.

KINGSLEY, EZRA M.

KINGSLEY, WILLIAM M.

LOVELL, LEANDER N.

LAMBERT, WILLIAM.

MILLER, WALTER T.

PLUMMER, JOHN F.

PECK, CHARLES C.

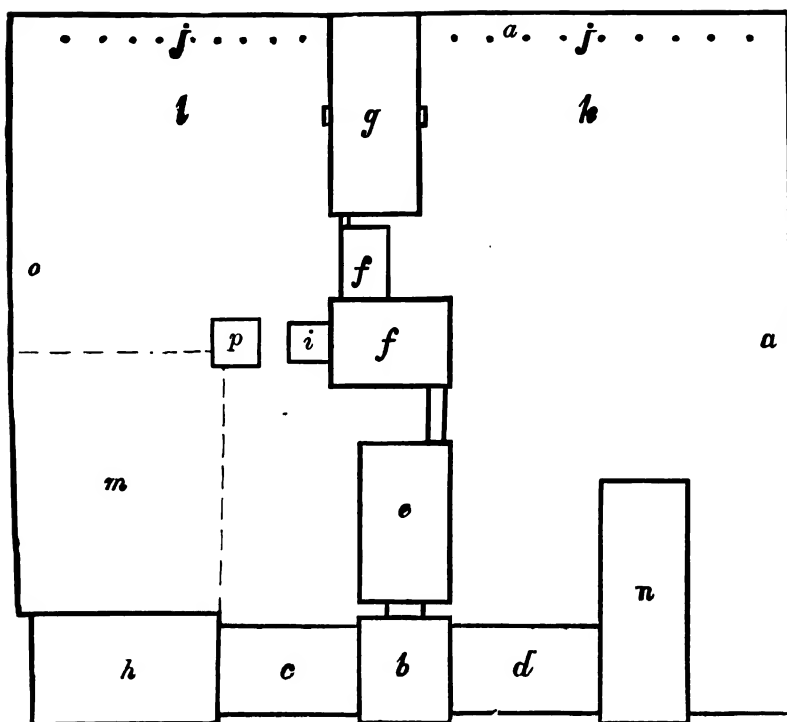
ROBB, J. HAMPDEN.

STOKES, ANSON P.

WHEELOCK, WILLIAM E.

WILLIAMS, LEIGHTON.

WOODHOUSE, LORENZO G.



PLAN OF BUILDINGS.

b. Centre front building, 50x60, containing Reception-rooms, Library, Officers and Teachers' Apartments, and Boys' Ward on fourth floor.

c. West wing, 45x75, containing Girls' Dining-room in the basement, Sewing-room and Teachers' Rooms on first floor, Girls' Ward on second and third floors.

d. East wing, 45x75, containing a Cellar, two Kitchens in the basement, Officers' Dining-room and Teachers' Rooms on first floor, and Boys' Wards on the second and third floors.

e. North wing, 44x83, containing the Boys' Dining-room in the basement, Assembly-room on the first floor, and Boys' Wards on the second and third floors.

ff. School building, 40x66, and wing, 26x35, containing a Cellar, a Laundry and Bakery on first floor, four School-rooms on the second floor and four on the third.

g. Gymnasium building, 42x108, containing a Cellar, a Bath-room and a Play-room on first floor, two School-rooms, a Tailor-shop and Mending-room on the second floor, and the Hospital and Shoe-shop on third floor.

h. Wetmore Hall, 60x94, containing the Girls' Play-rooms and Bath-room in the basement, Kindergarten Class Rooms and Teachers' Rooms on the first floor, Girls' School-rooms and Ward on second floor, and Chapel on third floor.

i. Officers' Laundry and Engine-room in basement.

j. Sheds in Boys' Yards, 200 and 150 feet long and 14 wide.

k. Boys' Play-ground, first division.

l. Boys' Play-ground, second division.

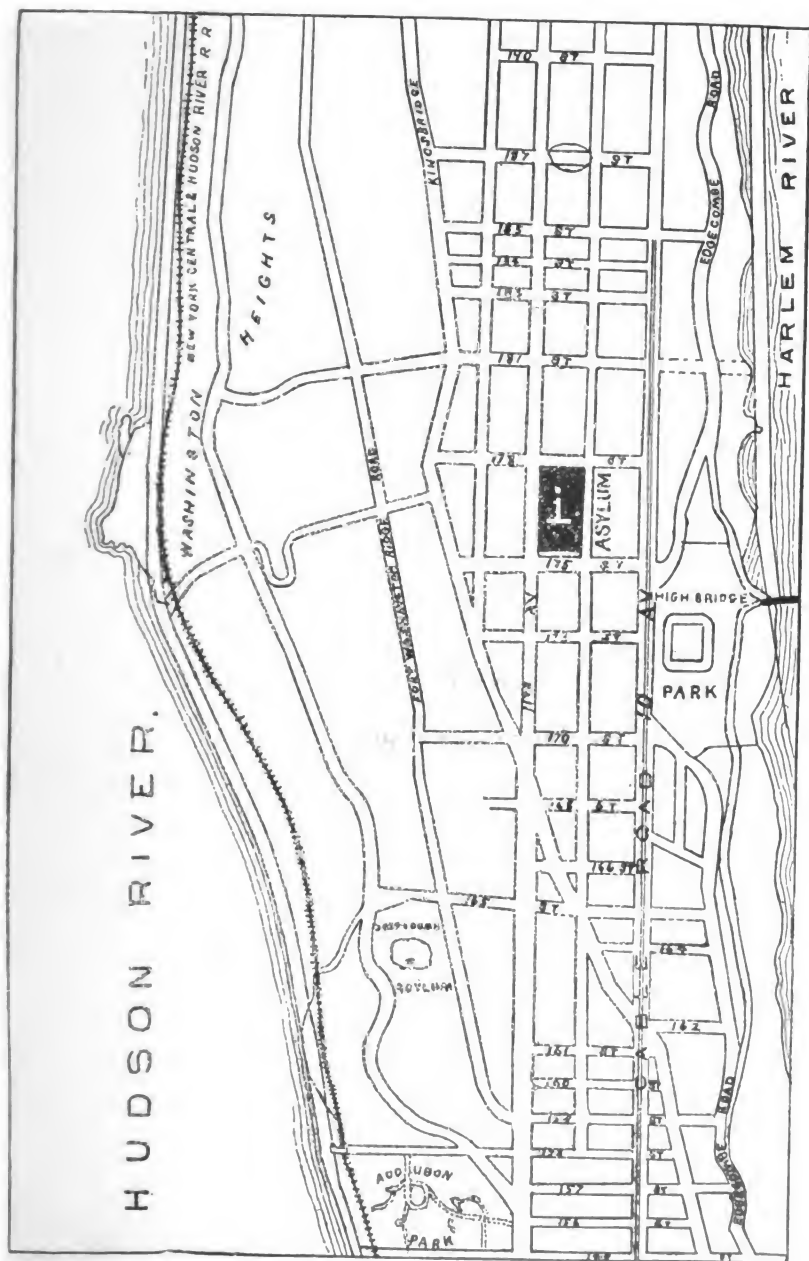
m. Girls' Yard.

n. Building for Primary Boys.

o. Retaining wall surmounted by an iron railing eight feet high.

p. Boiler-house.

The rear buildings e f g are not seen in the cut on the opposite page.



Officers of the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.

SUPERINTENDENT.

CHARLES E. BRUCE, M. D.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

AARON P. GARRABRANT, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

JOHN KLEIN, SECOND ASSISTANT.

CLERK.

MRS. S. C. HICKS.

PRINCIPAL OF GIRLS' SCHOOL.

MISS MARY F. DOWLING.

MUSIC TEACHER.

MISS NELLIE M. CHASE.

TEACHERS.

MISS MARGARET McINTOSH,
MISS ALFREDA BIGELOW,
MISS JANET D. BURNS,
MISS MARY L. GARTLAND,
MISS S. LILLIAN WEBSTER,
MISS ZELLAH E. CHURCHFIELD,
MISS MINNIE E. SWIFT,
MISS CORA A. DAMON,

MISS FANNIE M. BATCHELDER,
MISS LIZZIE A. DUNLAP,
MISS SARAH E. BATCHELLER,
MISS HATTIE E. DEGOLIA,
MISS ANNA R. GREGORY,
MISS IDA J. KIRLEY,
MISS SARAH F. WALSH,
MISS LIZZIE PETHERAM,

MRS. B. D. WISSNER.

KINDERGARTNERS.

MISS MARY W. WALES,

MISS ANNA H. WALES.

MISS E. V. MILES, Matron Girls' Department.

MISS A. HALSEY, Matron Girls' Mending Room.

MISS E. DICK, Matron Boys' Mending Room.

MRS. A. E. HAMMOND, Housekeeper.

MRS. K. C. RAYMOND, Matron Girls' Sewing Room.

MISS M. J. BENNETT, Trained Nurse.

MISS A. S. CLARK, Night Nurse.

MISS H. A. STEWART, Asst. in Tailor Shop.

MRS. O. A. THOMPSON, Night Matron.

SUPERVISORS.

EDWIN F. COLVIN, First Division.	WILLIAM ROHRER, Shoe Shop.
W. F. DENNISTON, Second Division.	E. C. CURTIS, Clothing Room.
JOHN ROHRER, Third Division.	C. C. SAWYER, Tailor Shop.
WILLIAM F. PARR, Printing Class.	

NIGHT SUPERVISORS IN DORMITORIES.

T. H. MELLEDY,	F. S. WHORLOW.
----------------	----------------

E. C. FISHER, Steward.	WALLACE JOHNSON, Baker.
JAMES GANNON, Farmer.	WM. PATTERSON, Asst. Engineer.
J. J. STRASBOURG, Painter.	M. E. PARKER, Asst. Engineer.
CHARLES WATERS, Carpenter.	C. DOMINGE, Gatekeeper.
J. W. DYE, Night Watchman.	

ALFRED M. SPALDING, M. D., Physician.
JOHN W. REMER, D. D. S., Dentist.

Officers of the House of Reception,

106 WEST 27TH STREET.

SUPERINTENDENT.
CHARLES E. BLAUVELT.

CLERK.
JOHN W. STEVENS.

BOYS' OFFICER.
FRANK C. FREEMAN.

ENGINEER.
ANDREW C. JOHNSON.

TEACHER.
MISS ALICE L. HARRINGTON.

VISITOR.
LOUISE A. HUSTED, M. D.

GIRLS' MATRON.
MISS EDNA FERDON.

HOSPITAL NURSE.
MISS KATE E. FIRMIN.

DETAILED POLICE OFFICER.
FREDERICK W. KORNMAN.

PHYSICIAN.
LEROY W. HUBBARD, M. D.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 89.

IN ASSEMBLY,

APRIL 6, 1900.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York
and the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York:*

The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, as required by their Charter, submit their report for the year 1899, being their forty-eighth annual report.

During the year just closed, Mr. Henry M. Humphrey, a director of the institution since the year 1889, after ten years of active and most faithful service, tendered his resignation, which in view of his removal from the city, was reluctantly accepted by his associates. Mr. William B. Taylor, who was elected to the Board in the year 1883, and during almost the whole period of his connection with the Board was a member of the Indenturing Committee and during the greater part of it Secretary of that Committee, died in the month of November last. An appropriate minute prepared by Mr. Joseph W. Hartley, his friend and associate

on the Indenturing Committee and on the Book Committee, of which he was, also, for many years the Secretary, was adopted by the Board, expressing their appreciation of his long and valued services and their sympathy with his family. Neither of the vacancies thus created has as yet been filled.

The statistics of the year are as follows :

Number of children in the asylum January 1, 1899	1,066
Received during the year.....	905
	<hr/>
	1,971
Discharged during the year to friends.	509
Expiration of sentence.	351
Died during the year.....	4
Transferred to other institutions.....	7
Escaped during the year.....	3
Placed out near New York.....	22
Sent to Illinois or Iowa.....	119
Discharged by magistrates.....	81
	<hr/>
	1,096
Remaining January 1, 1900.....	875
Total number since 1851.	34,575
	<hr/> <hr/>

As will be seen by the foregoing statistics, there has been a very large diminution during the past year, and especially during the latter part of it, in the numbers of the children under the care of the institution ; a diminution which the Directors believe should be a source of thankfulness to all who are interested in the children of the poor. As will be seen by a consideration of the tables (printed elsewhere), the falling off in the children has been almost entirely under the head of "Children surrendered for destitution," and the

chief factor in causing the diminution has been the amount of work in the city during the year. In other words, there have not been anything like as many children cast on the care of the asylum, by reason of the incapacity of their parents or guardians to clothe and feed them, as in other years. This diminution is not, of course, entirely due to the increased prosperity in the city and the amount of work afforded to those who are dependent from day to day on their employment, but is also due in some measure to the increased vigilance of the city authorities and of the visitor of the institution in inquiring into the need for a home of those who are presented as applicants for admission on the ground of destitution. The employment of the visitor for the asylum to follow up the cases of children received and discharged was noted quite fully in the last annual report, and the report of Dr. Husted, the visitor so employed, was given for the first time that year; a similar report is appended hereto. As will be seen from that report a very large percentage of the applications made are rejected, and it is believed that the institution protects the public, by its own officers, from the imposition of unworthy cases as charges in the asylum. In addition to our investigations, however, the Department of Charities conducts an investigation of its own and thus there is a double safeguard.

Another matter indicated in the statistical tables and one of very great interest is the change in the character of the children admitted, revealed by a comparison of the statistics of illiteracy and of birth. In the first decade of the institution's history, from the year 1853 to 1862 inclusive, the total number of children entrusted to the care of the institution was 8,307; of these 1,093 were eight years of age or under, being 13 per cent. of the entire number, and 1,616 were fourteen years of age or over, being 19 per cent. of the entire number; 4,256 children, or 51 per cent. of those admitted,

could neither read, write nor cipher, and 2,123, or 32 per cent. of the number admitted, were born in foreign countries. During the years that intervened from 1862 to 1889, inclusive, the numbers of children born in foreign countries greatly diminished, but in the last decade the numbers have very largely increased, and from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, a period during which 7,167 children have been admitted, 2,757 are of foreign birth, or more than 38 per cent. of the entire number, so that in the last decade, as in the first, the institution has become an agency for the assimilation through its schools and workshops of large numbers of the younger immigrants. The other statistics however offer a very great contrast to those of the first decade. The percentage of children eight years of age or under has increased from 13 per cent. in the first decade to 19 per cent. in the last, while the percentage of children of fourteen years of age and over has shrunk from 19 per cent. in the first decade to 18 in the last, but in spite of this difference in the ages of the children admitted, and of the fact that the percentage of foreign children has increased, the percentage of total illiteracy has been reduced from 51 per cent., the percentage of children unable to read, write or cipher, received during the first decade, to 26 per cent., the percentage of those similarly illiterate received in the last decade. By the courtesy of Hon. Thomas Fitchie, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, access has been granted to the statistics of immigration at the port of New York for the years 1896 to 1899; the earlier statistics having been destroyed in the fire at Ellis Island. It appears that from June 30, 1895, to June 30, 1899, four years, 865,586 immigrants arrived at this port, of whom 134,288 were children under the age of fifteen years. During practically the same period, the Juvenile Asylum received 1,318 children of foreign birth, or nearly one per cent. of the total immigration to this port of children. While, of course, it is not probable that all



Buildings from the Rear.

of the children of foreign birth received during that period reached the port of New York in those years, it will be seen at once that this agency is caring for no inconsiderable number of the new arrivals in the country.

The nativity of the children, especially those of foreign birth, also reveals an interesting fact considered in connection with the changes in the life of the city. During the first decade by far the largest percentage of children born abroad came from Ireland, as during those years Ireland was sending its poorest people to this country. To-day Ireland is sending scarcely any children to our institution, but Italy, Russia and Syria are sending large numbers. Up to the year 1889 but four children born in Turkey or Syria had been received; since then upwards of one hundred have entered the institution. Now it is matter of common knowledge that the poorest of the self-supporting class in our city are those engaged in peddling, street vending, and similar occupations, and these trades, if trades they can be called, are largely followed by the Syrians and Russians, and from the families thus supported come most of the children received by us from these nationalities. The deplorable increase in street selling, which may be noted anywhere in the lower part of the city, is a fact of common knowledge, but it is not generally recognized that such institutions as the Juvenile Asylum are continually reaching the strata of the population thus engaged and taking from them the younger members of the household, educating the children to a higher grade of life than that of the parents, so that in the course of a generation the total amount of destitution and its cognate evils is materially reduced.

One of the most important of the ways in which this transformation of those who otherwise would naturally become charges on the city is effected, is by the placing-out work of the Asylum; a work which has been carried on successfully during almost the

entire history of the institution, during which time more than six thousand children have been placed in homes in the Western States. During the past year one hundred and twenty children have thus been provided with homes, chiefly in the States of Iowa and Illinois. The chief reason for seeking homes in these Western States is the difference in the population there and in a State like New York. The influence of a great city, such as the metropolis here, is felt not only at the immediate point where the city is located, but through the surrounding territory. Thus the population of New York State may be properly characterized as an urban population. The cities influence the State, not only politically and economically but in the thought and social life of the people and the tendency of those brought up in any class of society in the city, or near the city, is to adopt the ideas of the class from which they come as their ideals in life; hence the necessity of taking destitute children and semi-criminal children from the environment of the city and the ideals of those immediately associated with them, and finding for them a new environment with new ideals of life and its activities. The State of Illinois is itself beginning to suffer from the same influence of the city that the State of New York has suffered from; it is losing its place as one of the States where a large percentage of its people own their own homes, and becoming a State where large numbers of persons are tenants only of the residences they occupy. The mortgage indebtedness of the State is increasing instead of decreasing, and the conditions of congested life, which bear heaviest on the poor, are becoming apparent in that State as in the State of New York. Hence has arisen the necessity of seeking another placing-out field, which the Directors have found in the State of Iowa. With these changed conditions in the placing-out work has come a change in the method of carrying on the work; the old

headquarters for the indenturing work in Englewood, Chicago, is no longer called for, and the board has resolved to close that indenturing agency with the end of the present year, and to conduct the work from the New York office, employing, however, visitors in the West as heretofore. This change is also rendered possible and appropriate at this time by reason of the resignation of Mr. E. Wright, the Indenturing Agent of the Asylum, who has for so many years conducted with such marked success the placing-out work. Mr. Wright has been in the employ of the asylum for forty years, having been at first employed in the House of Reception, and since the year 1867 as Indenturing Agent in the West. During his long period of service he has endeared himself to the wards of the asylum, for whom homes have been found by him, and merited and obtained the highest confidence and approbation from the members of the Board of Directors. It is with regret that the board find themselves deprived of his services and they desire to express their best wishes for his continued health and prosperity in his advancing years.

At the asylum itself the routine of work and activity is practically unvaried from year to year, except as minor changes are made in the methods of teaching and forms of work. As heretofore, the older children are employed in the shops, as the shoe-shop, bake-shop, carpenter-shop, tailoring-rooms, engine-rooms, etc., etc., and the older girls in the kitchen, dormitories, sewing and mending rooms; and the work of the institution is largely carried on by the labor of the children themselves, under the supervision, of course, of the officers. It has been thought wise to present with this report reproductions of photographs taken in the various rooms showing some of the activities of the children. The Directors have, however, adhered to their policy, now of long standing, that the labor of the children shall not be used to make articles for sale,

or in any way to make their tasks other than such as may tend directly to instruction and as far as possible toward at least the elementary learning of a trade. In this connection they have enlarged the work by the introduction of a telegraphy class and a telegraph office. A branch of the Western Union has been installed in the institution, and a printing shop equipped, where this report will be printed.

The health of the children has been good throughout the year. No serious visitation of sickness has come to us, and, as is shown by the physician's report, most of the cases (comparatively few in number when the large number of children is considered) have been successfully treated; but four deaths have occurred during the year.

The falling off in the number of children at the asylum has rendered necessary a material reduction in the teaching force; the places of three teachers who resigned early in the fall were not filled and with the opening of this year three more teachers leave, so that the close of the year is marked by a reduction of six in the teaching force at the asylum, as compared with the preceding year.

In concluding this report the Directors desire again to express their sense of obligation to the superintendent, teachers and officers who have so faithfully carried on the varied work of the asylum during the past year, and to ascribe to Almighty God their grateful thanks for the Providence which has watched over their wards and blessed their labors during another year of service.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, *President.*

HENRY E. GREGORY,

RANDOLPH HURRY,

Committee on Report.

Annual Report.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ALYLUM

IN ACCOUNT WITH

HENRY TALMADGE, TREASURER, 1899.

Dr.

Asylum bills	\$94,581 33
House bills	13,721 95
Western Agency:	
E. Wright's drafts.....	8,050 00
Companies going West.....	1,524 57
Fanshaw Library Fund.....	793 74
Real Estate:	
Department of Sewers	\$256 20
City Surveyor	15 00
Sewer 178th Street	100 00
Assessments and Arrears	32,593 64
Peter Meyer & Co.....	2,337 12
N. Y. Tribune	5 00
Arrears	24 55
Lawyers' Title and Guarantee Co.	1,321 28
Repairs of Drain	340 25
Annual Tax Registration and Back	
Search	85 00
	<hr/>
	37,078 04
General Account	1,526 83
To balance Mechanics' National Bank	13,115 85
To balance Central Trust Co.....	80,307 28
	<hr/>
	\$250,699 59
	<hr/> <hr/>

Schedule of Securities :

\$15,000 N. Y., West Shore and Buffalo first mortgage four per cent. bonds.

\$30,000 U. S. Government five per cent. coupon bonds.

\$81,022.50 Bond and Mortgages on Real Estate.

Fanshaw Library Fund :

\$10,000 Bond and Mortgage 126th Street.

\$1,656.19 Certificate of Deposit Central Trust Co.

EXAMINED AND APPROVED,

H. E. GARTH,

JOS. W. HARTLEY.

CR.

January 1, 1899 .

Balance Mechanics' National Bank	\$1,780 87
Balance Central Trust Co	42,167 06
New York City, per capita	97,069 61
New York City Board of Education	17,875 99
Board of Children	2,126 50
State Board of Charities, Board of Aliens	7 23

Fanshaw Library Fund :

Interest on Certificate of Deposit

to April 21 \$15 32

Interest on Mortgage 126th Street 450 00

465 32

Real Estate :

For property sold	81,902 50
Interest on bond and mortgages	1,709 61
Interest on \$45,000 Deposit at 3 per cent. with Central Trust Co	753 75

Interest :

Central Trust Co., on deposit	\$966 39	
One year's interest on \$30,000 U. S.		
5 per cents	1,500 00	
One year's interest on \$15,000 West		
Shore bonds	600 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,066 39

General Account :

Old junk sold	320 76
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Donations :

Balance of legacy Mary Stewart	1,173 00
From two friends, through F. W. Moulton. . . .	50 00
From sundry persons	6 00
Asylum wards on deposit	225 00
	<hr/>
	\$250,699 59

1900—January 1, Balance Mechanics' National Bank.	\$13,115 85
Balance Central Trust Co	80,307 28

HENRY TALMADGE,

Treasurer.

Report of Superintendent.

NEW YORK, *January 1, 1900.*

*To the Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum,
Mornay Williams, Esq., President:*

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending December 31, 1899:

The number of children in the Asylum and at the House of Reception on the first day of January, 1899, was....	1,066
Received during the year	905
Entire number for the year	1,971
Discharged during the year	1,096
Number at the close of the year	875

In detail:

At Asylum, January 1, 1899..	709 boys, 291 girls..	1,000
At House of Reception.. . . .	53 boys, 13 girls..	66
Received	766 boys, 139 girls..	905
Discharged	880 boys, 216 girls..	1,096
At Asylum, Dec. 31, 1899...	595 boys, 218 girls..	813
At House of Reception	53 boys, 9 girls..	62

The discharges were:

To parents and friends	509
To homes in Illinois and Iowa	119
To homes near New York	22
To other institutions (Hospitals)	7



Telegraphy Class.

By magistrates	81	
Released on expiration of sentence	351	
Absconded (Asylum)	1	
Absconded (House)	2	
Deaths (Asylum)	4	
	—	1,096
Daily average at Asylum		819
Daily average at House of Reception		69
Largest number in the Institution at one time		1,114
Smallest number in the Institution at one time		862
Total number since the Institution opened		34,575

The average length of time of those who were discharged during the year was 1 year 6 months and 9 days.

The ages of the children now in the Institution are :

18 years of age	1
17 " " "	1
16 " " "	10
15 " " "	32
14 " " "	95
13 " " "	96
12 " " "	94
11 " " "	109
10 " " "	105
9 " " "	138
8 " " "	93
7 " " "	54
6 " " "	33
5 " " "	12
4 " " "	2

Of the number received during the year, the causes were :

Destitution	280
Truancy and disobedience	183
Disorderly conduct	407
Pilfering	30
Peddling	5

During the past twelve months the work has been of a quiet and even nature, without any sensational events to interrupt the progress and growth.

The average census for the year, from January 1st to December 31st, has been 819 against 1,029 for the year preceding.

The lessened average may be accounted for in part by fewer surrenders and permits for destitution. Times are better; work is more abundant; and the laboring poor are better able to provide for their families.

The health of the institution has been good, though we have had two mild epidemics of contagious diseases. February and March, 9 cases Diphtheria and two deaths; April and May, 9 cases Scarlet Fever; March, 3 cases Measles, and in December, 4 cases Measles. There was one death from Rheumatism and Endocarditis, and one from Tubercular Meningitis, total 4—making the death rate .004 per 1,000. Otherwise we have been entirely free from disease of a serious nature.

The hygienic conditions are carefully watched; the food clothing, bathing and ventilation under strict surveillance.

The deportment has been excellent; judicious restraint is not irksome; it is of the best possible advantage.

As a rule the children are happy and contented. The friction of disciplinary management is reduced to the minimum; the officers, teachers, supervisors and caretakers are patient and painstaking. The desire is to cultivate a wholesome sentiment throughout the

institution and to demonstrate that obedience and application will receive the highest consideration.

The educational department is conducted according to the requirements of the Board of Education, and will be considered in full by the Principal of the schools in his report.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in January, 1899, a resolution was adopted introducing Printing as an adjunct to the other industries, at an expense not exceeding \$485, and an instructor at the rate of \$60 per month. Immediately upon the establishment of the plant, a class of twelve boys was organized; the instruction, five nights in the week from 6 to 9 p. m. The boys have been very much interested in this line of work, and a number of them display considerable aptitude. There are now five boys in the class for whom situations can be obtained as soon as they are discharged.

The telegraph class, consisting of twelve boys, meets for instruction every week-day from 6 to 8 p. m. While the work has always been of interest, a decided stimulus was given this year when the Western Union Telegraph Company installed a branch office here which is managed by one of our pupils. This enables the boys to learn the routine of office work, which is very desirable. While the period of detention in the Asylum is not of sufficient length to enable us to make the boys as proficient as we would like, they learn enough to establish a good foundation, and after leaving the asylum find little difficulty in securing employment where opportunity is given for improvement and advancement.

One of the greatest drawbacks in establishing a trade school in institutions of this kind, is the enormous expense which confronts the enterprise from the very beginning. This is not the case with the Telegraph school. Instruments are comparatively cheap and

with proper care will last a long time. Less than \$40 has been spent for instruments, wire and batteries since the class was started some two and one-half years ago. The encouraging reports which have been made from time to time by our graduates demonstrate clearly the value of this particular branch of instruction.

The Type-writing class, consisting of eight girls, meets three evenings in the week. They, too, show great interest in their work and are making encouraging progress.

Amusements and Recreations are as ample as possible. Holidays are observed with appropriate ceremonies, and the friends of the Institution have contributed very kindly in furnishing illustrated lectures and other entertainments of an educational character. The Rev. Mr. Theodore MacNair, a missionary from Japan, gave an exhibition of stereopticon views collected by him during his residence in that country. Mr. Joseph Fettretch, of New York, has very kindly furnished seven evenings of entertainment during the year. About 300 new books have been added to the children's libraries. Juvenile papers and magazines are abundantly supplied by the book committee.

It might not be out of place to mention the fact that 460 children with the band enjoyed the privilege of witnessing the grand parade in honor of the American navy on September 30th last.

During the year the repairs incidental to ordinary wear and tear have been made. New flooring has been laid where necessary; dormitories and class rooms have been painted; out-buildings repaired; 150 feet of fencing, nine feet high, in the large yard has been replaced; the entire area of roofing has been painted, and gutters put in serviceable condition.

By order of the fire department, a special fire alarm signal has been installed. Much of the telephone, watchman's clock and fire

alarm indicator wires have been renewed, and the several instruments put in working order. A new feed pump for the boilers was recently set up by order of the committee on repairs, which takes the returns from the steam heating pipes and radiators completely, giving a much better heat supply.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

New shoes made, pairs	3,581
Shoes repaired, pairs.....	13,331
New trousers	2,186
New coats	1,694
Caps	1,432
Suspenders	2,145
Shirts cut	1,776
Individual towels.....	259
Dresses	1,170
Underwear	305
Aprons	812
Towels .	464
Boys' shirts.....	1,328
Bed sheets	1,177
Pillow cases	1,381
Petticoats	84
Miscellaneous	850
Trousers repaired, pairs.....	14,334
Coats repaired	10,175
Stockings mended, pairs.....	19,700
Shirts repaired	14,379
Towels.....	11,189
Suspenders, *pairs.....	376

Stockings mended (girls)	21,972
Aprons mended	2,239
Dresses mended	3,755
Skirts mended	1,112
White work	3,898
Towels	1,410
Miscellaneous	686

1,200 barrels of flour made up by the boys in bakery.

What has been accomplished during the past year cannot easily be told, though it is believed that the lives of many children have been brightened, and the future of very many has been assured.

During the year the adoptive homes of a number of the children have been visited, the improved condition of the wards noted, and contrasts strongly with what it might have been had they returned to their former surroundings. Girls whose lives have been saved to pure and useful womanhood and boys elevated to good citizenship are the witnesses of the asylum's usefulness.

The problem to the solution of which the asylum is working; the training for citizenship and parenthood—by good morals, gentle manners, pure and undefiled religion—the youth committed to its care, has, it is hoped, been at least in some instances solved.

The period of detention for many of the children is too short to give the necessary equipment (which, in many instances, is all they are to receive) to undertake life's work. The mental training necessary, the awakening of the mind, the implanting of clean thoughts, the encouragement to improve upon their former condition requires a longer period of tutelage than is afforded to many of our children. "Give the boys a chance" was Mr. Lincoln's parting advice to his neighbors from the train that carried him to Washington to be inaugurated to the presidency. All realize that

every day it becomes more difficult to secure a foothold. Hence the necessity of obtaining the best weapons with which to fight the battles of life. To this end all efforts should tend. Honesty, persistence and industry lead to success.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. BRUCE, M. D.,

Superintendent.

Abstract of the Tables in the Appendix.

YEAR.	Total number committed	Number of recom- mitments	Total number discharged	Number of escapes	Number of deaths	Total No. during the year	No. at the end of the year
1853....	623	8	421	33	1	623	202
1854....	1,050	85	954	137	3	1,252	298
1855....	727	101	935	72	10	1,025	90
1856....	902	114	851	104	5	992	141
1857....	741	124	685	128	2	882	197
1858....	781	104	727	121	7	978	251
1859....	863	136	613	19	6	1,114	501
1860....	863	59	816	33	5	1,364	548
1861....	800	47	847	15	4	1,348	501
1862....	957	109	1,008	5	5	1,458	450
1863....	1,160	234	1,105	12	3	1,610	505
1864....	888	139	905	11	....	1,398	488
1865....	812	98	795	6	....	1,300	505
1866....	853	119	847	3	1	1,358	511
1867....	922	152	854	5	1	1,433	579
1868....	854	136	838	1	4	1,433	595
1869....	826	152	866	3	2	1,421	555
1870....	714	143	717	6	4	1,269	552
1871....	572	112	517	3	3	1,124	607
1872....	546	91	536	....	1	1,153	617
1873....	581	53	585	1	2	1,198	613
1874....	687	93	656	1	2	1,300	644
1875....	632	76	648	1	2	1,276	628
1876....	802	95	652	3	2	1,430	778
1877....	588	59	576	1	2	1,366	790
1878....	588	67	596	1	3	1,378	782
1879....	499	59	562	....	3	1,340	775
1880....	577	72	636	1	3	1,352	716
1881....	670	68	503	1	....	1,386	883
1882....	672	54	685	4	....	1,555	870
1883....	711	57	654	....	4	1,581	923
1884....	653	65	703	....	....	1,576	873
1885....	640	70	611	2	6	1,513	894
1886....	649	78	655	1	3	1,543	888
1887....	698	65	598	4	7	1,586	988
1888....	687	59	668	1	2	1,675	1,007
1889....	638	61	702	1	3	1,645	943
1890....	646	72	635	1	1	1,589	954
1891....	614	70	567	2	5	1,568	1,001
1892....	624	71	593	2	3	1,625	1,030
1893....	569	58	548	7	1	1,599	1,051
1894....	599	56	617	7	4	1,650	1,033
1895....	541	47	633	9	6	1,574	941
1896....	692	46	680	2	4	1,633	953
1897....	916	67	821	1	1	1,869	1,048
1898....	983	81	959	3	3	2,031	1,066
1899....	905	112	1,096	3	4	1,971	875



Kindergarten.

Report of the Principal.

NEW YORK, *January 1, 1900.*

To the Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum :

GENTLEMEN.—The Principal of the Asylum School respectfully offers the following report of the school work for the year 1899:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number registered January 1, 1899.....	709	291	1,000
Number received during the year... ..	337	140	477
Number instructed during the year.....	1,046	431	1,477
Number discharged during the year.....	450	213	663
Number registered December 31, 1899.....	596	218	814

The work of the school has proceeded along the lines heretofore established, and with the same aim; that of training the pupils intellectually, and endeavoring by precept and example to elevate their thoughts and purposes.

The average daily attendance of the pupils in the school, as reported to the Board of Education, for the school year ending July 31, 1899, was 918. The average daily attendance is ascertained from the registers kept by the teachers.

The annual vacation commenced August first and ended September fourth. The school opened on the following day with 907 pupils on register, and twenty-two classes.

This year closes with fourteen classes and a kindergarten in the boys' department, and five classes and a kindergarten in the girls' department, making a total of nineteen classes and two kindergar-

tens in the schools. Four classes will include all pupils pursuing studies above primary grades. A large majority of the pupils are in the lowest primary grades. Hence it can be readily seen that the school needs at present first rate teachers of primary grade work.

The class room work consists chiefly of reading, number work, correct spelling and proper use of English ; writing, some instruction in geography and history. In reading, each class has a set of some standard reader, which is supplemented by readers of fables, biographical or historical stories, and such selections of fiction as Robinson Crusoe, Black Beauty and others of similar quality. Instruction in writing is given according to the vertical system. In number work some advance as far as through percentage. Care is taken in this study to make the work practical, and to encourage rapidity. In language work regular exercises are given in spelling, correct use of words, and construction of sentences, together with letter writing. Geography and history are commenced in the lower classes by the use of simple readers on those subjects, the text books being introduced in the grammar grades. As occasion presents itself, instruction is given in animal and plant life, as the sprouting of seeds, growth of plants, life and habits of animals.

A number of the boys receive instruction in printing, typewriting, telegraphy, also in some kinds of handicraft having connected with the instruction some benefit to the institution. Several of the girls receive instruction in typewriting.

All of the children meet several times during the week, as heretofore, for instruction in vocal music. The boys in the shoe shop, as heretofore, form the Asylum Cornet Band and receive regular instruction.

The children continue to perform in and about the institution such work as is suited to their physical and mental capacity. The

more intelligent engage in some handicraft, others more backward in studies assist in the domestic work. An effort is always made to so detail the backward child that it will have the largest opportunity possible to attend school.

Those children who work for the benefit of the institution learn much that is valuable. They learn principles of a trade sufficiently to enable them to obtain employment thereat and to make progress; those performing domestic work learn diligence, orderly methods, patience and other virtues. A large benefit accrues to the institution, outside of work done, of a disciplinary character, which all institutions by whatever name having the training and education of the young recognize as important.

Since September, 1898, the Board of Education has required monthly reports of a daily attendance at school under oath. Such reports have been made as required. Previously thereto only an annual report of this kind was required.

Teaching in this institution is not any more difficult than in any other of the public schools. Ambitious, indifferent and stupid children are found in every school. In no case is it entirely fair to charge unfavorable results in the work to the untoward character of the pupils. The successful teacher learns from experience to expect difficulties that will arise from this source, and strives to avoid the hindrances they are calculated to produce if not properly met. Herein lies part of the secret of the success some teachers attain.

In looking over the work of the school for the past year, it is gratifying to mention that much earnest effort has been put forth, and the pupils have advanced in a degree that is creditable to themselves and to their instructors. The supervisors of the yards have readily rendered their assistance in the discipline in a manner

both efficient and courteous. The relations that have existed during the year, throughout the school, between the children and their instructors, have been pleasant.

Very respectfully offered,

AARON P. GARRABRANT, A. M.,

Principal.

Physician's Report.

January 1, 1900.

To the President and Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum :

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1899 :

The whole number of patients treated in the hospital was 240, of these the most important cases of illness were as follows :

Appendicitis	2
Bronchitis	4
Burns	2
Catarrhal fever	14
Chicken pox	3
Conjunctivitis	5
Chorea	1
Phthisis	2
Compound fracture of the leg	1
Diphtheria	13
Debility	3
Epilepsy	2
Erysipelas	3
Endocarditis	1
Fracture of the radius	1
Fracture of ribs	1
Synovitis	2
Keratitis	3
Measles	7

Malaria	10
Mumps	1
Pemphigus	2
Pneumonia	6
Pharyngitis	6
Phlyctenular conjunctivitis ...	1
Quinsy	2
Rheumatism	3
Scabies	41
Stomatitis	2
Scarlet fever	7
Sprained ankle...	2
Tonsilitis.. ..	47
Tubercular meningitis	1
Trachoma	14

There have been four deaths during the year. One of endocarditis and one of tubercular meningitis, and two of diphtheria at Willard Parker Hospital.

During the past year the health of the institution has been excellent. We are now free from all contagious diseases of the eyes and skin. Much credit is due to the nurse, Miss Bennett, for her efficient and concientious work.

My acknowledgements are due to the president, the directors and officers of the asylum for their cordial co-operation.

Respectfully,

A. M. SPALDING,

Attending Physician.

Report of the Dentist.

January 1, 1900.

*To the President and Board of Directors of the New York
Juvenile Asylum:*

GENTLEMEN.—During the past year the number of cases requiring dental treatment was smaller than that of the previous year; and this can be attributed largely to the careful attention given to the new children as they are received. During the year there has been only one case requiring continued care, in which alveolar abscess had invaded the lower jawbone and adjacent tissue. Treatment and good hospital care, principally, overcame the difficulties of anæmia and made a complete cure.

Number of asylum and office visits, 1899.....	60
Number of cases during the year	475

Respectfully,

JOHN W. REMER, D. D. S.

Report of the Superintendent of the House of Reception.

NEW YORK, *January 1, 1900.*

To the President and Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum :

GENTLEMEN :

The applications for admission during 1899 numbered. . .	1,233	
Admitted	905	
Referred to court and elsewhere.	328	
Remaining in the House of Reception January 1,		
1899.	66	
Surrendered by parents or guardians.	281	
Committed by magistrates.	589	
Permit from Department of Charities	27	
Received from other institutions.	8	
		971
Transferred to the asylum	477	
Discharged upon expiration of sentence.	332	
Discharged by magistrates.	80	
Discharged by committee.	18	
Escaped.	2	
		909
Remaining in the House of Reception December 31, 1899:		
53 boys and 9 girls.	62	
Largest number in the house at one time.	117	
Smallest number in the house at one time.	39	
Daily average for the year.	69	



Children's Kitchen.

By comparing the applications for the admission of children at the House of Reception during the past year with the preceding year, it will be noticed, there has not only been a decrease from 1,402 in 1898 to 1,233 in 1899 amounting to a reduction of 12 per cent., but that the number of commitments for short terms, which were only 166 in 1897, were increased to 267 in 1898 and amounted to 332 in 1899, showing an increase during the past two years of one hundred per cent. in the short term commitments.

The children committed by magistrates during the past year numbered 589, while only 486 were so committed during the previous year (1898), showing an increase during the past year of commitments from court of more than 21 per cent.

These children were committed for being disorderly, ungovernable, disobedient, truant and for the neglect or ill treatment of parents or guardians. Many of them require tact and patience to manage and control them. Some, though young in years, are adept at defying the authority of home, school and police. Their association and companionship with larger children of the street, usually without occupation, training, or aim in life, has taught them the lessons of untruthfulness, dishonesty, profanity and of games of chance. The juvenile offender admitted to this asylum, boasting of his proficiency and success in circumventing or evading all previous effort to compel obedience to organized law or authority, needs time for reflection and reformation; neither sentiment nor threat will accomplish the purpose. It is unreasonable to expect reformation without a new environment, and influences materially differing from those that resulted in his commitment. The separation from former undesirable companions, the association with other children who in a measure have learned the lesson of obedience, imparted through firm and impartial treatment are helps toward gaining the confidence, respect and control of the offending child.

A new view and object in life is presented to his mind; new faculties, tastes and desires are developed, greater satisfaction and contentment are experienced by the obedient child than ever was found in disobeying, and defying rule, law or authority.

It must be evident to all who have had experience in the effort to reform ungovernable or incorrigible children, that their stay in the asylum should be of sufficient duration to enable them to form the new habits and inclinations necessary for reformation, and to impress the importance of observing and obeying the customary rules of the home, school or shop.

The children at the House of Reception have enjoyed almost entire immunity from disease and an era of good health has prevailed during the past year. A few isolated cases of some of the contagious diseases to which children are subject have occurred, but there have been no secondary cases.

The religious instruction of our children through two chapel services each day, and two sabbath school sessions each Sunday, have been regularly observed throughout the year. Through the generous thoughtfulness of Mrs. D. Lee and the Misses Collins the children were supplied with a variety of Christmas gifts, toys and candies, at our usual exercises, around a lighted tree on the evening of that day. These gifts were especially appreciated, as many of our children participated for the first time in the pleasure of receiving appropriate and useful presents at the Christmas anniversary.

While the instruction imparted to the children of our school is necessarily preliminary to that received at the asylum proper, yet when combined with the discipline acquired during the child's stay at the House of Reception it promotes to a great degree the availability of the asylum instruction by instilling the first lessons of

obedience and respect for constituted authority. The close of the year finds our building and equipment in a good condition of repair and the staff of officers and employees efficient and attentive to duty.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. BLAUVELT,

Superintendent.

Report of the Physician of the House of Reception, No. 106 West 27th Street.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1900.

To the Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum :

GENTLEMEN.—During the year ending December 31st, 1899, one hundred and thirty-eight children in the House of Reception have been treated in the hospital for periods varying from one day to several weeks. Sixty-two of these children were suffering from Trachoma, or granular lids. Of this number twenty-three occurred in children who had been committed to the asylum for a period of one to ten days, and were kept quarantined in the hospital during their commitment. Nineteen cases were sent to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital for operation, all of whom were cured; and eight were transferred to Randalls Island. Twelve mild cases were successfully treated in the hospital.

There were twenty-three cases of ringworm of the scalp; eight being short term children. Nine were transferred to Randalls Island, and six were treated in the hospital. The remaining fifty-three cases were divided as follows:

Aneurism of scalp.....	1
Boils	1
Conjunctivitis	1
Contusions	2
Diphtheria	1
Hip disease	1

Measles	1
Running ears	8
Tonsilitis	7
Ulcers	2
Miscellaneous	28
<hr/>	
Total	53
<hr/>	

The cases of diphtheria and measles were promptly quarantined and removed to the Willard Parker Hospital, and no secondary cases developed. No deaths occurred during the year. A number of children have been vaccinated, and minor ailments, which did not require hospital care, were treated. During November and December all children who were to remain in the institution were examined a second time, and notes of their physical condition entered upon blanks provided for that purpose. The general health and condition of the children has been excellent throughout the year, and it is a matter of congratulation that there has been no epidemic of contagious diseases, and so little serious illness.

Respectfully submitted,

LEROY W. HUBBARD, M. D.,

Physician in Charge.

Report of Visitor.

To the President and Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum :

GENTLEMEN.—During the past year 2021 calls have been made in connection with the work of the asylum. They may be divided into:

Calls in response to applications for admission.....	526
Calls in response to applications for discharge.....	469
Calls upon families of candidates for the West.....	183
Calls upon persons given as references.....	799
Unclassified	44
	<hr/>
	2,021
	<hr/>

The work has followed the same plan that was made when it was begun nearly two years ago. Special inquiry is made into the length of time candidates for admission have been residents in New York city, as a year's previous residence is required of all children supported by the city. Careful inquiry is also made into the wage-earning capacity of all the wage-earners of each family and into the number among whom the profits must be divided in order to decide to what extent any child may rightfully become a city charge. The statistics obtained seem to show that when in a family of more than two or three members the family income amounts to \$1 per week for each individual, that family is independent; but when it falls below that sum per week, the family is

forced to seek aid outside. In other words, that it is impossible for a child to be clothed, housed and fed at home in New York city for less than \$1 per week. Much, of course, depends upon the frugality of the individuals and the Germans are especially noticeable for finding clean, decent houses at low rents and living comfortably for very little. One family of two old people give the details of their bill of fare which included bread once a day and a supper costing four cents apiece which they considered very satisfactory.

There have been some examples of extreme poverty and suffering seen during the year. Twice children have been brought to the House of Reception in cold weather bare-footed and scantily clothed. In several instances a sick mother has intrusted her children to us before entering the hospital. One hundred and sixty-two families have been found which were supported by women only. One father had been made totally blind by the accidental discharge of a gun. Another had been sent to Sing Sing and the mother was struggling to take care of six little ones. In one instance, a woman, with four little children, who lived with three other grown people in two rooms in a rear tenement, paid \$1 more than her share of the rent for the privilege of having the children sleep next to the stove.

By the courtesy of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor any family reported to them by the visitor of the New York Juvenile Asylum as in need, receives immediate attention. This privilege has been used through the year, when families were not already in the care of some church or other society. Often when one or two children are placed in the asylum, and the parents thus enabled to go to work, the distress is relieved without further help.

As complete reports upon the homes of the children have now been kept for nearly two years, it is possible to compare the condition of many parents who apply for the discharge of their children, with the exact condition of those same parents when the children were placed here; and the result is in most cases very gratifying. The chief causes of improvement appear to be more work or better paid work, improved health, a second marriage, reunion of separated parents, or removal from city to country. One Italian sent the money for his wife and children to join him in California where he had wandered and found good wages in packing fruit.

In talking with the parents of delinquent children one is struck by the similarity of the stories told. Most of the boys seem to be bright boys who at first play truant, then stay out late in bad company, then after severe punishment are afraid to return home at all at night, remain away for longer and longer periods and steal their food and finally become committed to a life of vagrancy. Smoking, swearing and gambling become every day habits. Two boys have been placed here this year because they were found intoxicated. Many of the children are forced into such a life by neglect and abuse. Several of our children had been sent out to beg in the streets or taken with their mothers who were begging, in order to make a more pitiful spectacle. One little fellow had been thrown downstairs by his mother and afterward was accustomed to sleep on the roof. Another was beaten and bruised by his mother who pawned his clothes for drink.



Printing Class.

Statistics of the Families of Children Admitted and Discharged.

	Admitted.						Discharged.					
Families in Private Houses.....												5
Families in Flats or Tenements..	258						226					
Families in Rear Tenements.....	26						18					
Families with no Home.....	6											
Father working	98						113					
Mother working	90						65					
Both Parents working.....	26						67					
Neither Parent working.....	78						12					
Amount of wages per capita per week	\$0 00	49					\$0 00	3				
	0 50	46					0 50	11				
	1 00	47					1 00	29				
	2 00	62					2 00	77				
	3 00	22					3 00	51				
							over 3 00	45				
Both parents living.....	137						145					
Both parents dead.....	16						10					
Father dead	58						60					
Mother dead	36						34					
Father sick	19						4					
Mother sick	19						2					
Separated—with father	7						1					
Separated—with mother	64						25					
Step-father	15						21					
Step-mother	16						9					
Number of rooms to one family. {	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	20	50	77	47	10	2	10	54	75	32	13	5
Number of rooms to two families {	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	1	21	14	7	3	1	3	28	8	3		
Apartments in which work is done.						90						77
Rent.. ..	\$0 00	18					0 00	12				
	5 00	17					5 00	7				
	10 00	111					10 00	109				
	15 00	69					15 00	75				
	25 00	19					25 00	23				
							over 25 00	3				

Some of the offenses are caused by giving children responsibilities too great for their age. Fifteen children have been noted who were working before the legal age. Among them was a child of seven, too young to sew, but kept at home to pull basting threads. One boy of twelve who worked in a dry goods store, carried away what he could. A young girl who had been sent to buy goods for

a dressmaker at a department store, continued after her discharge by the dressmaker, to collect goods in her employer's name, to the amount of more than one hundred dollars, before she was detected and arrested. A boy of thirteen secured a position as wagon boy one Christmas week at eight dollars, which equalled his father's earnings. After his dismissal at the end of the holiday season he was discontented with smaller wages and drifted from one position to another, until he was ashamed to acknowledge at home that he had no work, and finally snatched a pocketbook from an old lady's hand one Saturday night in order to make up the expected sum.

In all these instances regular training and discipline are needed until the child is older and his judgment developed.

In conclusion, reference must be made to the unfailing courtesy and cordiality with which all calls are received, and which make the visit a pleasure.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE A. HUSTED.

Western Agency of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

P. O. Box 165, STATION O, CHICAGO, ILL., *December 31, 1899.*

*Alfred E. Marling, Esq., Chairman Committee on A., I. and D.,
New York Juvenile Asylum :*

DEAR SIR.—The following statistics, exhibiting the work of this branch of the asylum during the present year, are respectfully presented :

Statistical Summary.

	1899.	1898.
Number of wards received from the asylum this year	120	108
Average age of this year's wards	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Of these there have been indentured	55	66
Of these there remain on trial	55	34
Of these there have absconded while on trial	5	5
Of these there have been returned to the asylum	5	2
The number of wards sent from the asylum to Illinois during the past forty-five years	6,055	5,935
Yearly average number for that period	135	135
Number of letters and oral reports from guardians and relatives of wards	767	820
Number of letters from wards	312	345
Number of visits made on account of wards	632	714
Number of visits of wards to agency home	90	107
Number of agreements executed	105	116

	1899.	1898.
Number of removals of wards.....	226	218
Number of homes obtained.....	328	314
Number of wards returned to the asylum.....	10	10
Number who have died.....	2	

During the past year five companies, averaging twenty-four in each company, after an average period of detention in the asylum of sixteen and two-thirds months, were sent to the Western Agency. Twenty-seven of these children were committed to the asylum through the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; 10 were committed for larceny; 31 for truancy and disobedience, and 52 for destitution.

James McCormick, aged nineteen years, died of paresis May 2d. James Paxton, aged thirteen years, was drowned June 26th.

The number of wards apprenticed by the Western Agency each year since the commencement of this department of its work is shown in the following table:

1855.....	100
1856.....	161
1857.....	122
1858.....	119
1859.....	154
1860.....	176
1861.....	232
1862.....	186
1863.....	103
1864.....	153
1865.....	164
1866.....	192

1867.....	156
1868.....	143
1869.....	142
1870.....	160
1871.....	66
1872.....	90
1873.....	103
1874.....	150
1875.....	153
1876.....	154
1877.....	85
1878.....	141
1879.....	127
1880.....	151
1881.....	107
1882.....	182
1883.....	189
1884.....	184
1885.....	142
1886.....	130
1887.....	136
1888.....	175
1889.....	172
1890.....	97
1891.....	110
1892.....	104
1893.....	108
1894.....	99
1895.....	86

1896.....	97
1897.....	86
1898.....	108
1899.....	120
Total.....	6,055

REMARKS.

IMPORTANCE OF SUPERVISION.

My first annual report of the operations of the Western Agency, the placing-out department of the New York Juvenile Asylum, was dated December 31, 1867, thirty-three years ago, and my subsequent annual reports have amounted to but little more than a repetition of the facts and sentiments set forth in that report. For twelve years prior to 1867 the asylum has prosecuted its placing-out enterprise in the belief that duty to the wards and to the families and communities into which they were destined to be incorporated demanded that such children should receive preparatory institutional training and subsequent continuous and thoroughgoing supervision throughout their minority; but before twelve years had elapsed, owing to lack of means for sustaining so comprehensive a system, the work languished, and during the first years of my administration hostility toward it was manifested in our placing-out field. My second company of children in 1867 was distributed at a prominent county seat in Illinois where twelve years before a society had been organized having for its object "to aid the poor and especially the young in emigrating from the large cities and to provide places and employment for them." In my preliminary conference with leading citizens of that city their first response to my proposal to bring a company of children there for distribution to farmers of the vicinage was, "We will not allow you to bring them here." This

revulsion of feeling in that community was chargeable to the evils that had developed in consequence of the lack of supervision. At the present time four persons are employed with an ample equipment and a *carte blanche* for expenses to perform the functions that in the early years devolved upon one man under circumstances that constrained him to adopt a policy of false economy which for several years afterward subjected the work to serious embarrassment. The adoption of a more reasonable policy brought about a change of sentiment and for many years the work has had no opposition and has won general confidence, favor and support.

PROGRESSION.

The asylum has prosecuted its placing-out work in the western field continuously for forty-five years and has placed out in this field 6,055 of its wards. During twelve years prior to 1867 there were placed out 1862 wards and during the thirty-three subsequent years 4,193 wards have been placed out through the instrumentality of the Western Agency. Until the autumn of 1898, a year and a half ago, the placing-out field was limited to the State of Illinois, and since then about 160 wards have been placed in homes in the State of Iowa. This extension of the field hastened the adoption of a new form of agreement in place of indentures, with a shortening of the term of apprenticeship and a reduction of the stipulated compensation; and all these measures are contributing materially to the prosperity of this important department. My connection with the asylum began early in the year 1860, and my term of several years as superintendent of the House of Reception, prior to my appointment as western agent, gives me the rare privilege of "looking backward" over a period of forty years of asylum history to which I have had responsible relation. With the exception of less than 500 all the wards who have been consigned to the Western Agency

have been under my observation since their childhood, and the bulk of them have been guided through the critical adolescent years unto maturity and until they have acquired a sufficient equipment to qualify them for a successful career, which thousands of them are now pursuing, with grateful remembrance of the hopeful ministry of all departments of the institution, as their letters bear testimony.

The following utterance in a recent communication from a young lady expresses feelings that are universal among them :

“You do not know how much good it does me to get one of your letters and to know that you continue to feel an interest in me, and it does me so much good to read the annual report. All of us ought to express our gratitude for the interest the asylum shows us. I prize my home, and nothing would induce me to leave my guardians, who give me every privilege that they would an own daughter. My father wants me to return to New York, but I wrote him that I would wait until my two brothers became of age, and then we all would go together and pay him a visit; and I think he will be greatly surprised to see what a change has been wrought in us. I am a member of the Christian Endeavor Society, and I think it is of great benefit to young people. Our minister is a good young man, whom everybody likes, and we all attend church and Sunday-school when weather permits, and our opportunities for improvement are such as we never could have had in New York.”

CLAIMS.

The nature and purpose of the work the asylum is carrying on ought to commend it to universal favor, and to ensure for it munificent public and private backing up. Without such humane interposition it is inevitable that a considerable percentage of the children of the poorer denizens of a great metropolis will not be brought up “in the fear and admonition of the Lord,” and will not



Girls' Class Room.

become useful and worthy citizens. It seems not unreasonable to assume that it was a child of this unprivileged class concerning whom Jesus charged his followers, "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones. * * * It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish." The humanitarian teaching which permeates the gospel has not always been duly emphasized, but there are indications that there is to be a presentment of the essentials of Christian faith and practice which will bring about a better understanding and a better sentiment regarding the relations and duties of Christian institutions and of the wealthy class. Enormous increase of wealth has resulted from improved industrial processes, but never were misery and degradation in the larger cities of christendom more wide-spread and intense, and this incongruity is tolerated because popular religion is not pervaded and dominated by a spirit of unselfishness, self-sacrifice and love to the neighbor. Public sentiment ought to award as much renown to the multi-millionaire who should devote a tithe of his wealth to institutions and measures that actually ameliorate distressful conditions as is awarded to those who munificently endow great universities, of which there is some danger of a superfluity. The asylum is hindered from needful reorganization in conformity to modern ideas and methods, and is contemplating curtailment of its most beneficent department, because its resources are becoming more and more meager. When our civilization is dominated by the force of moral obligation, public sentiment will not extol the magnanimity of the hundred-millionaire who devotes not a hundredth part of his estate to truly charitable uses.

PENETRALIA.

A large proportion of the wards of the asylum are offspring of parents who are immigrants from European countries, and it is not an exaggeration to say that most of them are neither highly civilized nor Americanized when they come to the asylum, nor are all their faults entirely eradicated when they are transferred to western homes. It is the present custom of the agency to place out the children of a company at first on trial for three months, but pressing appeals from their guardians for relief are apt to assail us before a month has elapsed, and usually at the end of the trial term not half the guardians are prepared to execute a permanent agreement, and within a year probably half the children will be replaced in other homes. It is not by these intermediate processess, but by the ultimate results, that such a work ought to be tested, and a high degree of success can be attained only through an adequate equipment for thoroughgoing supervision, including means for prompt attention to appeals from both guardians and wards, and for general and systematic visting of their homes. How essential, but how expensive, such supervision is, hardly could be realized except through intimate acquaintance with the many phases of the work. Cheap methods have been tried and found wanting, and in the last analysis the problem, how to provide efficaciously for the waifs and neglected children of large cities, is a problem in finance. The asylum in addition to its present sources of revenue needs an endowment that would enable it to increase its force of employes in the training school, and to enlarge its appropriation for the maintenance of its placing-out department. The business of saving these children deserves to be esteemed a public benefaction of incalculable value, and it should have substantial indorsement in the form of donations and legacies of sufficient amount to ensure its utmost efficiency.

HELPFUL INFLUENCES.

There is so little variation in the operations of the Agency from year to year, and they have been set forth in detail so often, that to attempt another description of them seems superfluous. Every one of the new measures that from time to time have been urged have been indorsed and adopted by the Board of Directors, and no restriction of expenditures has been imposed, and in many other ways the Board's appreciation of the importance and success of the western work has been manifested. Supplying the wards with the Youth's Companion, beautiful Christmas books, the Annual Report, and other literature, at a cost, including postage, of nearly a thousand dollars annually, has greatly strengthened the wholesome influence of the asylum. Such evidence of remembrance and continued interest in the wards has intensified their affection for their alma mater, and has stimulated many of them to strive to reflect honor upon her by making a creditable record. Mr. Taylor was especially active in promoting this feature, and thus endeared himself to the wards, so that his demise will be mourned by them as a personal bereavement. The name of one of the boys, now a prominent lawyer of Illinois, is included in the list of distinguished statesmen from among whom the Republican candidate for the Gubernatorial office seems likely to be chosen, and he said his great desire in aspiring to such distinction is, that the asylum, to which he owes his rescue from a groveling life, may thereby have the greater recompense for its labor of love in the gratification and encouragement its managers would experience in consequence of his success. The function of the institution is to arouse and to give opportunities to its wards, but the chief credit for notable success belongs to those who achieve it. A friend hung upon a wall of the assembly room the motto, "Paddle your own canoe," which accords with the Scripture injunction, "Work out your own salvation," and in con-

sequence of the incalculation of this sentiment the proportion of those who have gained honor and prosperity in many walks of business and professional life compares favorably with that of children born into more attractive environments. Thus is fulfilled unto them the Psalmist's assurance, "Weeping may tarry for the night, but joy cometh in the morning."

NEEDFUL LIMITATIONS.

"God setteth the solitary in families," but this divinely appointed mode of caring for dependent children ought to be used, as not abusing it. That it has been abused, and so discredited, will not be disputed. Within reasonable limitations it is justifiable and beneficent, but when the motive is to relieve one community to the detriment of another, or when it can be charged that the promoters "bind heavy burdens, and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders," this sort of charity sometimes covers up a multitude of sins. Unsophisticated country folk, who have been induced unwittingly to take children of vicious disposition and depraved character, or those who are physically defective, imbecile, or degenerate, ought not to be left without recourse. The strait into which a family may be brought is shown in the following letter:

"When our little girl first came to us we felt sorry for her and tried to make everything as pleasant as possible for her, but soon her real self appeared, and she got so bad we could hardly live with her. A smart spanking would do her good, but she would make such an outcry that the town would think we were murdering her. She goes in the best society, with daughters of bankers, merchants and professional men, and we have spent many dollars upon her and by coaxing, hiring and punishing, have tried to straighten her out, but I confess we have failed. I taught school for eight years

and thought I knew how to win and govern, but I give it up and **must ask** to have her removed."

On the other hand there is liability that children may fall into the clutches of selfish, niggardly, unfeeling taskmasters, or that unforeseen exigencies may arise, which without interposition would cause suffering and disaster, and even when no strenuous conditions exist occasional visitation of homes is needful. Theorists who have no practical knowledge often expatiate upon the simplicity and excellence of this scheme, unmindful that it must have an expensive equipment for its justification; and all the more is such an equipment demanded when a remote foreign state is invaded and appropriated for a placing-out field. Some children get into the asylum who are defective to such a degree as to be unsuitable for placing-out, but to lack of other provision, and because of a desire to give them a chance, some such children have been consigned to the agency, but a law of Illinois now requires that no child "having any deformity, or being of feeble mind, or of vicious character, shall be placed in any family home within the boundaries of the State of Illinois by any association which is incorporated under the laws of any other State." This is a wholesome regulation, and is calculated to protect the agency, as well as families and communities, from grievous burdens.

REMINISCENCES.

For several years prior to my connection with the asylum I was connected with the State Primary School for Dependent Children in Massachusetts, and whether any other person can claim longer service in strictly child-saving work is questionable.

Having now reached the age when it seems expedient for me to retire from this service, this annual report is likely to be my last in my present capacity. In the past forty years I have enjoyed asso-

ciation with four presidents of the board of directors during their terms of service and of six members of the board who severally have served as chairmen of the committee on A. I. & D. The presidents were Messrs. Wetmore, Kingsley, Devoe and Williams, and the chairmen were Messrs. Havens, Kingsley, Adams, Strong, Williams and Marling. Since 1860 three gentlemen, Dr. Brooks, Mr. Carpenter and Dr. Bruce, have held the office of superintendent of the Training school, the first for twelve and the second for twenty-five years, and Dr. Bruce is at the threshold of a career that promises to be equally distinguished. Dr. Brooks and Mr. Carpenter came to the asylum in their prime, each with a splendid equipment, attractive personality and high ideals, and each gave a quickening impulse and upward direction to the forces that have brought the institution to its present stage of development. The trend of opinion now is toward another new departure, the substitution of the modern cottage system in place of the present congregate system, which will require large donations for plant and permanent maintenance, and it would be wise to set about securing such donations without more delay, and when a sufficient fund shall have been obtained, a juvenile asylum can be realized that will lack nothing for completeness and excellence.

Respectfully submitted,

E. WRIGHT,

General Agent.

Appendix A.

LETTERS FROM WARDS.

FROM CLARA M. LECKEY, AGED NINE, AND HARRY LICKEY, AGED TEN,
WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899.

"I have kind and good guardians, and I like to live on a farm. My guardians have four sons and three daughters who are grown up and gone from home. The daughters live out West, and the sons live near by us, and they are all coming home to eat turkey Thanksgiving, and I would like to have you take Thanksgiving with us and see our nice flock of 117 turkeys, and we are going to have a big time on Thanksgiving. I have learned to ride horseback and to drive a team, and I can do most all kinds of work in the house. I go to church and Sunday school. We have made two big ponds this summer and we will have good times skating if Santa Claus brings us skates. Our guardians are very temperate and neither smoke, chew nor drink, nor will they allow card playing in the house. I have never seen a drunken man since I came to Iowa. Do tell the girls and boys in the asylum to come West if they want to have a good time, and they will learn to work and will have lots of roast turkey and fried chicken and everything good to eat. You would not believe how Harry and I have learned to work this summer. I have thirteen new dresses."

Harry writes: "I have a horse and I ride to Sunday school, and I like to live on a farm. I help to milk the cows, and can drive a team, and plow and do all kinds of work on a farm. We have finished husking corn, and I would not take any money for

what I have learned this summer. I attend church and our preacher talks very loud, but I like to hear him. Clara and I live together, and have a very nice home."

Mr. J. W. Terhune, guardian, writes: "Harry and Clara have been attending school and they are having a short vacation. They seem to like school. Harry is in the Fourth Reader and Clara in the Third, but in other studies they are together. Harry is growing very stout, and a boy of better disposition does not live. He likes farm work, and they are both well satisfied and do not wish to go back to New York. Clara has a bright mind and can keep ahead of Harry at school, and is as smart as the best of them. There are several good families around here who would be glad to get girls, and I would like to know whether you can furnish them. The children attend church with us, and they think the minister preaches too loud."

WOODBURN, IOWA.

FROM GRACE REAL, AGED NINE, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899.

"I have a good home, and so has my brother John, who lives across the road from me, and I see him every day. I have a colt and a calf, and we have a dog named Ring. My colt's name is Jenny and she will be broken this winter, and John has a colt named Frank, which he rides on horseback, and he is going with Uncle Jim to the show to-night. My guardian has given me a pig, too, and he says he will have my picture taken next summer. My mamma is awful good to me, and she has got me nice clothes for winter and a pair of overshoes. I wash the dishes every morning while mamma milks the cows, and I make my own bed, and I am making a four patch quilt, the first one I ever made. Mrs. William Blain's little girl, Grace Real."

MARENGO, IOWA.



House of Reception, No. 106 West Twenty-seventh Street.

FROM ANNIE O'BRIEN, AGED ELEVEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1899.

"I was glad to get the Annual Report, and I thank you for your kind letter. We have moved to Bloomington and my address now is Annie Devine, 702 East Taylor street. I like my home very much. The West is the best place for poor children and I thank Dr. Bruce for sending me out here. We have a parlor organ and pa says I shall begin to learn to play soon. Pa sold thirty head of cattle when we left the farm, and we brought the horse and buggy here, and the horse is nice and gentle and we shall have a good time driving him. Pa has bought a nice home in town, and has remodeled it and built a new barn, and all the improvements cost \$2,000. He has rented the farm for \$800 a year. Marie Tavormino, an asylum girl, has lived with my guardian ten years, and she became of age last June, and she is to be married next month to ma's cousin. He owns 160 acres and is a good young man."

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

FROM WILLIAM ROGERS, AGED TEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1899.

"I will write you a letter about my circumstances. I am in a very good place, and Mr. and Mrs. Henke are like father and mother to me. They are Germans and I am learning that language. I can say the Lord's Prayer and some other prayers in German, and I can write German some, and next winter I shall attend the German school. I attend the German church, and I am learning a piece to speak next Christmas night, and I can say it now. I could not find a better home. My guardians are very nice, and they do not allow me to tell lies or do anything wrong, and I am very happy."

PRAIRIETOWN, ILL.

FROM WILLIAM MILNE, JR., AGED TWELVE, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1898.

"I thank you for the Annual Report and the Youth's Companion and for your letter of good advice, and I am thankful for all the asylum has done for me. I am very glad that I came out into the country and it is the best place for children. I attend school and I go to Sunday school and my guardians are very good to me. I have been with them a year and I intend to stay as long as I can. We have five cows and lots of chickens and turkeys and I have learned to husk corn and help in the field. I get plenty of good clothes, have plenty to eat and have a good home."

Mr. J. H. Burdette, guardian, writes: "Willie is a very good boy and has learned to help us in our work, and we think a great deal of him. He likes to attend school and is learning fast and has no bad habits. He was small for his age but he has grown a great deal and we are trying to bring him up right, and we are thankful to you for your good advice in your letter to him which I think is a great help. He attends the Baptist church with us and is always glad to go."

CONGERVILLE, ILL.

FROM FREDERICK OHLWEILER, AGED ELEVEN, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1898.

"I would like to see my mother and brothers and sisters and tell them how nice it is to be out here on a farm where we can have horses and cows and sheep and other animals. I am attending school and church and I like my home, and my guardians like me and are very kind to me, and you will not have to get another home for me. I have nice warm clothes and plenty to eat. I would thank you very much if you would let me know where my brother Charles is living."

OSCEOLA, IOWA.

FROM DAVID J. FEELY, AGED THIRTEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1898.

"I am well satisfied with my home and I do not think any boy has a better home. When I started to work in the spring I got a spanking for not minding what my guardian told me to do, and since then he says I have done very well. We have seven cows and I milk three of them and I like farm work. I started to school this month and I mean to have a good education so that I can get a decent job if I should leave the farm. We have finished husking corn and have got all our farm work done up in good season this year. I am glad to get the Youth's Companion. There are some good people near here who would like to take boys about my size, and will you please write and let me know if you can bring some boys here."

Mr. John Frerichs, guardian, writes: "David is giving good satisfaction and learns farm work easily and quickly. He takes good care of the horses and helps about the milking. At first he thought he could have everything his way and he got stubborn, but I have trained him to my way. We attend the German church and Sunday school and he can talk in German pretty well. He has good health and is doing perfectly."

EUREKA, ILL.

FROM AMELIA WERNER, AGED FOURTEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1897.

"I have received the last report and enjoyed reading it. I have a good home and intend to stay in it. I have plenty of good clothes and I attend school and church, and I shall be through with the common branches this year and ready for the High school. I enjoy school and have lots of fun. We have horses, cows, chickens and ducks and I have a pony which I like to ride. I have my regular housework to do and when I get it done I have the rest of my time to myself. When you come to Chillicothe I hope you will come.

and visit me. My brother Alfred's letter is in the last report and I hope mine will be in the next one."

CHILLICOTHE, ILL.

FROM WALTER RINGROSE, AGED FIFTEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1897.

"I am glad you did not forget to send me the Annual Report. I am attending school and have to go three miles, but I have a pony to ride. I have had very good health the past year since we moved to Texas last winter. I am very thankful for the Youth's Companion which I enjoy very much. I have a good home and am well satisfied."

Mr. G. W. Risedorph, guardian, writes: "Walter has made his home with us for two years and a half and I have nothing but good to report of him and try to treat him as if he were our own child. He has grown rapidly and is quite a young man. We have only three months school at present but hope for longer terms before long."

CHESTERTON, TEXAS.

FROM ARTHUR VANCE, AGED TWELVE, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1897.

"We are through husking corn and I am now attending school and study arithmetic, geography and physiology and am in the fifth reader. I also attend Sunday school and I like to live on a farm. I received the Annual Report and the Youth's Companion and I enjoy reading the letters of the children. I like to drive horses and I treat the stock kindly. I helped Mr. Bruns harrow and disk and next spring he will buy me a riding plow. We have about sixty head of cattle and eighty hogs and we milk seven cows. We are fattening thirty head of steers to sell this winter. I can talk German pretty well and I like Iowa as well as I did Illinois, where

I had my first home, and I am thankful to the asylum for finding me such a nice home. I think if the boys in the asylum knew how pleasant it is in the west they would want to come out and live on farms.

Mr. August Bruns, guardian, writes: "Arthur is getting along all right. He is attending school and is one of the best scholars. In behavior he is like most other children that need a little training, but he is not bad. He is healthy, and I think he likes it here with us all right, and we are well pleased with him. As I am not much of a writer I will not say any more."

SIGOURNEY, IOWA.

FROM ANNIE J. SCHELLHAAS, AGED FIFTEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1896. AND HERMAN SANDERS, AGED FOURTEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1898.

"I am still in the home where you placed me three years ago, my second home, and I intend to stay here. I am thankful for such a good home and have no desire to leave it. I am nearly sixteen years old, weigh 101 pounds, and can do all kinds of housework, and I will learn dressmaking this winter. I am glad that I was sent out to Illinois for I am better off than I would be in New York. I enjoy farm life, and I think the asylum children would not feel backward about coming west if they knew how nice it is. I enjoy the Youth's Companion very much, and I received the annual report and your letter full of good advice. My guardians are kind to me, and I am clothed as nice as any other girl, and I thank the asylum for all it has done for me, and send my best regards to all."

Herman Sanders, who is in the same home, writes: "I am fourteen years old, and I can husk fifty bushels of corn a day, and I attend school, and am well cared for, and I shall stay with my guar-

dians, who have a nice home and provide for me well. I thank you for sending the Youth's Companion, which I enjoy reading, and also for the annual report. I was rather sickly when I came west, but I am now enjoying good health."

COMPTON, ILL.

FROM PHILIP HAUPERT, AGED NINETEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1892.

"I am in charge of good and kind people, on a farm of 880 acres, and I am glad that you got me this home. I have to work, but I do not know where I could find a home where I would not have to work. I have attended school every winter since I came west, and I intend to stay here until I am of age. I attend church pretty regularly, and am contented and satisfied."

Mr. Joseph Mies, guardian, writes: "I am pleased to report that Philip's conduct has been very good, and his attendance at church and Sunday school has been quite regular. His health is good, and his willingness and faithfulness about his work is exceptionally good, and we expect that he will make a man of good character that the asylum and his mother will be proud of."

SAUNEMIN, ILL.

FROM ROBERT BURNS, AGED TWENTY-TWO, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1890.

"I have finished my course in bookkeeping at Brown's Business College at Ottawa, Illinois, and have received my diploma, which I feel very proud of. Since I finished school I have worked for my guardian, Mr. Trager, but I would like to find employment at bookkeeping, and if you would use your influence to secure a position for me where a bookkeeper is required I would consider it a favor."

MARSEILLES, ILL.

FROM HERMAN SCHMIDT, AGED NINETEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1889.

"I have taken more interest this year than ever before in the annual report. As I look back to the condition I was in at the asylum, and compare it with my present condition, I can realize what the asylum has done for me in placing me where I have a chance to make a man of myself. I am still attending school and expect to finish my education this winter. I took the central examination for a teacher's certificate last spring and shall take the final next spring. My rank in the class is highest, and my last month's average is 95 and three-tenths. I have been in my home ten years and am perfectly satisfied and contented and always have been. I am in good health, and I would like to have you come and see my home and how I am getting along. I attend church nearly every Sunday, and though I am not a member I enjoy the services and believe it is profitable for me to hear the gospel preached."

Mr. J. H. Taylor, guardian, writes: "Herman is a good boy, attentive to his work, and takes great interest in school and is well advanced in his studies. He has grown to be quite large and always has good health, and is as dear to us as our own children. He has always been truthful, and I believe he will make an honest man. He likes to work on the farm and will make a good farmer. I am striving to make a good and useful man of him, and I shall be very much disappointed if he does not turn out well."

WINCHESTER, ILL.

FROM WALTER BEEKMAN, AGED TWENTY-ONE, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN
1888.

"I am twenty one years old and am not with my guardian, Mr. Bolei, at present, but am working in a railroad construction gang filling in bridges, and I like it very well. I get twenty-two dollars

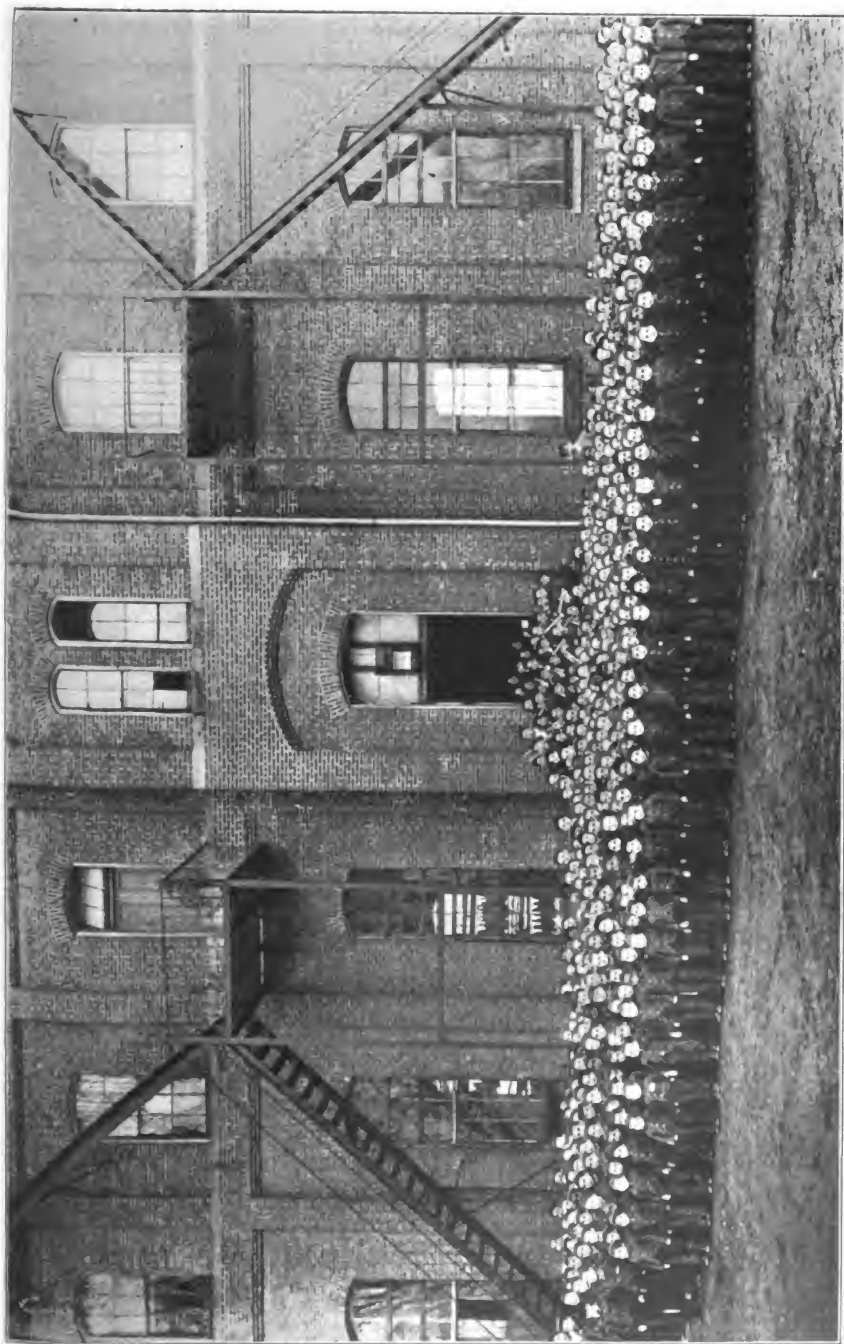
a month and board. After I became of age I worked for Mr. Bolei until we finished husking corn and since then I have been working on the railroad, and I shall return and stay with him through the winter. I thank you for finding me so good a home, and the boys at the asylum will never regret it if they come out here. I received my compensation from Mr. Bolei and have put one hundred dollars out at interest, and am very glad I stayed through my term of apprenticeship. I have contracted to work for Mr. Bolei's brother next year, and when you send me any more mail send it to Roads, Iowa, because that will be my address after two weeks. I advise all the boys to stay with their guardians until they are of age, and they will be better off. I hope to get one more Christmas book from the asylum."

ROADS, IOWA.

FROM JOHN GILLESPIE, AGED TWENTY-ONE, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1887.

"I became of age last August and I put one hundred and fifty dollars at interest when my guardian settled with me. Since then I have been working out by the month, and I have been offered twenty-one dollars per month for next year. I make my home with Mr. Sandrock, and he has given me a watch, and I intend to buy a horse and buggy. Mr. Sandrock would like to have you to send him another boy as soon as possible."

ASHTON, ILL.



Boys En Masse.

Appendix B.

LETTERS FROM GUARDIANS.

FROM MRS. WILLIAM DRUMMOND, MARENGO, IOWA.—REPORT OF ANNIE GOLDSTEIN, AGED SIX, AND JOSEPH GOLDSTEIN, AGED FOUR, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899.

“ We received the Annual Report and were pleased to get it. The children are doing splendidly and we like them real well so far. They seem perfectly happy in their new home. Annie says she never had such a good time before. Annie attends school and enjoys it. Joe is too small to send to school, but we teach him at home. We intend to adopt the children, provided the parents make no objection. We want to bring them up as if they were our own, and we want them to regard us as their parents. Mr. Drummond thinks everything of the children. We came from Scotland ten years ago and belong to the Presbyterian Church, and we live on a farm five and a half miles from town. Annie had a lovely letter from her asylum teacher, and I am very glad to have her thus remembered, and hope she will write again.”

FROM MR. HENRY IMBODY, NEWBURN, IOWA.—REPORT OF ARTHUR B. MILLER, AGED FOURTEEN, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899.

“ Arthur and I have just finished our fall work and Arthur will start to school to-morrow. He has a mild disposition, is easily governed, and conduct is fair. He has not missed attending Church or Sunday School since he came here. He does not run around on Saturday and appears to be well satisfied. He has

learned farm work easily and can be trusted to work in the field. He has grown rapidly and will make a large man, and I think that Arthur and I will stay together until his term expires. Mrs. Imbody thinks the world of Arthur, and if you should visit us you would say that no three people could get along better than we do. Arthur is getting along nicely with the young folks around us, and you may tell the asylum people that they are not ashamed of his company. He is playing on the organ and loves music, and without bragging they need not be ashamed of the home he is in."

Arthur writes: "If I knew I should always have as good a home as I have now I would not wish for anything better. I have as good clothes as I could ask for, and all the leisure I want. I thought farming would be hard work, but I have found that farmers have a happy life. I have a team of my own. I broke a colt to ride horseback to-day and had a hard time of it, but I stayed on his back until he would go as I wanted him to. The Bible says: 'as you sow so shall you reap,' and I took hold of the work with the purpose of reaping a good harvest. At first I thought everything went wrong, but now I can do my stint all right, and have a good time all day long."

FROM MRS. J. A. MONTGOMERY, PRINCETON, MO.—REPORT OF ANDREW RYAN, AGED FOURTEEN, WHO CAME TO MISSOURI IN 1899.

"Andrew came to us last May, and he has been a good boy and we are much pleased with him. He does whatever is required as well as he can and makes us no trouble whatever. He attends church and Sunday school and day school regularly, and I will enclose his teacher's report of progress and behavior for two months.

	First month.	Second month.
Deportment	99	99
Language	95	96
Writing	95	96
Spelling	98	99
Reading	96	96
Arithmetic	97	98
Drawing	92	94
Nature	94	94

"We give Andrew the same privileges we would an own child. He is liked by everyone and is a favorite of his teachers."

His teacher, Miss E. M. McClaren, writes: "Andrew has missed only a half day in nine weeks and has everything to work with that I have asked for, and he is improving very rapidly, and his behavior is excellent. I attend the same church that his guardians do and I see him at church and Sunday school every Sunday."

Andrew writes: "I am well and attend school every day and have a good teacher. I like my home very much. They are very good to me, and I hope you will bring some more boys to Princeton. I thank you very much for the Annual Report."

FROM MRS. ADAM SHARPE, ONARGA, ILL.—REPORT OF NEIL MCKINZIE, JR.,
AGED FOURTEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1899.

"Neil has been with us nearly seven months and I have never been sorry that we took him. He is a very good boy, kind and obedient in everything, and willing to do what is required. He is in good health, attends school every day, and my daughter is his teacher, and she says his behavior in school is excellent and he is learning fast. He has learned to ride horseback, so that we think it is safe for him to go alone. He attends church every Sunday

and likes to go and he seems to be perfectly contented. His only trouble is that his brother is not nearer to him."

Neil writes: "I want to thank you for sending me the Annual Report. I have not missed a day at school or church, and I have a very nice home. I have learned to work on the farm and I like the West very much. My brother's guardian has died, and if John has to have a new home I wish you would place him near me. I have grown to be quite a large boy, and I thank you for finding me such a nice home, and perhaps when I am a man I will come to Chicago to see you. I hope you will come and visit me, and I would like to see my letter in the next Annual Report."

FROM MR. D. L. DUNBAR, CLARKSDALE, ILL.—REPORT OF GEORGE BEERS,
AGED FIFTEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1898.

"George has a kind disposition and is always willing and ready to do whatever is required of him. He seems perfectly satisfied and we are very well pleased with him. He does not always tell the truth, but we hope he will overcome this fault, and then he will be a splendid boy. He takes great interest in the work and is learning fast. He started to school in the fall and likes it. I have punished him once for leaving his work to go and play with the neighbor boys, and I think he will not forget it."

FROM MRS. JACOB ZIGLAR, MT. PLEASANT, IOWA.—REPORT OF GEORGE C.
HUNTER, AGED NINE, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1898.

"George has good health, and his conduct is satisfactory, and he seems perfectly contented and happy, and says he would not go back to New York. We have supplied him with plenty of good, warm clothing, and he is attending school and is learning fast,

but he'd rather stay at home. He is learning to husk corn and takes hold of it well, and is smart about chores. We think lots of him and never put hard work upon him. He rides a pony to Sunday school, and if he continues to be obedient he will have more privileges than many children get from their own parents. He has a strong will, but he is a smart boy, and we hope to make a good man of him."

FROM MRS. C. E. HANNA, OSCALOOSA, IOWA.—REPORT OF HARRY ITTNER, AGED TEN, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1898.

"I can make a good report of Harry. He is a big, stout, healthy boy, takes an interest in his studies at school, and in his work at home, and is becoming quite helpful about the farm. His conduct has generally been good, and he seems to like us very much, and we think a great deal of him, and we take him with us almost every place we go. He has had to be corrected like all children, and that is to be expected."

Harry writes: "I like to go to school, and I like to live on a farm and do chores, and I like to live with my guardians, Uncle Clarence and Aunt Eunice. This is all that I can think of, so I will close, hoping that you will write me a long letter."

FROM MR. EDWARD BARNARD, ROME, IOWA.—REPORT OF CHARLES HOLLANDER, AGED TEN, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1898.

"Charles is a different boy from what he was when I wrote you last. Last winter and spring he was very dilatory about his studies, the discipline at school being lax compared with what he had been used to at the asylum. He has improved wonderfully within the

last three months, and if we were sure that he would do well at school this year we would sign the agreement now, but if you are satisfied we will keep him until spring and then decide. He is learning to work and is improving in every way. He just came to me and asked to whom I was writing, I told him, and asked him what I should say to you. He said 'tell him I do not want to go away, I want to stay here and do whatever you want me to.' Charles is obstinate by nature, but is strictly truthful and anxious to improve, and is doing as well as one ought to expect. We are training him to be useful and to depend upon himself. He knows how to obey, and we hope his behavior will encourage us to sign the agreement next spring."

FROM MR. C. F. OBERMAN, MEDIAPOLIS, IOWA.—REPORT OF LOUIS THOMAS,
AGED TEN, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1898.

"Louis is in good health and has not missed a meal since we got him. He has attended school two full terms, and I enclose his teacher's report. He attends the Kingston Sunday school and seems to be interested in the lessons and cards. He takes hold of work as well as could be expected, and I think he will make a good farmer. I did not send him to school the first four months because I thought best to keep him with me until we were acquainted with each other, and I could learn his disposition."

Louis writes: "I can milk one cow and ride Old Tom. I go to school and have a good teacher. I go to Sunday school, and we are to have a Christmas tree, and I shall speak a piece and sing a song. We have literary every Thursday."

FROM MR. AMOS VAN WINKLE, MERRIMAC, IOWA.—REPORT OF NICHOLAS DI ROSA, AGED ELEVEN, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1898.

“Nicholas is well and has had good health. He is bright in books and smart at work, but he has a high temper. I am trying to train him and think lots of him. He has not missed a day at school this term and his percentage is good in all of his studies. His father came to visit him this fall, and wanted to take him away, but I would not give him up, though I felt sorry for him, but I knew it was the worst thing he could do for the boy to take him away. We thank you for the annual report and the papers you send us.”

FROM MR. C. W. GILBERT, KILBOURN, IOWA.—REPORT OF WILLIAM LYON, AGED THIRTEEN, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1898.

“William’s health is very good and he is growing nicely. He is always ready to do whatever he is told, and he has not a lazy bone in his body. He has attended school ten months, and attends the M. E. Sunday school regularly. He is greatly attached to us and we are well pleased with him. If he has a bad habit we have failed to discover it, and I do not know how we could get along without him. His brother Joseph, who lives twenty miles away, has been over to visit him once, and he has visited his brother once. This will seem a rather flattering letter, but it is not exaggerated, and if you desire more information we will be glad to write at any time.”

FROM MR. B. T. HERR, AINSWORTH, IOWA.—REPORT OF BERNARD SCHUER, AGED TWELVE, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1898.

“Bernard came here in September last year, and attended school all winter and again this fall, and will commence the winter term next Monday. He is making good progress, and has learned to do a good deal of work, and can be trusted to do anything that could

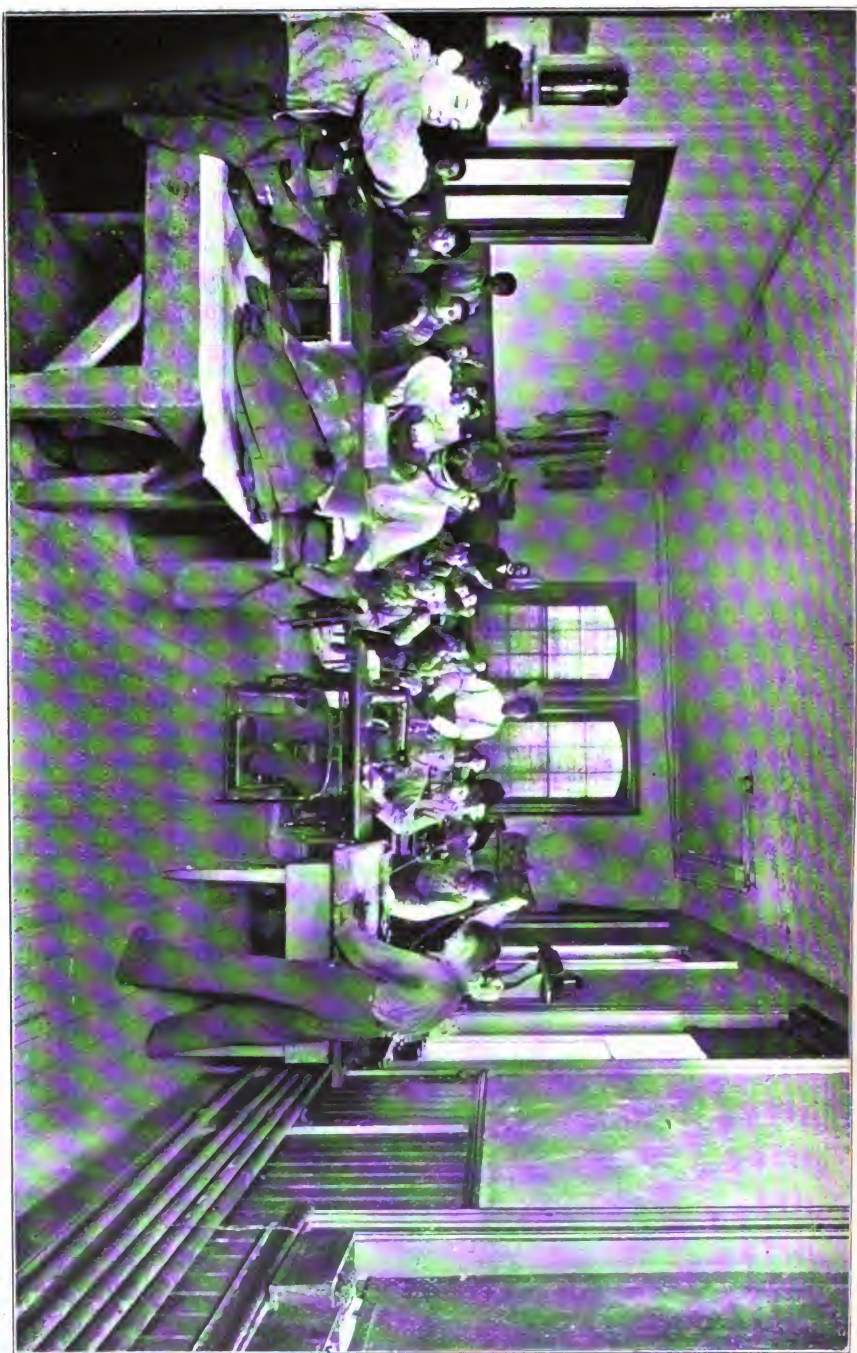
reasonably be expected of a boy of his size. He has never given his teacher any trouble and is liked by all his schoolmates. He has doubled in size since he came here, is six inches taller, and filled out in proportion, and has not been sick. He likes to attend Sabbath school, and he can ride the pony."

FROM MRS. WILLIAM HOBERG, ODELL, ILL.—REPORT OF LILLIE HERMAN,
AGED FOURTEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1896.

"Lillie is well and has grown much taller. Her conduct is quite promising, and we could not ask for a more willing girl to help us. Her quick temper and stubbornness are her worst faults, and I have tried to teach her to control herself, and shall always strive to do my duty. We are very careful about her associates, and she is not disposed to go from home without us. We love her very much and desire that she should go in good society when she grows to womanhood. We had the misfortune to be childless, and we did not take her simply for help, but in hope that she would comfort us in our old age. Our home will be her home always. I have tried to persuade Mr. Hoberg to take a boy, but he says outsiders are apt to have more influence with a boy, and on that account he dislikes to take one. I wish you would write to him and urge him to take a boy on trial, and I hope you will visit us when convenient."

FROM MR. PHILIP THOMAS, SHIPMAN, ILL.—REPORT OF CHARLES BARTLEY,
AGED TWELVE, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1896.

"Charles is a right good boy, but I have to punish him for being saucy. He attends school and is progressing rapidly. He has learned to milk and to do chores, and I can trust him with a team in the field, and he has plowed all this summer, and we can



Tailor Shop.

go away from home and trust him to take care of the house. We have lived so far from church that we could not attend more than once or twice a month, but I have bought a farm of 155 acres three miles south of Bunker Hill and shall move the first of February, and then we shall be near church and can attend more regularly. We like Charlie and intend to keep him, and all the neighbors like him, and he is the same as one of our family, and has plenty of good, warm clothes."

Charles writes: "I am getting along fine, and I like my guardians and want to stay with them as long as I can. I go to school every day and got into the Fourth Reader two weeks ago. I ride horseback to church, and my guardian says I do as good work as any boy of my size. I have lots of good clothes, and I could not have any more liberty if I was with my own parents, and have lots of fun with the boys in the neighborhood. I have a fine pair of skates, and a new sled, and I get a good many presents, and I thank you very much for the Youth's Companion."

FROM MISS MOLLIE SOMMERVILLE, EDGAR, ILL.—REPORT OF HERMAN O. MAKEY, AGED FOURTEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1895.

"I have nothing but the best that can be said of any boy. Herman is very healthy and is growing fast, and does not like to miss a day from school. He attends school eight months in the year, is bright, has a good memory, and he brings his books home at night to get help on his lessons so that he can keep ahead. He is very industrious and has got to be quite a help. We can depend upon anything he tells us, and in fact we could not get along without him. He attends church and Sunday school regularly."

FROM MR. FRED GILLETTE, NEVADA, ILL.—REPORT OF ARTHUR STONE,
AGED FOURTEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1895.

“Arthur has improved a good deal since he has been with us, and he does first rate when we are at home, but when out of sight he will neglect his work and go off to play. He is quiet when at home but inclined to be wild when away, and I cannot break him of telling everything he hears. He helps about the chores and is getting to understand farm work quite well, but he is slow. He attended school four months last winter, but is not much interested in school. He is always pleased to receive the Youth's Companion, but after looking at all the pictures he lays it aside and does not read much. He attends the Methodist church every Sunday and seems to enjoy Sunday school. I have tried to tell you exactly what kind of a boy he is.”

FROM MR. BERT HALTERMAN, SAVOY, ILL.—REPORT OF ALBERT BROWN,
AGED EIGHTEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1895.

“Albert is a good boy to work when I am with him, but he slights his work when alone. He is not entirely truthful, but is getting better. Other young men around here who work out by the month tell him he could make more money working for wages, and that makes him dissatisfied to be under indentures, but I tell him that when he is twenty-one years old he will have as much money saved up as they will, and will have better clothes, and be better off. He is peculiar and does not make friends as such a boy ought to, and I do not like to trust him to go away with a horse, because when he gets out of sight he drives too hard. I used to let him take a horse whenever he wanted to, but last winter he ruined one of my horses by fast driving. Albert has

good health, and has grown a good deal. He did not do much good last winter at school, but it was the teacher's fault. We shall have a man for a teacher this winter who has had experience, and I hope he will do well. He attends church and Sunday school every Sunday."

FROM MRS. HENRY BURK, RADFORD, ILL.—REPORT OF WILLIAM LEMME,
AGED FOURTEEN, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1891.

"Willie has been with us eight years this month, and is becoming a typical western farmer. He is nearly fifteen years old, and is a good worker for his age. He husked fifty bushels of corn a day this fall. He has good health and has made much improvement in conduct. He likes to attend church and was converted and joined the church last Sunday. He seems to be interested in his school and is quite a reader. His brother Frank lives a short distance from us and they visit each other quite often. He also corresponds with his sister Annie in Cooksville, and also with his brother Henry in New York."

Willie writes: "I have a good home and I shall stay with my guardians until I am of age, and I am very thankful for what the asylum has done for me. I wish all the asylum children could have as good a home as mine. I have received the Youth's Companion and the Annual Report, and I thank you very much for your encouraging letter, which I read with pleasure. I joined the Methodist church last Sunday, and am getting along nicely."

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS.

THESE EMBRACE ALL ADMISSIONS INTO THE INSTITUTION, WHETHER UNDER COMMITMENTS FROM THE MAGISTRATES, SURRENDERS BY PARENTS, OR OTHERWISE.

Recapitulation.

First commitments	30,455
Second commitments	3,713
Third commitments	} 406
Fourth commitments	
Total	<u>34,574</u>

Year.	New Commitments.		Colored.		Totals.
	White.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	593	12	10	.....	615
1854	774	156	30	5	965
1855	473	128	19	6	626
1856	605	154	20	9	788
1857	494	102	20	1	617
1858	501	154	19	3	677
1859	535	163	23	6	727
1860	628	144	24	10	804
1861	583	132	29	9	753
1862	676	141	28	3	848
1863	746	149	19	12	926
1864	600	134	9	6	749
1865	567	121	18	8	714
1866	589	126	14	5	734
1867	627	129	9	5	770
1868	556	135	17	10	718
1869	540	111	14	9	674
1870	439	108	17	7	571
1871	379	62	12	7	460
1872	375	61	11	8	455
1873	408	77	12	7	504
1874	468	111	11	4	594
1875	456	91	6	2	555
1876	562	129	14	2	707
1877	438	73	13	5	520
1878	402	105	13	1	521
1879	390	90	14	5	499
1880	391	94	15	5	505
1881	458	115	22	7	602
1882	464	123	23	8	618
1883	487	135	24	8	654
1884	436	117	28	7	588
1885	429	100	30	11	570
1886	400	105	43	23	571
1887	441	119	44	29	633
1888	448	126	38	16	628
1889	405	103	51	18	577
1890	427	90	34	23	574
1891	389	110	24	21	544
1892	410	93	37	13	553
1893	389	85	26	11	511
1894	403	98	30	12	543
1895	365	90	29	10	494
1896	466	127	34	19	646
1897	600	197	40	12	849
1898	701	157	34	10	902
1899	621	112	44	16	793
Totals	23,532	5,394	1,095	434	30,455

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS—*Continued.*

Year.	Second Commitments.				Totals.
	White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	8	.....	.....	.....	8
1854	83	1	.....	.....	84
1855	81	13	1	.....	95
1856	99	12	.....	.....	111
1857	102	18	3	1	124
1858	85	17	2	.....	104
1859	117	13	6	.....	136
1860	40	6	2	4	52
1861	29	10	3	1	43
1862	79	12	5	1	97
1863	161	22	5	.....	188
1864	107	11	4	1	123
1865	82	6	2	2	92
1866	94	9	1	1	105
1867	120	15	2	.....	137
1868	110	13	3	.....	126
1869	113	15	2	1	131
1870	101	15	7	1	124
1871	70	15	2	1	88
1872	66	7	1	1	75
1873	56	6	3	2	67
1874	63	8	2	1	74
1875	55	8	3	.....	66
1876	71	14	2	1	88
1877	45	9	.....	.....	54
1878	52	4	1	.....	57
1879	48	4	3	.....	55
1880	58	4	.....	.....	62
1881	50	6	3	.....	59
1882	45	8	1	.....	54
1883	43	5	5	.....	53
1884	61	11	1	1	64
1885	53	6	3	.....	62
1886	51	15	6	2	74
1887	47	7	8	1	63
1888	40	7	5	4	56
1889	47	2	9	1	59
1890	51	1	6	5	63
1891	43	7	8	5	63
1892	49	6	8	.....	63
1893	41	7	4	2	54
1894	39	6	4	.....	49
1895	31	6	5	.....	42
1896	36	4	1	1	42
1897	46	5	6	.....	57
1898	64	5	4	1	74
1899	77	8	9	2	96
Totals	3,099	400	161	44	3,713

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS—*Concluded.*

Year.	Third and Fourth Commitments.				Totals.	Grand totals.
	M. White.	F. White.	M. Colored.	F. Colored.		
1853						623
1854	1				1	1,050
1855	6				6	727
1856	3				3	902
1857						741
1858						781
1859						863
1860	7				7	863
1861	4				4	800
1862	11	1			12	957
1863	42	4			46	1,160
1864	16				16	888
1865	6				6	812
1866	12	2			14	853
1867	14	1			15	922
1868	9	1			10	854
1869	20	1			21	826
1870	17	1	1		19	714
1871	23	1			24	572
1872	15	1			16	546
1873	9	1			10	581
1874	17	1		1	19	687
1875	11				11	632
1876	7				7	802
1877	5				5	588
1878	10				10	588
1879	4				4	568
1880	10				10	577
1881	9				9	670
1882						672
1883	4				4	711
1884		1			1	653
1885	7	1			8	640
1886	4				4	649
1887	2				2	698
1888	3				3	687
1889	1		1		2	638
1890	8	1			9	646
1891	7				7	614
1892	6		1	1	8	624
1893	3	1			4	569
1894	3		3	1	7	599
1895	2	3			5	541
1896	4				4	692
1897	9		1		10	916
1898	6	1			7	983
1899	13		2	1	16	905
Totals	370	23	9	4	406	34,574

Males, 28,266; females, 6,308; total, 34,574.

TABLE 2.—MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

Years.	Class 1.—Committed by a Magistrate.				Class 2.—Committed by Magistrate at the request of parents or friends.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853	435	9	9	.....	65	1	.....	.....
1854	667	107	21	2	101	29	4	2
1855	386	92	10	2	89	27	6	3
1856	409	86	12	5	130	33	4	2
1857	364	59	15	1	104	29	5	1
1858	508	140	20	2	60	21	.....	1
1859	394	114	13	2	184	32	9	3
1860	420	104	11	3	180	33	11	9
1861	270	68	7	2	268	48	16	9
1862	275	63	13	1	403	67	18	2
1863	313	40	7	.....	490	95	6	10
1864	162	25	2	.....	279	44	5	2
1865	173	25	6	3	269	36	8	3
1866	208	22	6	4	282	49	6	1
1867	141	19	.....	.....	414	62	6	5
1868	90	12	3	1	257	50	3	3
1869	39	4	2	.....	286	35	3	3
1870	15	4	1	.....	187	32	7	2
1871	18	5	2	.....	181	19	4	2
1872	36	4	1	.....	177	23	7	7
1873	51	12	1	.....	163	31	6	5
1874	54	16	1	.....	192	44	6	2
1875	37	4	2	1	168	29	2	.....
1876	57	22	1	.....	145	41	4	1
1877	60	15	3	.....	109	15	3	2
1878	51	11	4	1	105	29	3	.....
1879	39	6	5	.....	61	15	3	1
1880	43	10	4	.....	69	15	2	.....
1881	67	15	7	1	58	14	3	.....
1882	51	18	2	1	56	22	5	2
1883	58	19	3	2	65	24	8	.....
1884	56	33	4	4	113	38	3	3
1885	77	34	4	1	90	17	11	4
1886	84	41	7	12	130	35	23	4
1887	69	36	7	12	103	40	13	8
1888	102	39	6	4	143	58	14	9
1889	89	29	8	4	144	35	21	9
1890	75	15	10	4	123	29	9	13
1891	62	12	6	2	130	24	11	10
1892	101	11	8	2	146	43	20	6
1893	60	6	5	3	131	20	10	1
1894	74	18	8	.....	166	31	13	5
1895	90	21	5	1	140	29	15	5
1896	131	8	6	.....	96	16	4	3
1897	234	3	8	1	80	18	10	2
1898	377	12	15	2	120	37	5	3
1899	446	16	27	2	86	19	16	4
Totals	8,018	1,484	328	88	7,518	1,533	371	172

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—*Continued.*

Year.	Class 3.—Committed by a Magistrate at their own Request.				Class 4.—Surrendered to Committee by Parents or Friends.			
	M. White.	F. White.	M. Colored.	F. Colored.	M. White.	F. White.	M. Colored.	F. Colored.
1853	28	1	.....	.....	67	.....	1	.....
1854	19	3	5	.....	60	15	.....	1
1855	34	8	2	.....	43	12	1	1
1856	54	12	3	.....	88	26	1	2
1857	48	11	3	.....	80	21	.....	.....
1858	11	9	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
1859	36	13	3	.....	38	17	1	1
1860	32	5	.....	1	39	8	2	2
1861	11	3	1	.....	68	20	4	1
1862	31	7	1	.....	53	10	.....	1
1863	21	10	8	.....	123	30	3	2
1864	2	1	1	.....	284	64	5	6
1865	3	2	.....	.....	203	64	6	4
1866	8	2	.....	.....	190	63	3	1
1867	4	1	.....	.....	193	61	4	.....
1868	9	.....	.....	.....	315	87	14	6
1869	16	1	1	.....	329	84	9	7
1870	9	2	.....	.....	343	86	18	4
1871	12	2	.....	.....	275	48	7	6
1872	3	2	1	.....	238	39	2	2
1873	4	.....	.....	.....	254	42	6	3
1874	9	.....	.....	.....	288	62	4	3
1875	6	1	.....	.....	295	64	3	1
1876	4	2	.....	.....	422	74	9	2
1877	5	.....	.....	.....	313	51	6	2
1878	8	.....	.....	.....	299	65	6	.....
1879	4	1	.....	.....	333	65	8	3
1880	4	.....	.....	.....	340	69	9	5
1881	2	.....	.....	.....	380	88	15	6
1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	392	84	16	5
1883	2	.....	.....	.....	400	95	18	6
1884	4	.....	.....	.....	302	55	22	1
1885	5	.....	.....	.....	308	50	18	6
1886	4	.....	.....	.....	227	42	19	9
1887	2	.....	.....	.....	307	48	30	10
1888	1	.....	.....	.....	240	34	21	7
1889	1	.....	.....	.....	216	39	28	5
1890	1	.....	1	.....	287	48	19	11
1891	1	1	.....	.....	246	80	14	14
1892	1	.....	.....	.....	214	45	16	5
1893	1	.....	.....	.....	239	67	15	9
1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	55	16	7
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	49	14	4
1896	1	.....	.....	.....	276	103	24	17
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	181	29	9
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	113	15	5
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	82	10	13
Totals	401	100	31	1	10,772	2,605	491	215



Shoe Shop.

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—*Continued.*

Year.	Class 3.—Committed by a Magistrate at their own Request.				Class 4.—Surrendered to Committee by Parents or Friends.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853	28	1			67		1	
1854	19	3	5		60	15		1
1855	34	8	2		43	12	1	1
1856	54	12	3		88	26	1	2
1857	48	11	3		80	21		
1858	11	9	1		7			
1859	36	13	3		38	17	1	1
1860	32	5		1	39	8	2	2
1861	11	3	1		68	20	4	1
1862	31	7	1		53	10		1
1863	21	10	8		123	30	3	2
1864	2	1	1		284	64	5	6
1865	3	2			203	64	6	4
1866	8	2			190	63	3	1
1867	4	1			193	61	4	
1868	9				315	87	14	6
1869	16	1	1		329	84	9	7
1870	9	2			343	86	18	4
1871	12	2			275	48	7	6
1872	3	2	1		238	39	2	2
1873	4				254	42	6	3
1874	9				288	62	4	3
1875	6	1			295	64	3	1
1876	4	2			422	74	9	2
1877	5				313	51	6	2
1878	8				299	65	6	
1879	4	1			333	65	8	3
1880	4				340	69	9	5
1881	2				380	88	15	6
1882					392	84	16	5
1883	2				400	95	18	6
1884	4				302	55	22	1
1885	5				308	50	18	6
1886	4				227	42	19	9
1887	2				307	48	30	10
1888	1				240	34	21	7
1889	1				216	39	28	5
1890	1		1		287	48	19	11
1891	1	1			246	80	14	14
1892	1				214	45	16	5
1893	1				239	67	15	9
1894					203	55	16	7
1895					168	49	14	4
1896	1				276	103	24	17
1897					341	181	29	9
1898					270	113	15	5
1899					176	82	10	13
Totals	401	100	31	1	10,772	2,605	491	215



Shoe Shop.

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—*Concluded.*

Year.	Class 5.—Surrendered themselves to the Committee.				Class 6.—Received from other Institutions.				Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	628
1854	6	2	....	....	5	1	....	....	1,050
1855	1	1	....	....	7	1	1	....	727
1856	22	8	....	....	4	1	....	....	902
1857	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	741
1858	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	781
1859	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	863
1860	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	863
1861	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	800
1862	3	3	1	....	1	4	....	....	967
1863	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1,160
1864	1	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	888
1865	3	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	812
1866	4	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	853
1867	3	1	....	....	6	1	1	....	922
1868	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	854
1869	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	....	828
1870	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	714
1871	....	2	....	....	7	2	....	....	572
1872	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	546
1873	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	581
1874	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	687
1875	....	....	....	....	17	2	....	....	632
1876	....	....	....	1	11	6	....	....	802
1877	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	588
1878	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	588
1879	2	....	....	....	7	5	....	....	558
1880	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	577
1881	2	....	....	....	8	4	....	....	670
1882	1	....	....	....	9	7	1	....	672
1883	....	....	....	....	9	2	....	....	711
1884	1	....	....	....	11	3	....	....	653
1885	....	....	....	....	9	6	....	....	640
1886	1	....	....	....	9	2	....	....	649
1887	....	....	....	....	9	2	2	....	696
1888	....	....	....	....	5	2	2	....	687
1889	....	....	....	....	3	2	4	1	638
1890	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	646
1891	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	614
1892	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	1	624
1893	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	599
1894	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	599
1895	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	541
1896	1	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	692
1897	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	916
1898	....	....	....	....	4	1	3	1	983
1899	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	....	905
Totals	63	21	4	1	193	77	22	5	34,574

First class, 9,918; second class, 9,594; third class, 593; fourth class, 14,083; fifth class, 89; sixth class, 297; total, 34,574.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

Year.	Eight years and under.				Nine years.			
	White. M.	F.	White. M.	Colored. F.	White. M.	F.	White. M.	Colored. F.
1853	64	.....	1	.....	51	4	1	.....
1854	97	39	6	1	77	19	2	.....
1855	72	29	2	1	53	19	1	.....
1856	74	33	3	.....	49	16	.....	.....
1857	23	13	.....	.....	46	12	1	.....
1858	37	18	.....	.....	38	15	1	.....
1859	82	46	3	1	53	28	3	1
1860	85	42	3	3	57	19	2	1
1861	111	33	6	4	65	18	11	3
1862	106	50	5	.....	75	19	1	.....
1863	150	36	4	2	90	23	1	2
1864	129	43	1	.....	86	11	3	.....
1865	104	29	2	1	78	14	2	.....
1866	117	41	1	.....	65	21	.....	1
1867	118	46	1	.....	88	7	2	.....
1868	134	46	1	.....	79	12	4	2
1869	132	39	4	1	76	13	1	.....
1870	100	29	6	1	63	19	3	.....
1871	75	15	1	.....	61	6	1	.....
1872	60	23	2	.....	61	8	1	2
1873	80	25	2	.....	48	7	1	.....
1874	87	35	.....	.....	67	12	2	.....
1875	90	36	1	.....	65	13	1	.....
1876	117	51	2	.....	84	22	2	.....
1877	67	19	3	.....	61	9	1	.....
1878	68	26	1	.....	52	19	1	.....
1879	74	37	4	.....	56	10	4	.....
1880	89	30	1	.....	53	12	5	1
1881	86	41	3	1	78	17	4	1
1882	109	35	7	.....	64	23	3	1
1883	113	45	6	2	73	22	2	.....
1884	94	38	7	2	64	26	5	.....
1885	105	27	7	2	64	19	3	.....
1886	72	34	5	4	68	14	10	1
1887	98	29	9	5	76	19	5	3
1888	86	33	5	2	62	15	6	1
1889	75	25	8	5	56	12	7	2
1890	96	19	6	.....	48	15	5	3
1891	53	28	4	1	49	17	.....	6
1892	67	25	1	3	46	9	5	.....
1893	75	28	5	5	47	14	2	.....
1894	62	30	3	2	47	11	6	1
1895	71	38	5	1	46	12	5	3
1896	84	44	9	8	53	25	3	1
1897	132	90	0	2	60	35	6	4
1898	126	83	17	3	62	19	3	1
1899	76	54	4	4	57	20	1	3
Total	4,222	1,655	177	67	2,917	756	139	44

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Ten years.				Eleven years.			
	White. M.	White. F.	Colored. M.	Colored. F.	White. M.	White. F.	Colored. M.	Colored. F.
1853	96	3	2	.....	110	3	1	....
1854	149	21	7	2	123	20	2	....
1855	103	24	3	.....	86	19	4	1
1856	78	17	1	1	104	20	3	3
1857	62	12	1	1	70	15	7	....
1858	42	9	3	.....	66	20	1	....
1859	88	16	4	.....	80	17	2	....
1860	93	19	4	2	95	18	2	2
1861	79	17	3	1	89	12	3	2
1862	147	21	4	.....	104	15	4	1
1863	176	20	1	4	140	19	4	1
1864	96	15	.....	1	117	15	1	....
1865	107	17	1	2	83	14	4	2
1866	83	17	3	.....	102	16	2	1
1867	100	15	2	.....	107	13	2	....
1868	84	12	1	1	83	19	6	2
1869	87	16	2	2	96	11	2	....
1870	86	17	1	1	74	15	4	....
1871	80	12	1	1	79	12	5	1
1872	62	4	4	.....	65	8	2	2
1873	81	10	1	4	54	8	1	....
1874	74	21	2	1	68	13	2	1
1875	69	11	1	1	67	10	....	....
1876	104	12	2	.....	104	16	4	1
1877	73	11	1	1	83	14	1	2
1878	59	21	.....	.....	77	14	1	....
1879	73	19	2	.....	71	12	....	1
1880	76	12	5	2	77	17	1	2
1881	74	15	4	1	82	10	5	....
1882	85	19	2	2	73	13	6	....
1883	88	20	4	.....	78	17	4	3
1884	91	9	6	1	76	17	4	....
1885	73	10	6	1	64	14	4	3
1886	67	21	3	4	59	13	6	5
1887	75	22	10	3	62	16	6	6
1888	65	12	7	3	69	19	4	3
1889	72	16	8	1	50	8	7	4
1890	58	12	10	1	84	11	5	2
1891	67	10	6	.....	57	15	6	4
1892	58	8	6	.....	69	14	4	3
1893	52	11	.....	1	64	8	6	....
1894	68	16	6	.....	55	10	6	5
1895	52	10	6	1	51	10	7	2
1896	64	18	5	2	64	15	4	2
1897	59	33	2	2	81	16	8	1
1898	89	21	6	2	82	14	4	1
1899	74	12	2	2	75	11	5	2
Total	3,837	716	161	55	3,769	656	172	71

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Twelve years.				Thirteen years.			
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853	110	.....	2	.....	104	1	2	....
1854	189	25	4	1	120	21	7	1
1855	91	23	5	1	88	16	2	1
1856	126	28	8	1	120	24	2	2
1857	79	9	3	1	112	13	2	....
1858	58	12	4	.....	103	19	6	....
1859	95	23	3	.....	128	18	6	3
1860	109	17	6	3	103	15	4	2
1861	93	16	3	2	80	17	3	3
1862	130	18	8	1	94	14	4	2
1863	150	20	6	.....	147	28	3	1
1864	100	18	4	1	118	18	1	2
1865	117	20	5	1	90	8	3	3
1866	109	13	6	1	105	11	1	1
1867	139	17	1	3	101	18	1	2
1868	99	19	1	1	97	22	4	....
1869	97	14	3	3	85	10	4	1
1870	66	.....	2	1	78	16	....	3
1871	62	10	3	1	59	5	1	2
1872	84	8	1	2	65	10	1	7
1873	70	7	2	.....	72	12	5	1
1874	80	20	1	1	80	7	....	....
1875	83	8	1	1	73	10	3	1
1876	88	18	2	.....	77	13	2	3
1877	91	11	3	2	80	10	3	....
1878	85	12	5	.....	77	12	4	....
1879	72	7	.....	.....	67	8	5	2
1880	69	6	3	.....	67	13	....	....
1881	87	19	2	3	64	14	3	....
1882	77	20	3	2	66	16	3	1
1883	82	17	7	2	69	14	5	1
1884	72	17	4	4	67	16	2	....
1885	69	12	4	2	70	12	6	3
1886	82	10	11	2	56	14	10	5
1887	65	14	8	3	68	13	8	5
1888	72	16	7	1	70	21	7	5
1889	75	18	9	1	56	12	8	2
1890	66	7	4	10	62	9	7	2
1891	73	10	4	3	60	16	7	7
1892	77	7	7	4	54	12	11	2
1893	73	10	5	2	63	10	4	4
1894	75	14	2	.....	76	9	6	2
1895	71	10	4	1	50	8	2	....
1896	68	9	5	3	64	9	6	2
1897	100	16	6	1	79	7	6	2
1898	130	10	.....	1	108	8	7	1
1899	112	9	4	1	103	2	22	4
Total..	4,267	644	191	74	3,895	609	209	91

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—*Concluded.*

Year.	Fourteen years and over.				Total.
	White.	Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	66	1	1	.....	623
1854.....	103	12	2	.....	1,050
1855.....	67	11	3	2	727
1856.....	108	27	3	2	902
1857.....	204	46	9	.....	741
1858.....	242	78	6	3	781
1859.....	126	28	8	1	863
1860.....	131	20	5	1	863
1861.....	96	21	7	2	800
1862.....	110	17	7	.....	957
1863.....	96	26	5	2	1,100
1864.....	83	18	4	3	888
1865.....	86	15	3	1	812
1866.....	116	18	2	.....	853
1867.....	108	29	2	.....	922
1868.....	99	19	3	4	854
1869.....	100	24	.....	3	826
1870.....	90	20	6	13	714
1871.....	54	17	4	4	572
1872.....	55	6	2	1	546
1873.....	71	14	1	4	581
1874.....	83	23	3	4	687
1875.....	78	8	1	.....	632
1876.....	62	15	.....	1	802
1877.....	34	7	.....	1	588
1878.....	47	6	1	.....	588
1879.....	29	3	1	1	558
1880.....	29	7	.....	.....	577
1881.....	46	5	4	1	670
1882.....	34	6	1	1	672
1883.....	31	5	1	.....	711
1884.....	23	6	1	1	653
1885.....	44	13	3	.....	640
1886.....	52	13	5	3	649
1887.....	46	13	6	5	698
1888.....	67	17	7	5	687
1889.....	69	14	14	4	638
1890.....	72	19	3	10	646
1891.....	90	21	5	5	614
1892.....	94	24	12	2	624
1893.....	59	12	8	1	569
1894.....	62	14	8	3	599
1895.....	57	11	5	2	541
1896.....	109	11	3	2	692
1897.....	144	5	9	.....	916
1898.....	174	8	11	2	983
1899.....	215	12	16	3	905
Totals.....	4,101	765	211	103	34,574

8 years and under, 6,121; 9 years, 3,856; 10 years, 4,769; 11 years, 4,668; 12 years, 5,176; 13 years, 4,804; 14 years and over, 5,180; total, 34,574.

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED.

Year.	Unfortunate.				Pilfering.			
	M.	White.	F.	M.	White.	F.	M.	Colored.
1853.....	5	.....	.....	.....	102	3	1	.....
1854.....	90	43	6	1	257	24	5	1
1855.....	93	53	5	2	177	13	2	2
1856.....	70	27	3	2	243	30	9	.....
1857.....	160	47	7	.....	159	7	3	.....
1858.....	171	70	6	1	120	10	3	.....
1859.....	127	79	5	1	151	8	6	1
1860.....	129	63	7	7	111	9	2	1
1861.....	166	70	9	3	106	10	6	.....
1862.....	136	74	9	1	76	6	2	.....
1863.....	170	80	6	4	148	9	4	2
1864.....	139	76	4	1	84	13	2	.....
1865.....	135	57	6	2	75	10	2	2
1866.....	193	72	5	1	80	5	2	2
1867.....	159	66	2	.....	120	9	1	.....
1868.....	165	96	4	.....	80	4	.....	.....
1869.....	185	74	4	2	64	4	4	.....
1870.....	173	62	13	1	32	6	1	.....
1871.....	134	41	5	3	21	3	3	.....
1872.....	109	33	5	4	35	3	.....	1
1873.....	150	43	4	1	49	8	2	.....
1874.....	166	65	1	.....	44	6	1	.....
1875.....	175	58	2	.....	23	2	.....	.....
1876.....	294	90	2	1	17	5	.....	.....
1877.....	129	42	1	1	15	4	.....	.....
1878.....	153	66	1	1	24	2	.....	.....
1879.....	161	62	4	2	3	5	1	.....
1880.....	179	60	1	4	15	7	.....	.....
1881.....	189	80	3	5	31	1	2	.....
1882.....	162	83	5	1	26	5	1	.....
1883.....	180	72	5	4	12	3	1	.....
1884.....	191	77	7	2	12	1	1	1
1885.....	200	67	13	7	15	1	.....	1
1886.....	162	93	11	14	22	4	2	.....
1887.....	190	80	18	16	25	3	2	3
1888.....	184	88	4	8	33	6	.....	.....
1889.....	149	60	14	9	37	3	2	1
1890.....	141	50	17	9	31	6	5	.....
1891.....	115	55	5	3	55	5	4	4
1892.....	128	57	13	6	72	4	5	1
1893.....	130	52	8	6	56	5	5	1
1894.....	188	76	12	6	52	5	4	.....
1895.....	172	84	10	5	37	3	2	.....
1896.....	203	100	22	14	27	1	2	.....
1897.....	282	190	23	12	35	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	257	143	14	8	43	2	.....	1
1899.....	156	106	9	9	28	1	1	.....
Totals.	7,495	3,282	340	190	3,080	284	101	25

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Vagrant.				Bad and Disorderly.			
	M.	White.	F.	M.	Colored.	F.	M.	Colored.
1853.....	479		9	9	.....	8	.....	.....
1854.....	392		45	17	1	108	45	2
1855.....	145		20	10	2	96	25	3
1856.....	182		45	3	3	165	29	5
1857.....	88		5	8	1	138	33	3
1858.....	93		10	3	.....	169	47	8
1859.....	113		5	7	.....	187	32	10
1860.....	166		20	4	.....	73	11	4
1861.....	88		21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862.....	167		25	9	1	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	153		20	4	1	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	45		9	2	.....	77	11	4
1865.....	52		15	4	2	44	6	2
1866.....	53		9	.....	1	13	2	.....
1867.....	38		16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	40		7	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	8		1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	4		1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1871.....	7		2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1872.....	10		2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1873.....	5		2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	19		5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	15		4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	31		13	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1877.....	26		5	3	1	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	24		5	1	1	4	.....	.....
1879.....	10		4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	11	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	14		1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	18		8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	21		8	4	2	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	18		4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	16		3	5	1	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	20		1	4	1	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	21		4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	22		1	3	1	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	30		1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	14		1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	26		2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	14		2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	11		1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
1895.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1
1896.....	2		1	.....	.....	93	.....	2
1897.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	193	.....	6
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	.....	13
1899.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384	.....	23
Totals.	2,728	363	127	23	2,078	241	86	21

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	White.		Beggars.		Colored.		Peddling.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1854.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1855.....	25	29	....	....	....	....	....	....
1856.....	14	34	....	....	....	....	....	....
1857.....	17	28	1	....	....	....	....	....
1858.....	8	34	....	....	....	....	....	....
1859.....	29	47	1	....	....	....	....	....
1860.....	29	36	1	....	....	....	....	....
1861.....	14	12	....	....	....	....	....	....
1862.....	10	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
1863.....	18	8	....	....	1	....	....	....
1864.....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
1865.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1866.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1867.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1868.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1869.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1870.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1871.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1872.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1873.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1874.....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1875.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1876.....	2	4	2	....	....	....	....	....
1877.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1878.....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
1879.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1880.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1881.....	5	3	2	....	....	....	....	....
1882.....	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	....
1883.....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1884.....	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
1885.....	5	5	....	....	....	....	10	3
1886.....	5	3	....	....	....	....	5	1
1887.....	4	2	....	....	....	....	9	1
1888.....	11	....	....	....	1	....	8	2
1889.....	4	3	....	....	....	....	2	3
1890.....	9	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
1891.....	7	....	....	....	1	....	2	....
1892.....	8	1	....	....	....	....	3	....
1893.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1894.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
1895.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
1896.....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
1897.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
1898.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
1899.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	273	282	8	3	55	10		



Girls' Sewing Room.

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—*Concluded.*

Year.	Disobedient and Truant.				Temporary as Witnesses.				Total.
	White.	F.	M.	Colored.	White.	F.	M.	Colored.	
1853.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623
1854.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050
1855.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	727
1856.....	29	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	902
1857.....	32	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	741
1858.....	24	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	781
1859.....	45	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	863
1860.....	165	11	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	863
1861.....	243	28	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
1862.....	377	29	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	957
1863.....	460	58	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160
1864.....	378	31	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	888
1865.....	349	39	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	812
1866.....	356	48	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	853
1867.....	443	54	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	922
1868.....	389	42	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	854
1869.....	416	47	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	826
1870.....	348	54	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	714
1871.....	309	33	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	572
1872.....	304	28	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	546
1873.....	270	31	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	581
1874.....	315	48	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	687
1875.....	308	37	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	632
1876.....	296	29	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	802
1877.....	316	32	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	588
1878.....	259	33	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	588
1879.....	265	25	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	558
1880.....	255	31	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577
1881.....	280	36	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	670
1882.....	304	40	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	672
1883.....	316	57	21	4	1	.....	.....	.....	711
1884.....	258	59	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	653
1885.....	241	27	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	640
1886.....	236	16	30	10	9	.....	1	.....	649
1887.....	241	39	27	9	1	.....	1	1	698
1888.....	231	32	35	11	3	1	1	.....	687
1889.....	225	31	42	8	14	4	.....	.....	638
1890.....	269	35	17	19	1	.....	.....	.....	646
1891.....	244	55	21	18	2	.....	.....	.....	614
1892.....	227	34	26	7	1	1	.....	.....	624
1893.....	232	34	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	569
1894.....	186	20	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	599
1895.....	164	12	21	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	541
1896.....	177	20	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	692
1897.....	143	12	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	916
1898.....	165	15	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	983
1899.....	138	13	22	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	905
Totals.	11,268	1,355	591	213	40	8	3	1	34,574

Unfortunate, 11,307; pilfering, 3,490; vagrant, 3,241; bad, 2,426; beggars, 566; peddling, 65; disobedient and truant, 13,427; temporary, as witnesses, 52; total, 34,574.

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

Year.	No. 1.—Could Read, Write and Cipher.				No. 2.—Could Read and Write.			
	White.	F.	M.	F.	White.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	16	2	.....	.....	65	2	.....	.....
1854.....	10	3	.....	.....	147	25	3	1
1855.....	59	17	2	.....	36	12	1	.....
1856.....	160	20	.....	.....	53	9	2	1
1857.....	167	22	3	.....	21	10	1	.....
1858.....	166	46	5	2	25	9	3	.....
1859.....	186	31	4	1	44	14	5	.....
1860.....	110	14	2	2	81	14	2	1
1861.....	72	6	1	.....	66	18	5	.....
1862.....	176	10	3	1	55	10	1	.....
1863.....	350	45	8	5	29	8	1	1
1864.....	242	30	1	3	41	9	2	.....
1865.....	251	45	3	3	40	7	3	2
1866.....	280	34	4	2	52	13	3	1
1867.....	298	48	2	2	25	2	.....	1
1868.....	258	64	9	7	21	3	.....	.....
1869.....	298	38	6	5	62	9	1	.....
1870.....	204	35	11	3	48	7	1	.....
1871.....	191	29	8	2	48	7	.....	3
1872.....	249	19	3	3	49	6	3	1
1873.....	241	31	5	3	46	13	1	2
1874.....	251	36	7	3	86	18	1	.....
1875.....	253	31	3	1	87	14	1	1
1876.....	328	46	7	4	106	25	1	.....
1877.....	245	36	4	1	75	14	.....	2
1878.....	275	51	9	.....	63	14	.....	1
1879.....	263	31	4	4	53	14	1	.....
1880.....	241	45	6	3	49	7	1	.....
1881.....	310	46	14	3	43	13	1	1
1882.....	261	59	13	6	54	10	1	1
1883.....	267	54	12	3	56	15	5	2
1884.....	260	55	11	4	37	9	1	.....
1885.....	288	53	21	7	22	12	2	1
1886.....	282	61	29	17	26	4	3	1
1887.....	285	66	33	17	25	1	5	1
1888.....	308	77	28	15	17	4	4	.....
1889.....	314	63	38	13	12	3	5	2
1890.....	333	57	32	26	4	2	.....	.....
1891.....	315	57	23	21	1	3	.....	1
1892.....	329	54	40	11	2	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	286	48	24	8	6	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	333	57	25	10	3	2	.....	.....
1895.....	296	48	20	5	14	7	3	1
1896.....	339	58	19	11	27	7	3	.....
1897.....	406	59	32	8	60	16	5	.....
1898.....	553	48	25	6	47	16	5	1
1899.....	554	41	47	12	33	10	5	3
Totals. 12. 159	1,926	606	263	2,062	447	91	33	

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT—*Concluded.*

Year.	No. 3.—Could Read only.				No. 4.—Could not Read.				Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	176	2	4	.....	345	5	6	.....	623
1854.....	220	42	9	.....	481	87	18	2	1,050
1855.....	150	38	6	2	315	75	10	4	727
1856.....	130	45	6	2	364	92	12	6	902
1857.....	120	32	2	1	288	56	17	1	741
1858.....	113	25	1	.....	233	91	11	1	781
1859.....	118	27	3	1	304	104	17	4	863
1860.....	148	26	3	2	334	96	19	9	863
1861.....	173	37	6	2	302	81	23	8	800
1862.....	268	39	7	3	267	95	22	.....	957
1863.....	286	53	8	3	284	69	7	3	1,160
1864.....	211	47	4	1	240	51	4	2	888
1865.....	156	35	6	2	209	39	8	3	812
1866.....	147	45	5	1	216	45	3	2	853
1867.....	218	41	5	1	220	54	4	1	922
1868.....	201	31	5	3	195	51	6	.....	854
1869.....	178	34	5	3	135	46	4	2	826
1870.....	149	33	7	1	157	48	7	3	714
1871.....	152	26	4	3	85	18	1	.....	572
1872.....	105	21	3	3	53	23	4	1	546
1873.....	93	13	7	2	97	26	1	.....	581
1874.....	126	30	2	.....	90	34	2	1	687
1875.....	108	27	2	.....	75	28	1	.....	632
1876.....	102	38	5	.....	105	33	2	.....	802
1877.....	92	15	2	.....	79	18	4	1	588
1878.....	74	16	1	1	61	20	2	.....	588
1879.....	62	18	4	.....	65	35	4	.....	558
1880.....	83	17	6	1	86	29	2	1	577
1881.....	63	21	4	1	102	41	6	2	670
1882.....	67	10	4	.....	127	62	6	1	672
1883.....	92	28	6	1	119	43	6	2	711
1884.....	62	18	5	1	128	47	12	3	653
1885.....	65	12	3	1	114	30	7	2	640
1886.....	42	10	9	4	105	45	8	3	649
1887.....	38	6	8	3	142	49	10	9	698
1888.....	40	11	7	3	126	41	4	2	687
1889.....	27	9	7	1	100	30	11	3	638
1890.....	26	5	2	1	123	28	6	1	646
1891.....	21	2	2	.....	102	55	7	4	614
1892.....	27	6	4	.....	107	39	2	3	624
1893.....	28	1	3	.....	113	44	3	5	569
1894.....	13	9	2	.....	96	36	10	3	599
1895.....	8	3	3	2	80	41	8	2	541
1896.....	17	8	2	1	123	58	11	8	692
1897.....	16	11	1	1	173	116	9	3	916
1898.....	14	7	.....	1	157	92	8	3	983
1899.....	7	4	.....	.....	117	65	3	4	905
Totals.	4,832	1,034	200	61	7,989	2,396	357	118	34,574

TABLE 6—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING.

Year.	Both parents living.	Father only living.	Mother only living.	Both parents dead.	Unknown.	Totals.
1853.....	230	122	164	106	1	623
1854.....	323	210	238	185	94	1,060
1855.....	275	114	195	129	14	727
1856.....	374	124	241	152	11	902
1857.....	316	114	185	117	9	741
1858.....	342	114	213	103	9	781
1859.....	396	112	251	84	20	863
1860.....	373	125	256	90	19	863
1861.....	387	106	228	70	9	800
1862.....	449	141	264	96	7	957
1863.....	557	180	331	88	4	1,160
1864.....	424	121	272	66	5	888
1865.....	367	124	228	91	2	812
1866.....	378	118	231	123	3	853
1867.....	400	151	294	77	.....	922
1868.....	368	151	256	79	.....	854
1869.....	381	144	227	74	.....	826
1870.....	320	136	205	51	2	714
1871.....	253	95	169	45	10	572
1872.....	246	94	161	36	9	546
1873.....	232	101	205	41	2	581
1874.....	271	129	233	44	10	687
1875.....	240	133	205	39	15	632
1876.....	310	178	252	47	15	802
1877.....	202	121	213	33	19	588
1878.....	220	117	198	36	17	588
1879.....	189	135	186	38	10	558
1880.....	218	125	193	33	8	577
1881.....	280	144	202	31	13	670
1882.....	256	150	210	41	15	672
1883.....	310	150	215	25	11	711
1884.....	282	139	194	25	13	653
1885.....	240	153	198	40	9	640
1886.....	273	131	193	34	18	649
1887.....	297	166	176	51	8	698
1888.....	286	149	193	46	13	687
1889.....	282	116	174	54	12	638
1890.....	330	108	149	54	5	646
1891.....	313	117	147	30	7	614
1892.....	285	121	168	39	11	624
1893.....	269	114	157	25	4	569
1894.....	291	118	151	30	9	590
1895.....	246	115	151	28	1	541
1896.....	371	118	160	39	4	692
1897.....	541	128	202	44	1	916
1898.....	686	95	164	33	5	983
1899.....	591	100	171	36	7	905
Totals	15,470	6,067	9,669	2,878	490	34,574

TABLE 7—HABITS OF PARENTS.

Year.	Both whose parents were temperate.	One or both whose parents were intem- perate.	Unknown.	Totals.
1853.....	236	331	56	623
1854.....	407	446	197	1,050
1855.....	397	296	35	727
1856.....	472	396	34	902
1857.....	396	324	21	741
1858.....	440	307	34	781
1859.....	470	356	37	863
1860.....	545	277	41	863
1861.....	563	232	5	800
1862.....	703	254	.....	957
1863.....	913	231	16	1,160
1864.....	722	152	14	888
1865.....	673	78	61	812
1866.....	667	124	62	853
1867.....	800	122	.....	922
1868.....	739	97	18	854
1869.....	647	161	18	826
1870.....	588	110	16	714
1871.....	475	79	18	572
1872.....	476	66	4	546
1873.....	595	70	6	581
1874.....	600	83	4	687
1875.....	574	55	3	632
1876.....	684	108	10	802
1877.....	545	35	8	588
1878.....	537	46	5	588
1879.....	510	35	13	558
1880.....	522	47	8	577
1881.....	609	47	14	670
1882.....	590	73	9	672
1883.....	625	70	16	711
1884.....	557	83	13	653
1885.....	573	58	9	640
1886.....	563	78	8	649
1887.....	617	72	9	698
1888.....	610	67	10	687
1889.....	593	39	6	638
1890.....	611	32	3	646
1891.....	592	21	1	614
1892.....	593	27	4	624
1893.....	546	20	3	569
1894.....	558	37	4	599
1895.....	495	45	1	541
1896.....	660	26	6	692
1897.....	877	37	2	916
1898.....	928	49	6	983
1899.....	863	35	7	905
Totals.....	27,866	5,833	875	34,574

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES).

Year.	New York.	New Jersey.	Penn- sylvania.	Mass- achusetts.	Connect- icut.	Maine.	New Hampshire.
1853.....	281	13	11	6	5	1	.....
1854.....	505	20	16	10	3	2	.....
1855.....	360	6	9	13	3	1	1
1856.....	505	22	10	14	5	1	.....
1857.....	393	11	4	8	9	.....	.....
1858.....	422	8	16	11	5	.....	.....
1859.....	537	10	12	6	6	2	.....
1860.....	554	11	8	10	5	.....	.....
1861.....	543	19	13	8	7	3	1
1862.....	694	21	17	22	8	.....	1
1863.....	897	23	14	11	16	.....	1
1864.....	714	30	9	11	6	1	1
1865.....	620	33	16	7	7	.....	.....
1866.....	656	28	15	11	7	2	1
1867.....	743	15	20	15	8	.....	.....
1868.....	686	31	16	15	8	2	.....
1869.....	628	25	18	12	10	1	1
1870.....	553	22	9	12	6	1	1
1871.....	433	25	6	4	4	1	.....
1872.....	402	21	8	3	6	.....	.....
1873.....	445	15	11	5	9	.....	1
1874.....	526	15	8	6	5	1	.....
1875.....	476	11	8	4	5	1	.....
1876.....	623	18	5	6	7	.....	.....
1877.....	469	21	13	4	3	.....	.....
1878.....	476	13	4	5	5	.....	.....
1879.....	448	24	11	6	3	.....	.....
1880.....	483	12	7	12	4	.....	.....
1881.....	529	16	7	4	10	.....	.....
1882.....	482	25	12	2	5	.....	1
1883.....	507	25	14	5	12	.....	.....
1884.....	471	16	10	4	5	.....	1
1885.....	440	18	10	2	6	2	.....
1886.....	459	22	12	6	3	.....	.....
1887.....	455	16	13	3	1	.....	.....
1888.....	436	20	11	1	5	.....	.....
1889.....	396	13	4	4	3	.....	.....
1890.....	363	10	11	5	6	.....	.....
1891.....	341	18	4	3	3	.....	.....
1892.....	358	13	8	4	2	.....	.....
1893.....	321	13	6	3	1	.....	.....
1894.....	334	12	3	2	2	2	.....
1895.....	314	3	5	.....	3	.....	.....
1896.....	368	10	5	2	2	.....	.....
1897.....	438	13	4	4	8	3	.....
1898.....	503	11	10	2	3	.....	.....
1899.....	466	9	9	6	7	.....	.....
Totals.....	23,053	811	472	319	262	27	11

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES)—*Continued.*

Year.	Ver- mont.	Rhode Island.	Vir- ginia.	Mary- land.	De-la- ware.	District of Columbia.	North Carolina.
1853.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....
1854.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
1855.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1856.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
1857.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....
1858.....	.....	4	3	1	1	.....	.....
1859.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
1860.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
1861.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....
1862.....	3	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	1	1	4	1	.....	2	3
1865.....	.....	2	4	2	1	.....	1
1866.....	.....	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....
1868.....	4	2	1	1	.....	3	.....
1869.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	.....
1870.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	2
1871.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
1872.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	1
1873.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1874.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1
1875.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1
1876.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	2
1877.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
1878.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....
1879.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
1880.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1
1882.....	.....	2	6	1	.....	6	1
1883.....	.....	6	5	3	.....	1	2
1884.....	.....	1	5	3	.....	.....	1
1885.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	4	2
1886.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	1	1
1887.....	2	1	12	3	.....	5	1
1888.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....
1889.....	.....	.....	21	5	.....	1	1
1890.....	.....	1	9	1	.....	2	1
1891.....	.....	1	7	2	.....	2	.....
1892.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	1	.....
1893.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	2	.....
1894.....	.....	3	9	1	1	.....	1
1895.....	.....	3	4	.....	1	.....	1
1896.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3
1897.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	4	1
1898.....	.....	1	14	2	.....	1	2
1899.....	1	1	20	2	.....	1	2
Totals.....	<u>22</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>35</u>

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES)—*Continued.*

Year.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Louisiana.	Missouri.	Illinois.	Ohio.	Michigan.
1853.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
1854.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
1855.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
1856.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1858.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	.....
1859.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	1
1860.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
1861.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	8
1862.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	2	1
1863.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	2
1864.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
1865.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1
1866.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....
1867.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	5
1868.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....
1869.....	.....	3	4	3	3	5	1
1870.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	5	.....
1871.....	2	.....	2	1	1	1	.....
1872.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....
1873.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....
1874.....	2	1	.....	1	1	2	2
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	2	.....
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1877.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1
1879.....	3	2	1	1	2	1	.....
1880.....	2	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....
1881.....	1	2	1	.....	3	2	1
1882.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....
1883.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	1
1884.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
1885.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
1886.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....
1887.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1888.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
1889.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1890.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
1891.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	1
1892.....	4	2	.....	.....	6	2	.....
1893.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....
1894.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
1895.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
1896.....	3	3	3	1	1	2	.....
1897.....	4	1	1	1	3	.....	4
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....
1899.....	.....	2	.....	1	6	3	.....
Totals.....	51	30	53	32	85	73	33



A West Company.

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES)—*Concluded.*

Year.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	California.	Texas.	Florida.	Totals.
1853.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	326
1854.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	587
1855.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402
1856.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	568
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	433
1858.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	479
1859.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	586
1860.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	599
1861.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608
1862.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	783
1863.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	989
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	790
1865.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	702
1866.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	744
1867.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	829
1868.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	779
1869.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	724
1870.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	627
1871.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	485
1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456
1873.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	499
1874.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	578
1875.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	526
1876.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	672
1877.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	523
1878.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	516
1879.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	509
1880.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	534
1881.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	588
1882.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	557
1883.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	591
1884.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	524
1885.....	2	.....	1	1	1	500
1886.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524
1887.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	621
1888.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	488
1889.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	452
1890.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	416
1891.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	391
1892.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	417
1893.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	368
1894.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	376
1895.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	343
1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	410
1897.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	503
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556
1899.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	542
Totals.....	15	21	49	6	20	25,895

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES).

Year.	Canada, etc.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Hungary.
1853.....	7	29	180	10	1	37	.....
1854.....	8	40	308	8	2	44	1
1855.....	6	28	201	10	1	45	.....
1856.....	7	34	194	5	8	37	.....
1857.....	11	43	190	4	3	37	.....
1858.....	9	28	172	10	4	38	.....
1859.....	6	34	145	14	3	48	.....
1860.....	9	46	132	12	3	41	.....
1861.....	9	37	77	8	2	35	.....
1862.....	6	32	74	11	4	37	.....
1863.....	13	42	48	15	5	33	.....
1864.....	9	20	26	6	2	27	.....
1865.....	8	26	28	10	3	30	.....
1866.....	10	32	28	5	4	15	.....
1867.....	9	21	18	1	4	32	.....
1868.....	6	15	18	2	4	25	.....
1869.....	14	26	14	1	2	31	.....
1870.....	5	27	11	2	2	28	1
1871.....	3	21	17	1	2	31	1
1872.....	4	27	20	2	3	24	.....
1873.....	7	9	5	2	9	33	.....
1874.....	9	22	13	7	5	29	.....
1875.....	1	22	15	9	14	31	1
1876.....	3	31	13	8	7	49	.....
1877.....	....	22	8	2	7	15	2
1878.....	2	23	4	1	2	26	.....
1879.....	2	13	2	.....	5	11	.....
1880.....	3	9	2	2	3	9	1
1881.....	2	18	4	1	5	29	.....
1882.....	4	17	2	2	5	38	3
1883.....	3	11	11	1	1	31	3
1884.....	2	14	2	4	3	34	3
1885.....	2	9	8	7	2	47	1
1886.....	1	7	1	3	1	45	.....
1887.....	7	16	3	3	3	31	4
1888.....	4	23	3	5	5	51	2
1889.....	1	19	2	10	2	63	5
1890.....	4	16	4	5	2	60	4
1891.....	2	12	4	3	3	32	13
1892.....	6	19	4	3	3	41	3
1893.....	3	13	2	8	3	29	4
1894.....	3	20	6	2	.....	40	4
1895.....	4	18	3	4	3	19	9
1896.....	1	8	4	4	5	25	4
1897.....	4	7	2	5	4	35	2
1898.....	3	24	3	7	3	23	4
1899.....	2	20	3	.....	1	26	9
Totals.....	244	1,048	2,034	245	168	1,577	84

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES)—
Continued.

Year.	Turkey and Syria.	Russia.	Poland.	Norway.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Holland.
1853.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1
1855.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1858.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1860.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
1863.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....
1864.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1
1865.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
1867.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1870.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	2
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1872.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....
1874.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
1875.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3
1876.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1878.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
1879.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
1880.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1
1882.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1883.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1
1884.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	.....	2	7	.....	2	1	.....
1886.....	.....	10	5	2	1	2	.....
1887.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	.....	21	6	.....	2	1	.....
1889.....	2	14	8	.....	2	.....	.....
1890.....	.....	14	5	.....	.....	2	.....
1891.....	.....	30	3	1	.....	3	.....
1892.....	7	34	4	.....	1	2	1
1893.....	15	34	5	.....	1	.....	.....
1894.....	17	51	7	.....	.....	1	1
1895.....	4	64	4	.....	2	.....	.....
1896.....	14	69	2	.....	.....	1	.....
1897.....	24	104	2	.....	1	3	3
1898.....	13	156	4	.....	1	2	1
1899.....	17	170	2	2	.....	3	1
Totals.....	115	794	115	12	26	34	18

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES)—
Continued.

Year.	Switzer- land.	Spain.	Africa.	Italy.	Australia.	St. Helena.	West Indies.
1853.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
1854.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	1	2
1855.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1
1856.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1859.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1
1860.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2
1861.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2
1862.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
1863.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1864.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1866.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
1867.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	2
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
1871.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1
1872.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....
1874.....	2	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1878.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1880.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....
1881.....	4	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	8
1882.....	3	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	2
1883.....	3	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	3	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	1
1885.....	5	.....	.....	42	1	.....	1
1886.....	2	2	.....	38	.....	.....	1
1887.....	5	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	5
1888.....	1	2	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	3	1	.....	49	.....	.....	2
1890.....	2	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	2	1	.....	99	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	5	1	.....	62	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	2	.....	.....	72	1	.....	1
1894.....	3	2	1	57	.....	.....	1
1895.....	3	.....	1	50	.....	.....	4
1896.....	.....	10	.....	117	.....	.....	3
1897.....	.....	2	.....	195	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	4
1899.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	74	28	4	1,539	14	5	49

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES)—
Concluded.

Year.	South America.	At sea.	Austria.	Total. foreign.	Unknown.
1853.....	.....	1	.....	272	25
1854.....	.....	3	.....	430	53
1855.....	1	.....	.....	298	27
1856.....	.....	.....	.....	290	44
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	294	14
1858.....	.....	3	.....	267	35
1859.....	.....	4	.....	263	14
1860.....	.....	.....	.....	253	11
1861.....	.....	2	.....	184	8
1862.....	.....	.....	.....	172	3
1863.....	.....	4	1	171	.....
1864.....	.....	1	2	100	.....
1865.....	.....	1	.....	110	.....
1866.....	.....	2	.....	104	2
1867.....	.....	1	.....	92	1
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	74	1
1869.....	.....	1	1	101	1
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....
1871.....	.....	.....	1	86	1
1872.....	1	.....	.....	90	.....
1873.....	3	.....	.....	82	.....
1874.....	.....	.....	1	109	.....
1875.....	1	.....	.....	106	.....
1876.....	1	.....	.....	130	.....
1877.....	2	.....	.....	63	2
1878.....	1	.....	1	70	2
1879.....	.....	.....	1	45	4
1880.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
1881.....	1	.....	.....	84	3
1882.....	1	.....	1	113	2
1883.....	.....	.....	1	120	.....
1884.....	1	.....	4	129	.....
1885.....	.....	.....	1	138	2
1886.....	1	.....	3	125	.....
1887.....	.....	.....	4	177	.....
1888.....	.....	.....	3	199	.....
1889.....	2	.....	1	186	.....
1890.....	.....	.....	3	229	1
1891.....	4	.....	11	223	.....
1892.....	.....	.....	9	205	2
1893.....	2	.....	6	201	.....
1894.....	2	1	3	222	1
1895.....	.....	1	4	197	1
1896.....	1	.....	13	281	1
1897.....	3	.....	17	413	.....
1898.....	.....	1	22	427	.....
1899.....	1	1	17	359	4
Totals.....	29	27	131	8,414	265

Native born, 25,895; foreign, 8,414; unknown, 265; total, 34,574.

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

Year.	Restored by Magistrates to Parents, Guardians or Friends.				Total.	Expiration of Sentence.				Total.
	White.	F.	M.	Colored.		White.	F.	M.	Colored.	
1853.....	251	2	....	....	253	....	....	....	....	....
1854.....	436	55	6	....	497	....	....	....	....	....
1855.....	336	50	4	....	390	....	....	....	....	....
1856.....	335	65	1	1	402	....	....	....	....	....
1857.....	255	52	1	....	308	....	....	....	....	....
1858.....	210	69	3	1	283	....	....	....	....	....
1859.....	268	59	10	1	338	....	....	....	....	....
1860.....	241	50	2	2	295	....	....	....	....	....
1861.....	271	29	3	2	305	....	....	....	....	....
1862.....	386	54	2	....	442	....	....	....	....	....
1863.....	425	46	2	....	473	....	....	....	....	....
1864.....	158	12	....	....	170	....	....	....	....	....
1865.....	73	10	....	....	83	....	....	....	....	....
1866.....	90	7	....	....	97	....	....	....	....	....
1867.....	130	18	....	....	148	....	....	....	....	....
1868.....	104	11	....	....	115	....	....	....	....	....
1869.....	100	11	....	1	112	....	....	....	....	....
1870.....	50	3	2	....	55	....	....	....	....	....
1871.....	35	6	1	....	42	....	....	....	....	....
1872.....	45	5	1	....	51	....	....	....	....	....
1873.....	45	8	....	....	53	....	....	....	....	....
1874.....	48	8	1	1	58	....	....	....	....	....
1875.....	18	2	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....
1876.....	18	13	1	....	32	....	....	....	....	....
1877.....	21	3	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....
1878.....	17	1	1	1	20	....	....	....	....	....
1879.....	21	1	....	1	23	....	....	....	....	....
1880.....	15	1	2	....	18	....	....	....	....	....
1881.....	7	....	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	....
1882.....	7	2	1	....	10	....	....	....	....	....
1883.....	9	1	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....
1884.....	15	3	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....
1885.....	11	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....
1886.....	19	3	2	....	24	....	....	....	....	....
1887.....	8	5	1	....	14	....	....	....	....	....
1888.....	12	4	1	....	17	....	....	....	....	....
1889.....	24	6	1	....	31	....	....	....	....	....
1890.....	15	....	....	2	17	....	....	....	....	....
1891.....	11	....	....	1	12	....	....	....	....	....
1892.....	15	....	3	....	18	....	....	....	....	....
1893.....	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
1894.....	11	2	1	....	14	....	....	....	....	....
1895.....	39	2	2	1	44	....	....	....	....	....
1896.....	24	....	1	1	26	....	....	....	....	....
1897.....	38	2	2	....	42	162	....	4	....	166
1898.....	54	....	3	....	57	263	....	9	....	272
1899.....	81	....	....	....	81	374	1	26	....	351
Totals.	4,809	681	62	16	5,568	749	1	39	....	789

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES
AND DEATHS—*Continued.*

Year.	Restored by the Committee to Parents, Guardians or Friends.				Total.	Returned by the Committee to Magistrates; also those transferred by Magistrates and the Committee to other institutions.				
	White. M.	White. F.	Colored. M.	Colored. F.		White. M.	White. F.	Colored. M.	Colored. F.	Total.
1853.....	19	....	....	....	19	15	....	....	....	15
1854.....	44	18	....	....	62	40	4	....	....	44
1855.....	76	26	1	....	103	32	3	....	....	36
1856.....	95	34	2	1	132	11	3	....	1	15
1857.....	99	21	....	....	120	5	1	....	....	6
1858.....	139	35	....	....	174	14	1	....	....	15
1859.....	47	7	1	1	56	11	3	....	....	14
1860.....	170	50	4	3	227	21	10	1	2	34
1861.....	174	42	8	3	227	10	7	4	....	21
1862.....	213	41	7	1	262	42	12	12	5	71
1863.....	364	69	6	2	441	12	10	5	3	30
1864.....	434	81	11	2	528	5	3	....	....	8
1865.....	404	75	3	2	484	11	2	....	....	13
1866.....	450	53	4	2	509	9	3	2	1	15
1867.....	411	67	11	2	491	15	9	....	....	24
1868.....	438	94	10	10	552	9	....	1	....	10
1869.....	465	85	10	8	568	11	1	....	....	12
1870.....	415	92	7	4	518	9	....	1	1	11
1871.....	307	62	6	2	377	3	3	1	....	7
1872.....	306	52	12	6	376	3	....	2	1	6
1873.....	352	45	13	2	412	2	2	....	....	4
1874.....	336	78	8	8	430	6	2	....	....	8
1875.....	385	70	5	4	464	5	1	1	....	7
1876.....	362	78	13	2	455	4	2	....	....	6
1877.....	391	60	4	1	456	4	1	1	....	6
1878.....	343	69	10	....	422	4	....	....	....	4
1879.....	312	77	9	1	399	5	1	1	....	7
1880.....	372	65	12	3	452	4	....	1	....	5
1881.....	302	66	8	1	377	....	....	....	....	....
1882.....	363	84	21	5	473	8	2	....	....	10
1883.....	337	84	16	10	447	5	....	....	....	5
1884.....	373	98	17	3	491	3	....	....	1	4
1885.....	332	83	25	7	447	4	....	1	....	5
1886.....	361	79	26	9	475	7	1	....	....	8
1887.....	323	66	25	7	421	2	....	....	....	2
1888.....	326	66	45	12	449	3	....	....	....	3
1889.....	332	69	47	15	463	2	....	....	....	2
1890.....	350	87	36	17	490	7	....	1	1	9
1891.....	302	67	25	13	407	7	1	2	2	12
1892.....	317	74	41	14	446	8	....	2	....	10
1893.....	289	71	27	13	400	8	1	2	....	11
1894.....	366	71	24	11	472	4	....	3	1	8
1895.....	342	84	25	10	461	4	3	1	2	10
1896.....	433	73	27	10	543	2	1	....	....	3
1897.....	363	88	37	8	496	4	5	1	....	10
1898.....	345	130	23	9	507	1	2	....	....	3
1899.....	317	143	38	11	509	2	4	....	1	7
Totals ..	14,396	3,129	710	255	18,490	403	106	46	22	576

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES
AND DEATHS—*Continued.*

Year.	Apprenticed.				Total.	Escaped.				Total.
	M.	White.	F.	Colored.		M.	White.	F.	Colored.	
1853.....	97		3	....	100	33	....	....	....	33
1854.....	155		47	8	211	120	6	1	....	137
1855.....	220		98	4	324	68	3	1	....	72
1856.....	152		31	10	193	101	3	....	....	104
1857.....	77		40	2	121	122	5	1	....	128
1858.....	76		51	....	127	117	3	1	....	121
1859.....	115		59	4	180	18	....	1	....	19
1860.....	162		53	3	222	29	3	1	....	33
1861.....	199		63	12	275	14	1	....	....	15
1862.....	170		43	9	223	5	....	....	....	5
1863.....	94		37	12	146	12	....	....	....	12
1864.....	130		38	10	188	8	2	1	....	11
1865.....	141		48	5	209	4	2	....	....	6
1866.....	160		54	5	222	3	....	....	....	3
1867.....	136		46	1	185	5	....	....	....	5
1868.....	122		33	....	156	1	....	....	....	1
1869.....	120		30	18	169	3	....	....	....	3
1870.....	88		33	2	123	6	....	....	....	6
1871.....	55		20	6	85	3	....	....	....	3
1872.....	76		21	2	102	....	....	....	....	....
1873.....	77		29	2	113	1	....	....	....	1
1874.....	133		17	4	157	1	....	....	....	1
1875.....	124		28	2	154	1	....	....	....	1
1876.....	123		30	1	154	3	....	....	....	3
1877.....	86		1	....	87	1	....	....	....	1
1878.....	116		26	2	146	1	....	....	....	1
1879.....	106		26	....	133	....	....	....	....	....
1880.....	116		37	2	157	1	....	....	....	1
1881.....	98		13	4	117	1	....	....	....	1
1882.....	129		56	2	188	4	....	....	....	4
1883.....	144		45	2	192	....	....	....	....	....
1884.....	150		37	3	190	....	....	....	....	....
1885.....	116		28	3	148	1	....	1	....	2
1886.....	103		37	2	144	1	....	....	....	1
1887.....	112		29	7	150	4	....	....	....	4
1888.....	130		47	4	196	1	....	....	....	1
1889.....	125		51	11	200	1	....	....	2	3
1890.....	93		18	4	117	1	....	....	....	1
1891.....	95		25	6	129	2	....	....	....	2
1892.....	89		19	6	116	2	....	....	....	2
1893.....	80		34	4	122	5	....	....	2	7
1894.....	86		16	3	112	6	....	1	....	7
1895.....	74		20	5	103	9	....	....	....	9
1896.....	64		35	1	102	2	....	....	....	2
1897.....	79		18	3	105	1	....	....	....	1
1898.....	93		24	1	120	3	....	....	....	3
1899.....	86		50	1	141	3	....	....	....	3
Total....	5,372	1,644	198	140	7,354	738	28	9	4	779



Western Agency. 645 Sixty-first Street, Englewood, Ill.

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES
AND DEATHS—*Concluded.*

Year.	Deaths.		Colored.		Total.	Total.
	M.	White. F.	M.	F.		
1853.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	421
1854.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	965
1855.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	984
1856.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	851
1857.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	685
1858.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	727
1859.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	613
1860.....	2	1	2	.....	5	816
1861.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	847
1862.....	2	1	2	.....	5	1,008
1863.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1,105
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	905
1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	795
1866.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	847
1867.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	854
1868.....	1	2	1	.....	4	838
1869.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	866
1870.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	717
1871.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	517
1872.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	536
1873.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	585
1874.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	656
1875.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	648
1876.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	652
1877.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	576
1878.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	596
1879.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	565
1880.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	636
1881.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	503
1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685
1883.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	658
1884.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	703
1885.....	2	1	3	.....	6	619
1886.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	655
1887.....	3	3	1	.....	7	598
1888.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	668
1889.....	1	.....	1	1	3	702
1890.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	635
1891.....	1	2	2	.....	5	567
1892.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	595
1893.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	548
1894.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	617
1895.....	2	1	2	1	6	633
1896.....	1	1	.....	2	4	680
1897.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	821
1898.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	965
1899.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	1,096
Totals.....	93	24	22	4	143	33,699

By magistrates, 5,568; by expiration of sentence, 789; by committee, 18,490; transferred, 576; apprenticed, 7,354; escaped, 779; deaths, 143; total, 33,699; remaining in the institute December 31, 1899, 875; grand total, 34,574.

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.
1853.....	4.65	1.61	28.66	5.94	.16
1854.....	2.86	.76	29.33	4.19	.19
1855.....	3.58	1.38	27.65	6.19	.14
1856.....	3.77	.55	21.51	4.10	.89
1857.....	5.80	.54	25.64	4.99	.40
1858.....	3.59	1.28	22.02	4.87	.51
1859.....	3.94	1.62	16.80	5.56	.35
1860.....	5.33	1.39	15.30	4.75	.35
1861.....	4.62	1.00	9.62	4.72	.25
1862.....	3.34	1.15	7.73	3.87	.25
1863.....	3.62	1.29	4.14	2.84	.43
1864.....	2.25	.68	2.93	3.04	.23
1865.....	3.20	1.23	3.45	3.69	.37
1866.....	3.73	.59	3.28	1.76	.47
1867.....	2.27	.11	1.96	3.47	.43
1868.....	1.76	.23	2.11	2.93	.47
1869.....	3.15	.12	1.69	3.75	.24
1870.....	3.78	.28	1.68	3.92	.28
1871.....	3.67	.17	2.97	5.42	.35
1872.....	4.94	.37	3.66	4.39	.55
1873.....	1.55	.34	.86	5.68	1.55
1874.....	3.20	1.02	1.89	4.22	.73
1875.....	3.48	1.42	2.37	4.91	2.21
1876.....	3.86	1.00	1.62	6.11	.87
1877.....	3.74	.34	1.36	2.55	1.19
1878.....	3.91	.17	.68	4.42	.34
1879.....	2.33	.....	.36	1.97	.90
1880.....	1.56	.35	.35	1.66	.52
1881.....	2.69	.15	.59	4.33	.75
1882.....	2.53	.30	.30	5.65	.74
1883.....	1.55	.14	1.55	4.36	.14
1884.....	2.13	.61	.31	5.21	.46
1885.....	1.40	1.86	1.25	7.34	.31
1886.....	1.08	.46	.15	8.47	.15
1887.....	2.29	.43	.43	4.44	.43
1888.....	3.35	.73	.44	7.42	.73
1889.....	2.98	1.45	.33	9.87	.29
1890.....	2.48	.77	.62	9.29	.31
1891.....	1.95	.49	.65	5.21	.49
1892.....	3.06	.48	.64	6.57	.48
1893.....	2.28	1.41	.35	5.10	.53
1894.....	3.34	.33	1.00	6.68	.....
1895.....	3.33	.74	.55	3.51	.55
1896.....	1.16	.58	.58	3.61	.72
1897.....	.76	.55	.21	3.82	.44
1898.....	2.44	.71	.31	2.34	.31
1899.....	2.21	.....	.33	2.87	.11

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS—*Concluded.*

Year.	Russia.	Poland.	Italy.	Turkey and Syria.	West Indies.
1853.....	....	.32	.16	.....	.32
1854.....	....	.19	.57	.....	.19
1855.....	....	.14	.55	.....	.14
1856.....	....	.....	.11	.....	.33
1857.....	....	.....	.54	.....	.....
1858.....	....	.....	.13	.....	.....
1859.....	....	.....	.81	.....	.12
1860.....	....	.....	.70	.....	.23
1861.....	....	.....	1.50	.....	.25
1862.....	....	.10	.31	.....	.....
1863.....	....	.34	.09	.....	.....
1864.....	.11	.23	.11	.11	.....
1865.....	....	.12	.25	.....	.....
1866.....	....	.35	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	.11	.11	.32	.....	.11
1868.....	....	.....	.32	.....	.....
1869.....	.12	.....	.48	.....	.24
1870.....	.14	.14	.28	.....	.....
1871.....	....	.....	.70	.....	.18
1872.....	....	.18	.73	.....	.....
1873.....	.34	.17	1.03	.17	.....
1874.....	....	.29	2.33	.....	.....
1875.....	....	.63	.60	.....	.....
1876.....	....	.25	1.50	.....	.....
1877.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.34
1878.....	.17	.....	.34	.....	.....
1879.....	.35	.36	.....	.....	.36
1880.....	....	.17	1.04	.....	.....
1881.....	....	.59	1.64	.....	.45
1882.....	.45	.15	4.46	.....	.30
1883.....	.56	.42	6.61	.....	.....
1884.....	.15	.61	8.11	.....	.15
1885.....	.31	1.00	6.56	.....	.16
1886.....	1.54	.77	5.86	.....	.15
1887.....	.57	1.15	12.04	.....	.72
1888.....	3.06	.87	10.19	.....	.....
1889.....	2.19	1.16	7.12	.31	.29
1890.....	2.17	.77	16.72	.....	.....
1891.....	4.89	.49	16.12	.....	.....
1892.....	5.45	.64	9.94	1.01	.....
1893.....	5.98	.88	12.65	2.64	.18
1894.....	8.51	1.17	9.51	2.84	.17
1895.....	11.83	.74	9.24	.74	.74
1896.....	9.97	.29	16.91	2.02	.43
1897.....	12.44	.22	21.29	2.62	.....
1898.....	15.89	.41	16.90	1.32	.41
1899.....	18.78	.22	9.28	1.88	.....

LIST OF DIRECTORS

FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Directors.	Term of service—	
Adams, John T.	Elected in 1855	Died in 1881
Adams, Charles D.	Elected in 1872	Died in 1889
Allen, Horatio	Elected in 1851	Resigned in 1855
Agnew, Andrew G.	Elected in 1886	
Astor, John Jacob, Jr.	Elected in 1856	Resigned in 1859
Bradish, Luther.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1854
Baker, Josiah W.	Elected in 1872	Resigned in 1882
Barrow, James T.	Elected in 1890	
Bigelow, Richard.	Elected in 1854	Died in 1863
Bishop, Nathan.	Elected in 1865	Resigned in 1867
Brown, Stewart.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Brown, James.	Elected in 1852	Resigned in 1853
Bonney, Benjamin W.	Elected in 1867	Died in 1868
Brown, William Harman.	Elected in 1886	Resigned in 1894
Butler, Benjamin F., Sr.	Original Corporator	Died in 1858
Bulkley, Charles A.	Elected in 1857	Died in 1886
Butler, Benjamin F., Jr.	Elected in 1858	Died in 1884
Butler, Willard Parker.	Elected in 1890	
Bryan, John A.	Elected in 1858	Resigned in 1868
Byers, John.	Elected in 1879	Died in 1888
Carter, Peter.	Elected in 1874	Resigned in 1895
Chapin, Henry D.	Elected in 1896	
Collins, Joseph B.	Original Corporator	Died in 1867
Cooper, Peter.	Original Corporator	Died in 1883
Crollus, Clarkson.	Elected in 1851	Died in 1887
Coates, Joseph H.	Elected in 1865	Died in 1888
Collins, George C.	Elected in 1865	Resigned in 1866
Curtis, Cyrus.	Elected in 1852	Resigned in 1852
Davenport, John.	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1854
Dana, Richard P.	Elected in 1866	Resigned in 1882
Denny, Thomas, Sr.	Elected in 1852	Died in 1874
Denny, Thomas, Jr.	Elected in 1870	Resigned in 1879
Devoe, Frederick W.	Elected in 1889	
Dwight, Edmund, Sr.	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1893
Dwight, Theodore W.	Elected in 1863	Resigned in 1874
Dwight, Edmund, Jr.	Elected in 1893	
Dowd, William.	Elected in 1881	Resigned in 1895
Dorman, Richard A.	Elected in 1891	
Duer, John.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1857
Edmond, John W.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Ely, Charles.	Elected in 1852	Resigned in 1853
Graham, John A.	Elected in 1865	Resigned in 1867
Garth, Horace E.	Elected in 1886	

LIST OF DIRECTORS—(Continued).

Directors.	Term of service	
Gallaway, Robert M.	Elected in 1892	Resigned in 1894
Geissenhainer, F. W., Jr. .	Elected in 1865	Resigned in 1879
Green, Andrew H.	Elected in 1879	
Gregory, Henry E.	Elected in 1895	
Gilbert, Albert.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1858
Gilman, William C., Sr. . .	Elected in 1851	Died in 1863
Gibson, Isaac.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1858
Gilman, William C., Jr. . .	Elected in 1864	Resigned in 1877
Goodrich, Samuel C., 2d. .	Elected in 1859	Resigned in 1865
Havens, Rensselaer N. . . .	Original Corporator	Died in 1876
Hartley, Robert M.	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1868
Hartley, Joseph W.	Elected in 1895	
Hawk, William S.	Elected in 1895	Term exp'd Jan. 1896
Hadden, Alexander.	Elected in 1896	
Herring, Silas C.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1855
Hills, Henry F.	Elected in 1875	Resigned in 1879
Hopper, Isaac T.	Original Corporator	Died in 1852
Holden, Daniel J.	Elected in 1879	Resigned in 1895
Humphrey, Henry M.	Elected in 1889	Resigned in 1890
Hurry, Randolph.	Elected in 1895	
Jenner, Solomon.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1861
Joy, Joseph F.	Elected in 1861	Died in 1891
Johnson, John E.	Elected in 1868	Resigned in 1874
Kennedy, David S.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Kelly, James.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Kingsley, Ezra M.	Elected in 1861	Resigned in 1894
King, William V.	Elected in 1882	Resigned in 1885
Kingsley, William M.	Elected in 1894	Resigned in 1895
Lambert, William.	Elected in 1893	Resigned in 1894
Lockwood, Roe.	Elected in 1856	Resigned in 1858
Lowery, John.	Elected in 1858	Resigned in 1861
Lovell, Leander N.	Elected in 1872	Resigned in 1879
Lockwood, Joseph B.	Elected in 1882	Died in 1893
Marling, Alfred E.	Elected in 1892	
Minturn, Robert B.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Miller, Walter T.	Elected in 1867	Resigned in 1869
Morrison, James T.	Elected in 1867	Resigned in 1869
Moulton, Frank W.	Elected in 1896	
Newbold, Clayton.	Elected in 1856	Resigned in 1865
O'Connor, Charles.	Original Corporator	Died in 1884
Partridge, Charles.	Original Corporator	Died in 1885
Parkin, William W.	Elected in 1854	Resigned in 1857
Peek, Charles C.	Elected in 1876	Resigned in 1894
Plummer, John F.	Elected in 1888	Resigned in 1890
Quincy, John W.	Elected in 1858	Died in 1883
Redfield, James S.	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1854
Robb, J. Hampden.	Elected in 1889	Resigned in 1892
Russ, John D.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Stratton, Robert.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Slade, John M.	Elected in 1877	Resigned in 1888

LIST OF DIRECTORS—(Concluded).

Directors.	Term of service	
Schwab, Gustav H.....	Elected in 1887	
Sweetzer, Joseph A.....	Elected in 1874	Died in 1874
Sherman, Benjamin B....	Elected in 1879	Died in 1885
Smith, Orison B.....	Elected in 1894	
Strong, William K.....	Elected in 1855	Resigned in 1856
Stokes, Anson P.....	Elected in 1869	Resigned in 1872
Strong, Theron G.....	Elected in 1885	
Sutton, George D.....	Elected in 1868	Resigned in 1872
Talmadge, Henry.....	Elected in 1872	
Taylor, William B.....	Elected in 1883	Died in 1899
Tillou, Francis R.....	Original Corporator	Died in 1865
Tift, Henry N.....	Elected in 1891	
Trow, John F.....	Elected in 1868	Died in 1886
Truax, John G.....	Elected in 1896	
Van Schaick, Myndert....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Van Wagenen, William F.	Elected in 1861	Resigned in 1865
Vermilye, Jacob D.....	Elected in 1881	Died in 1892
Ward, Lebbeus B.....	Elected in 1852	Resigned in 1865
Ward, John Seely, Jr....	Elected in 1894	
Wetmore, Apollos R.....	Original Corporator	Died in 1881
Wemple, Christopher Y...	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1859
Wheelock, William E.....	Elected in 1883	Resigned in 1892
Williams, Leighton.....	Elected in 1883	Resigned in 1887
Williams, Mornay.....	Elected in 1887	
Winston, Frederick S....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1855
Wolcott, Frederick H....	Elected in 1852	Resigned in 1856
Worth, J. L.....	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1856
Wood, Oliver E.....	Elected in 1857	Died in 1883
Woodhouse, Lorenzo G....	Elected in 1889	Died in 1890

Donations, 1899.

Misses Collins, Christmas candies.

Mrs. D. Lee, 632 Fifth avenue, a large quantity of dressed dolls and mechanical toys.

William Spears, cakes and pastry.

American News Company, illustrated papers.

Third Avenue Railroad, transportation of 460 children to view the Naval Parade.

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Form of Bequest to the New York Juvenile Asylum.

I give and bequeath to the New York Juvenile Asylum,
incorporated June 30, 1851, under the Laws of the State of
New York, the sum of _____
to be applied for the uses and purposes of said corporation.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
New York Juvenile Asylum

TO THE
LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,
AND TO THE
MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.



FOR THE YEAR 1900.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE APRIL 20, 1901.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1900.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Location, Buildings and Grounds.....	4
Circular	5
Officers and Directors.....	6
Standing Committees.....	7
Honorary Members.....	8
Officers of Asylum.....	9
" House of Reception.....	9
Annual Report of Directors.....	11
" " Treasurer	20
" " Superintendent	23
" " Principal.....	30
" " Physician	33
" " Dentist	35
" " Superintendent of the House of Reception.....	36
" " Physician of the House of Reception.....	40
" " Visitor	42
" " Apprenticing Agent.....	48
Appendix A.....	54
Appendix B.....	70
TABLES :	
1.—Commitments	80
2.—Manner of Commitment.....	83
3.—Ages when Committed.....	86
4.—Habits when Committed.....	90
5.—Education previous to Commitment.....	94
6.—Whether Parents are Living.....	96
7.—Habits of Parents.....	97
8.—Nativity of Children :	
United States.....	98
Foreign Countries.....	102
9.—Discharges	106
10.—Percentages of Admissions.....	110
Charter.....	112
By-Laws.....	158
List of Directors.....	166
Donations for 1900.....	170
Form of Bequest.....	171

Location, Buildings and Grounds.

The New York Juvenile Asylum consists of the Asylum proper and its two branches—the House of Reception and the Western Agency.

The Asylum, which has accommodation for one thousand children, is situated at 176th street and Amsterdam (10th) avenue, near the upper end of Manhattan Island, on Washington Heights, and not far from High Bridge. The location is one of the finest on the Island, commanding a view of the Hudson River and Palisades for many miles, Harlem River and Long Island Sound, and the whole country for miles around.

The Asylum grounds contain somewhat less than twelve acres, extending from Amsterdam avenue to Broadway, and are enclosed by a substantial stone wall and picket fence. On the part adjoining Amsterdam avenue is a fine oak grove of four acres and a double cottage for the use of employees. The buildings and yards occupy four acres which form an eminence near the central part of the grounds, and are enclosed on three sides by a brick wall eight feet high. The Asylum is easily reached by the Third or Sixth avenue electric cars.

The House of Reception is at 176th street and Amsterdam avenue where all the children are received and discharged.

The office of the Western Agency is at 645 West Sixty-first street, Chicago, Illinois.

CIRCULAR.

WHAT CHILDREN ARE ADMITTED INTO THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM —HOW IT IS DONE, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

- I.—Truant and disobedient children, and such as require discipline for any cause, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, belonging to Greater New York are admitted into the Asylum on an order, from a city magistrate or a surrender from parents or guardians.
- II.—The courts commit children to the Asylum between the ages of six and sixteen.
- III.—When parents or guardians desire to surrender children, it is only necessary to bring them to the House of Reception and sign the proper form of surrender.
- IV.—Children having no friends to care for them, or whose friends choose to give them up wholly to the care of the Asylum, are provided with homes in the country.
- V.—Children are kept but a few weeks at the House of Reception, and are then sent to the Asylum—One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street—where they remain until finally discharged. While in the Asylum they attend school daily.
- VI.—Children are discharged by the Directors of the Asylum.
- VII.—The terms for which children are detained in the Asylum, depends on their improvement and reformation. No uniform time can be fixed for the attainment of these ends, but observation and experience have taught that, in a majority of cases, it should be from one and a half to two years.
- VIII.—Applications for discharge should be made at the office of the House of Reception.
- IX.—In case of the serious illness of a child, its friends are informed of the fact and allowed to visit it.
- X.—Address letters for the Asylum "Station M," New York. Business letters should be addressed to the House of Reception.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS,
OF THE
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
FOR THE YEAR 1901.

PRESIDENT.
MORNAY WILLIAMS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
THERON G. STRONG, HOWARD TOWNSEND.

SECRETARY.
HENRY N. TIFFT.

TREASURER.
HENRY TALMADGE.

DIRECTORS.

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE RESPECTIVELY

JANUARY, 1902.	JANUARY, 1903.	JANUARY, 1904.
WM. E. VERPLANCK,	ANDREW H. GREEN,	HENRY TALMADGE,
MORNAY WILLIAMS,	HENRY N. TIFFT,	THERON G. STRONG,
EVERT J. WENDELL,	ALFRED E. MARLING,	FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
RICHARD A. DORMAN,	ORISON B. SMITH,	JAMES T. BARROW,
EDMUND DWIGHT, JR.,	HENRY E. GREGORY.	JOSEPH W. HARTLEY,
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,	RANDOLPH HURRY,	HENRY D. CHAPIN,
ALEXANDER HADDEN.	HOWARD TOWNSEND,	FRANKLIN W. MOULTON.
	W. WATTS SHERMAN.	WILLARD P. BUTLER.

DIRECTORS EX-OFFICIO.

HON. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor of the City of New York.
HON. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, President of the Council.
HON. THOMAS F. WOOD, President of the Board of Aldermen.
HON. JOHN W. KELLER, President of the Commissioners of Public Charities.
HON. FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Commissioner of Correction.

Standing Committees

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR., CHAIRMAN.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER,

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

JAMES T. BARROW, CHAIRMAN.

EDMUND DWIGHT, JR.,

ALFRED E. MARLING.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

RICHARD A. DORMAN, CHAIRMAN.

ALEXANDER HADDEN,

JOSEPH W. HARTLEY.

ORISON B. SMITH,

COMMITTEE ON VISITING.

EDMUND DWIGHT, JR., CHAIRMAN.

RANDOLPH HURRY,

ORISON B. SMITH,

HENRY E. GREGORY,

ANDREW H. GREEN,

HENRY D. CHAPIN,

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER,

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL,

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN,

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES AND DISCHARGES.

ALFRED E. MARLING, CHAIRMAN.

HENRY E. GREGORY,

HOWARD TOWNSEND,

JAMES T. BARROW,

ALEXANDER HADDEN,

JOSEPH W. HARTLEY,

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.

FRANKLIN W. MOULTON,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, EX OFFICIO CHAIRMAN.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,

EDMUND DWIGHT, JR.,

of Committee on Finance.

of Committee on Visiting.

JAMES T. BARROW,

ALFRED E. MARLING,

of Committee on Buildings and
Repairs.

of Committee on Admissions, Indentures and
Discharges.

R. A. DORMAN,

THERON G. STRONG.

of Committee on Supplies.

HENRY E. GREGORY.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

AGNEW, ANDREW G.	KING, WILLIAM V.
BRYAN, JOHN A.	KINGSLEY, EZRA M.
BROWN, WM. HARMAN	KINGSLEY, WILLIAM M.
DAVENPORT, JOHN	LOVELL, LEANDER N.
DENNY, THOMAS	LAMBERT, WILLIAM
GEISSENHAINER, F. W., JR.	MILLER, WALTER T.
GALLAWAY, ROBERT M.	PLUMMER, JOHN F.
GOODRICH, SAMUEL G.	PECK, CHARLES C.
GARTH, HORACE E.	ROBB, J. HAMPDEN
HILLS, HENRY F.	STOKES, ANSON P.
HOLDEN, DANIEL J.	SCHWAB, GUSTAV H.
HUMPHREY, HENRY M.	WHEELOCK, WILLIAM E.
JOHNSON, JOHN E.	WILLIAMS, LEIGHTON
	WOODHOUSE, LORENZO G.



BUILDINGS FROM THE REAR.

Officers of the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.

SUPERINTENDENT.
CHARLES E. BRUCE, M. D.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.
AARON P. GARRABRANT, A. M., FIRST ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.
JOHN KLEIN, SECOND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND INSTRUCTOR IN TELEGRAPHY.

VISITOR.
LOUISE A. HUSTED, M. D.

CLERKS.
JOHN W. STEPHENS (House of Reception). **MRS. S. C. HICKS.**

PRINCIPAL OF GIRLS' SCHOOL.
MISS MARY F. DOWLING.

MUSIC TEACHER.
MISS NELLIE M. CHASE.

TEACHERS.	
MISS MARGARET McINTOSH,	MISS FANNIE M. BATCHELDER,
MISS ALFREDA BIGELOW,	MISS LIZZIE A. DUNLAP,
MISS JANET D. BURNS,	MISS ANNA R. GREGORY,
MISS MARY L. GARTLAND,	MISS IDA J. KIRLEY,
MISS S. LILLIAN WEBSTER,	MISS SARAH F. WALSH,
MISS MINNIE E. SWIFT,	MISS LIZZIE PETHERAM,
MISS CORA A. DAMON,	MRS. B. D. WISSNER.

KINDERGARTNERS.

MISS MARY W. WALES,	MISS ANNA H. WALES.
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MISS E. V. MILES, Matron Girls' Department.
MISS EDNA FERDON, Matron Girls' Department, House of Reception.
MISS A. HALSEY, Matron Girls' Mending Room.
MISS E. DICK, Matron Boys' Mending Room.
MRS. K. C. RAYMOND, Matron Girls' Sewing Room.
MRS. A. E. HAMMOND, Housekeeper.
MISS E. M. BAMBER, Trained Nurse.
MISS N. LYNCH, Night Nurse.
MISS KATE E. FIRMIN, Nurse, House of Reception.
MISS S. PETERSON, Assistant in Tailor Shop.
MRS. O. A. THOMPSON, Night Matron.

SUPERVISORS.

EDWIN F. COLVIN, First Division.

WILLIAM ROHRER, Shoe Shop.

.....**Second Division.**

E. S. BERRY, Clothing Room.

BARTON F. ANDREWS, House of Reception.

C. C. SAWYER, Tailor Shop.

WILLIAM S. MIDDLEMASS, Printing Class.

NIGHT SUPERVISORS IN DORMITORIES.

F. S. WHORLOW,

JOHN ROHRER.

C. DOMINGE, Steward.

WALLACE JOHNSON, Baker.

JAMES GANNON, Farmer.

ANDREW C. JOHNSON, Engineer.

J. J. STRASBOURG, Painter.

WM. PATTERSON, Assistant Engineer.

GUSTAV HAROLD, Carpenter.

ANTON ECKER, General Assistant.

J. W. DYE, Night Watchman.

FRED'K. W. KORNMANN, Detailed Police Officer.

ALFRED M. SPALDING, M. D., Physician.

T. M. WEED, D. D. S., Dentist.

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 50.

IN SENATE,

APRIL 20, 1901.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York, and
the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York:*

The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, as required by their Charter, present their report for the year 1900, being their forty-ninth annual report.

The vacancy in the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Humphrey was filled, at the January meeting, by the election of Mr. Willard Parker Butler.

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Taylor was filled at the February meeting by the election of Mr. William Watts Sherman. Mr. Gustav H. Schwab, whose services to the institution have been so valuable, resigned early in the year, much to the

regret of the Directors. Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell has been elected as Mr. Schwab's successor.

Mr. Horace E. Garth, the First Vice-President, and Mr. A. Gifford Agnew, have also resigned; but their successors have not been chosen. Both of these gentlemen are entitled to the thanks of the Board for their services.

The following is a summary of the statistics for the year:

Number in Asylum January 1, 1900.....	875
Received during year.....	1,073
	<hr/>
	1,948
Discharged to relations or friends.....	444
Discharged on expiration of term.....	363
Dropped from roll.....	4
Died	3
Transferred to other institutions.....	7
Escaped	10
Placed out near New York.....	16
Sent to Iowa or Illinois.....	73
Discharged by Magistrate.....	239
Returned to Magistrate.....	1
	<hr/>
	1,160
	<hr/>
Remaining January 1, 1901.....	788
	<hr/>
Total since 1851.....	35,647

The management of such an institution as this is constantly attended with difficulties, embarrassments and disappointments. Those who have had much to do with the training of children in the home are well aware of the trials and vexations that each

day brings to the responsible head of the family. Children are troublesome, naturally inclined to resent restraint, and to rebel against authority even in families where order and refinement prevail. To expect them to be other than they are is to manifest ignorance of the nature of children.

In any institution where as many as a thousand, or even seven hundred, children are congregated under one roof, there will always be some source of dissatisfaction, something that excites criticism, provokes censure, demands improvement.

If the system is the best known, favored with the approval of those most competent to criticise, of those recognized as authorities in institutional work, there may be serious defects in its administration. If, on the other hand, managers and officials are in the highest degree endowed with the requisite qualifications, the system may be antiquated, and ill-adapted for the object in view. In either case the results will be not wholly satisfactory, and may be exceedingly disappointing. And even with the most approved system and the best administrators obtainable, there will be some mal-adjustment, some shortcoming, some fault or failure.

It is easy to criticise those who are charged with the daily care, instruction and discipline of children in this or any institution; but the trials and irritations, the fatigues and discouragements to which they are subject are not likely to be taken into account. The irksomeness of the daily routine cannot but be exhausting. To maintain order, for example, among so many who have generally been unaccustomed to obedience, to restrain those who have previously known no restraint, is a task of no slight proportions.

And yet the strictest discipline and order must be preserved, or the institution will fail to accomplish even moderately gratifying results and will cease to justify its existence.

The obligation and task of teaching and of correcting, of guiding and stimulating so many young lives is recognizably heavy, and should never be assumed by any persons who can be satisfied with the perfunctory performance of daily duties. If they have no zeal, no devotedness, no enthusiasm for reclaiming and regenerating neglected and delinquent children, they should not engage in the work.

The difficulty of management has been in recent years increased by the abolition of corporal punishment.

Corporal punishment properly administered by a just and responsible official, it will be admitted, is attended with great advantages; and is regarded by some whose opinions possess weight as the very best form of punishment. It is exceedingly liable to be abused, to be inflicted unjustly, cruelly and brutally, and for this reason has been made illegal. We do not advocate a restoration of it, human nature being very much the same as it always has been, and since we know that persons invested with authority can seldom be counted on not to abuse the power entrusted to them.

Whatever may be the disadvantages supposed to be inseparable from the institutional life, we are inclined to regard the condition of the children entrusted to the Asylum as highly favorable. The freedom of the streets, the wild and often lawless existence that many boys lead, without parental authority or interference, may develop a certain variety of self reliance and energy; but it is more than likely to be both misdirected and vicious. It is depressing, but it is true that the influences surrounding street-boys and the associations they form are almost wholly injurious. The average street-boy, with his susceptibility, his imitateness, his ignorance, cannot escape the contagion of coarseness and vice;

and only too many are gradually but surely led into the formation of habits and the adoption of views that almost inevitably conduct them to the reformatory, penitentiary, or State prison.

The native energy and mischievousness of street-boys betray them oftentimes, without any definite intention, into the commission of serious misdemeanors and felonies. As long as they are permitted to run at large in groups and gangs they are constantly in danger of getting into trouble and of being haled to the police court.

To exchange the rough, irregular, coarse and disorderly life of the streets for the regular routine and discipline of institutional life is no doubt an unpleasant and vexatious experience for many a boy, and for many a girl also; but it is an experience that is needed, and intended to be the foundation of a useful career.

These considerations furnish, in part at least, an explanation of a condition which has often been the cause of criticism of this and similar institutions, namely, the fact that among the inmates of the institution are to be found children committed by the courts for alleged misdemeanors, along with the children sent here on the simple ground of destitution. If the Juvenile Asylum is to be regarded as a penal institution, the fact that children, simply because their parents are destitute and unable therefore to provide a home for them are sent here, and compelled to intermingle with children against whom a specific charge of misconduct is made, would be a basis for valid criticism. But the Juvenile Asylum is not a penal institution, it is a formative and disciplinary institution, and its course of treatment for those who become its wards is equally applicable to the homeless boy and the boy who is charged with a minor offense. It is not applicable and not intended to be applicable to the boy who is a confirmed and habitual criminal;

but the very restlessness and activity of the young life under the condition of city streets and tenements, already adverted to, makes the child who is without a proper home just as likely to grow up irresponsible and dependent, if not delinquent, as is the boy who is arrested for throwing stones, breaking windows, playing ball in the streets, or even taking some small article from the street stalls; and the experience of this institution is not alone in confirming the conclusion of modern investigators that the charge on which a juvenile delinquent is committed to an institution is the worst possible index to his actual character.

To meet the needs of the ungoverned, self-willed and idle street gamin, whether he be sent to the Asylum for some minor infraction of the law, or simply because he has no guardian properly to care for him, two classes of instruction are needed, both of which must be followed, for a brief time at least, under the eye of responsible, firm and yet patient overseers. He must be taught how to use his hands and how to use his mind; in other words, he must not only have a common school course of the grade for which his previous education has fitted him; but he must also have some form of manual employment. Work with the hands and work in the school room must be systematically pursued for a series of months, until, at any rate, the rudimentary habit of application is formed, and the boy's assent is given to law and order. He must be led to feel that work, mental and physical, is a part of life that cannot be dispensed with in the development of character, and that such work is not necessarily a hardship. This is the whole purpose of institutional training, and is, necessarily, a purpose that ought to be accomplished within a comparatively brief space of time; once accomplished, the child should no longer be an inmate of the institution, but as rapidly as possible, when



GIRLS' SCHOOL, 1900.

this preliminary purpose has been served, should be placed in another home, which is a home in more than name.

It is hardly necessary to say that no institution can supply the inestimable influences of the home, the paternal example and authority, the mother's care and affection, the atmosphere and associations that leave ineffaceable impressions in the memory of childhood, and give a permanent bent to character. But unfortunately the children that come to institutions have not generally had these advantages; otherwise they would not be in institutions.

These advantages, however, the Directors have been able to provide for many children in Western States; and it has been the policy of the Board to develop and enlarge its placing-out work as far as circumstances permit. They believe that to provide good homes for homeless children is about the best thing they can do for them. The testimony of those who have gone from this institution into Western homes has been generally so favorable and so gratifying as to justify the Directors in continuing this department of their work.

They have been remarkably fortunate in having had for the period of thirty-three years as their indenturing agent at Chicago, a man of exceptional qualifications for such work, Ebenezer Wright, whose sudden death in January, 1900, shortly after his resignation, should not pass unnoticed here.

In a minute adopted by the Board in recognition of Mr. Wright's service, is the following: "The Directors in carrying on their placing-out work needed a man of force as well as of sound judgment and discrimination. These qualities they found in Mr. Wright. His diligence, his knowledge of the districts in which the children were placed, his attention to detail, his fidelity

and steadiness, his personal interest in the welfare of the wards of the Asylum—all these have been and are highly appreciated by the Directors.”

From the time that the work of distributing children in rural localities was begun, down to the end of the year 1899, the Asylum has placed-out in Western homes 6,055 children. Of this number all but about 500, Mr. Wright stated, had come under his observation, and most of them had continued under his guidance through the critical adolescent years, and until they had begun their careers, most of which were successful.

The testimony of this indenturing agent in favor of placing-out work is of great value by reason of his intimate acquaintance and long connection with it. “The nature and purpose of the work the Asylum is carrying on ought to commend it to universal favor,” he said in his last annual report.

If the streets or slums of a great city afford a suitable training ground or school for the development of desirable citizens, then no doubt it is quite unnecessary for this and other institutions to continue their placing-out work. If, however, the influences and associations of the streets and slums are constantly corrupting and destroying young lives, producing bad citizens and contributing to the prison population of this and other States, then it must be admitted that it is a wise, humane and patriotic thing, to withdraw boys and girls from their degrading environment, and place them in rural homes where they may receive such training as will fit them to become useful, virtuous and normal citizens.

At the end of the last year of the Nineteenth Century, the Directors, contemplating the work which the Asylum has been engaged in doing for nearly fifty years, are conscious of much satisfaction. They and their predecessors have been highly favored

in being assisted from the beginning by private and public benevolence, and the opposition they have encountered has been of that instructive and stimulating sort, that in the end proved beneficial rather than detrimental to the interests of the institution.

In conclusion, the Directors desire to express their thanks to all those officials and teachers who have faithfully and zealously performed their duties, and to those friends whose interest has prompted them to visit the institution and provide entertainment or pleasure for the children. We trust that, in the time to come, the work of the Asylum will commend itself more than ever before to the public-spirited and charitably-disposed citizens of the great city. We welcome such consideration as they can give to the important work of making good citizens.

We close the year and the century with feelings of gratitude to Almighty God for the prosperity that has attended the institution during all the past years, and with hopes for increasing usefulness in the new century.

MORNAY WILLIAMS,

President.

HENRY E. GREGORY,

RANDOLPH HURRY,

Committee on Report.

December 31, 1900.

Report of Treasurer.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM IN ACCOUNT WITH HENRY TALMADGE, TREASURER, 1900.

Dr.

Asylum bills	\$88,869 69
House bills	12,551 39
Western Agency	5,305 24
Companies going west.....	1,467 96
Fanshaw Library Fund.....	536 05

Real estate:

Assessment	\$3,343 68	
Assessment	4,675 14	
	<hr/>	8,018 82
Interest on assessments (refunded).....		168 28

Asylum wards:

Annie Donovan	113 11
Wm. G. W. Sands.....	106 14
General account	1,601 01
To balance Mechanics' National Bank.....	15,859 70
To balance Central Trust Co.....	80,788 21

\$215,385 60

Schedule of securities:

\$15,000 New York, West Shore and Buffalo first mortgage four per cent. bonds.

\$81,022.50 bond and mortgages on real estate.

Fanshaw Library Fund:

\$10,000 bond and mortgage 126th street.

\$1,656.19 certificate of Deposit Central Trust Co.

Cr.

January 1, 1900:

Balance Mechanics' National Bank.....	\$13,115 85
Balance Central Trust Co.....	80,307 28
New York city per capita.....	65,700 84
New York city board of education.....	9,088 52
Board of children.....	2,926 75
State Board of Charities.....	288 15

Fanshaw Library Fund:

Interest on certificate of deposit.....	\$59 34
Interest on mortgage 126th street....	450 00
	<hr/>
	509 34

Real estate:

Interest on bond and mortgages.....	3,646 00
Interest on deposits.....	1,401 17
Interest on assessments.....	169 28

Interest:

Central Trust Co., on deposit.....	\$1,459 54
On \$30,000 U. S. 5 per cents.....	375 00
On \$15,000 West Shore bonds.....	600 00
	<hr/>
	2,434 54

General account:

Old junk sold.....	\$420 74	
Rebate on gas bills.....	101 63	
Office's uniforms	181 15	
	<hr/>	\$703 52

Donations:

From a friend, through F. W. Moulton.....	25 00
From sundry persons.....	7 25

Investments:

\$30,000 U. S. 5 per cent. bonds.....	34,950 00
Asylum wards on deposit.....	113 11
	<hr/>
	\$215,385 60

January 1, 1901, balance..... \$96,647 91

E. & O. E.

HENRY TALMADGE,

Treasurer.

Examined and approved,

JOS. W. HARTLEY,

Chairman.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

Report of Superintendent.

NEW YORK, *January 1, 1901.*

*To the Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum,
Mornay Williams, Esq., President:*

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending December 31, 1900.

The number of children in the Asylum and at the House

of Reception on the first day of January, 1901, was..	875
Received during the year.....	1,073
Entire number for the year.....	1,948
Discharged during the year.....	1,160
Number at the close of the year.....	788

In detail:

At Asylum, Jan. 1, 1900.	595 boys, 218 girls..	813
At House of Reception..	53 boys, 9 girls..	62
Received	953 boys, 120 girls..	1,073
Discharged	1,002 boys, 158 girls..	1,160
At Asylum, Dec. 31,		
1900	554 boys, 178 girls..	732
At house of Reception..	45 boys, 11 girls..	56

The discharges were:

To parents and friends.....	444
To homes in Illinois and Iowa.....	73
To homes near New York.....	16

To other institutions (Hospitals).....	7
By magistrates	239
Returned to Magistrate.....	1
Dropped from roll.....	4
Released on expiration of sentence.....	363
Absconded (Asylum).....	4
Absconded (House)	6
Deaths (Asylum)	3
<hr/>	
Daily average at Asylum.....	792
Daily average at House of Reception.....	63
Largest number in the Institution at one time.....	906
Smallest number in the Institution at one time.....	788
Total number since the Institution opened.....	35,647
<hr/>	

The average length of time of those who were discharged during the year was 1 year 7 months and 28 days.

The ages of the children now in the Institution are:

17 years of age.....	2
16 " " "	11
15 " " "	56
14 " " "	85
13 " " "	93
12 " " "	100
11 " " "	100
10 " " "	114
9 " " "	75
8 " " "	54
7 " " "	43
6 " " "	231



TELEGRAPHY CLASS.

5 years of age.....	19
4 " " "	10
3 " " "	3

The progress during the year has been of that quiet, orderly character consistent with healthy growth. The average census from January 1 to December 31, 1900 was 792, against 819 for 1899.

The health of the children has been good. There was an epidemic of Measles in the early part of the year—about 50 cases; and two cases of Scarlet Fever in December. There was three deaths, one of Pneumonia, and two of Pleurisy, making the death rate .0037.

On January 1, 1900, the two Kindergartens were consolidated by order of the Board of Directors, doing away with the Girls' Kindergarten. This was necessitated by reason of a decrease in the number of children suitable for these classes.

We have also sustained a loss of three other classes in the school by reason of loss in numbers.

The physical condition of the children is excellent. The strictest attention is paid to the care of the body and the domiciliary hygiene. The food is of sufficient quantity and excellent quality. The physical development of the children is very marked shortly after admission, the objective points in the course of treatment being the toning up of body structure and the overcoming of malnutrition; the low physical condition at the time of admission being the result not only of poor and insufficient food, but also of the vitiated air and unwholesome surroundings of crowded tenements. The greater number of children are what they are by reason of environment.

The various classes in school and industrial work have proceeded satisfactorily. The grade of work has been good. The shoes and clothing are far above the grade of that which could be purchased at the same outlay of money.

The report of the Principal concerning the school work is appended. The schools were visited in April by Mr. Meleney, and in June by Messrs. Sheimer and Farrell of the Board of School Superintendents. The several classes were inspected and a report given that they were satisfactory.

While many of the children on entering, are found deficient in the studies common to their ages, the result of non-attendance upon school, either voluntary or enforced, and our class grades are consequently relatively lower than those of the Public Schools, it is very satisfactory to see with what rapidity the children advance when the habit of study is formed.

The vocal music has maintained the high standard of former years, always evoking praise from visitors. Our band, which was discharged in November (its time limit having expired) was one of the best the school ever produced. Our band concerts were a delight, and we miss them exceedingly, contributing as they did to the elevation and happiness of the children. A new band has been formed, and in a few months we look forward to the resumption of the concerts.

There are fourteen boys in the telegraph class, which meets for instruction every evening. They manifest great interest in this branch of the work, and many of them acquire considerable proficiency with the key.

Our branch office of the Western Union Telegraph company which is managed by one of the pupils, affords excellent opportunities for learning the many details incident to the business,

and enables the boys to make thorough preparation for actual work before leaving the Asylum. It is encouraging to note the fact that one of our pupils was placed in charge of a very important branch office in the dry goods district in this city.

The twelve members of the printing class have done meritorious work during the past year. Besides the Annual Report, all of the Asylum printing, indenture blanks for the Western Agency, and considerable work for the House of Reception has been done by them. Interest in the work has been maintained, and the boys feel they are fitting themselves for lives of usefulness.

The Type-writing work among the girls has been carried on during the evenings with credit and satisfaction.

We consider these three classes of the greatest value in our practical training.

On January 27th, the Jubilee Singers from Fiske University spent the day with the children. After an excellent concert, the singers were entertained by the band. The treat was indeed reciprocal.

February 26th, Mr. John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Company, gave an illustrated lecture, and donated twenty-five dollars for prizes for the best compositions and reports of the lecture.

April 21st, through the kindness of Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell and Mr. William H. Owen, and at the invitation of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, fifty girls attended the Cuban Fair at the Metropolitan Opera House.

May 2d, the semi-annual visit of the Board of Directors and friends to the Asylum. About two hundred visitors, including many delegates to the Ecumenical Conference of Missions, then in session in this city, favored the school with their presence.

May 9th, an inspector of the State Board of Charities visited the institution, and remained twenty-four hours to observe the conduct of affairs.

June 2d, the band, on invitation of the Daughters of the American Revolution, attended the unveiling of a tablet commemorative of the battle of Washington Heights at the Jumel Mansion.

July 4th, the school had its usual celebration in the grove and grounds, consisting of music by the band, songs by the children, games and sports in the yards, parade of the school battalions and fireworks in the evening.

October 19th, the semi-annual visit of the Board of Directors and friends. About two hundred guests were entertained. The address was by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., President of Union Theological Seminary, after which the school battalions were reviewed by Col. J. M. Jarvis, 8th Infantry, S. N. Y.

November 1st, the band returned a visit of the Leake and Watts Asylum at Yonkers, and were handsomely entertained.

Mr. Joseph Fettretch and Rev. John B. Devins provided entertainments during the year.

Whilst it is impossible to know in all cases how far the work has been effectual in producing the impression upon the child mind that we feel that is so necessary for success in after life, we are able to say from personal observation, from letters received from former wards, and from almost daily visits from those who have been here in days gone by, that the fruitage from the seed sown has not been disappointing.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. BRUCE, M. D.,

Superintendent.

Abstract of the Tables in the Appendix.

YEAR.	Total number committed.	Number of recom- mitments.	Total number discharged.	Number of escapes.	Number of deaths.	Total No. during the year.	No. at the end of the year.
1853.....	623	8	421	33	1	623	202
1854.....	1,050	85	954	137	3	1,252	298
1855.....	727	101	935	72	10	1,025	90
1856.....	902	114	851	104	5	992	141
1857.....	741	124	685	128	2	882	197
1858.....	781	104	727	121	7	978	251
1859.....	863	136	613	19	6	1,114	501
1860.....	863	59	816	33	5	1,364	548
1861.....	800	47	847	15	4	1,348	501
1862.....	957	109	1,008	5	5	1,458	450
1863.....	1,160	234	1,105	12	3	1,610	505
1864.....	888	139	905	11	....	1,398	488
1865.....	812	98	795	6	....	1,300	505
1866.....	853	119	847	3	1	1,358	511
1867.....	922	152	854	5	1	1,433	579
1868.....	854	136	838	1	4	1,433	595
1869.....	826	152	866	3	2	1,421	555
1870.....	714	143	717	6	4	1,269	552
1871.....	572	112	517	3	3	1,124	607
1872.....	546	91	536	....	1	1,153	617
1873.....	581	53	585	1	2	1,198	613
1874.....	687	93	656	1	2	1,300	644
1875.....	632	76	648	1	2	1,276	628
1876.....	802	95	652	3	2	1,430	778
1877.....	588	59	576	1	2	1,366	790
1878.....	588	67	596	1	3	1,378	782
1879.....	499	59	562	....	3	1,340	775
1880.....	577	72	636	1	3	1,352	716
1881.....	670	68	503	1	....	1,386	883
1882.....	672	54	685	4	....	1,555	870
1883.....	711	57	654	....	4	1,581	923
1884.....	653	65	703	....	....	1,576	873
1885.....	640	70	611	2	6	1,513	894
1886.....	649	78	655	1	3	1,543	888
1887.....	698	65	598	4	7	1,586	988
1888.....	687	59	668	1	2	1,675	1,007
1889.....	638	61	702	1	3	1,645	943
1890.....	646	72	635	1	1	1,589	954
1891.....	614	70	567	2	5	1,568	1,001
1892.....	624	71	593	2	3	1,625	1,030
1893.....	569	58	548	7	1	1,599	1,051
1894.....	599	56	617	7	4	1,650	1,033
1895.....	541	47	633	9	6	1,574	941
1896.....	692	46	680	2	4	1,633	953
1897.....	916	67	821	1	1	1,869	1,048
1898.....	983	81	959	3	3	2,031	1,066
1899.....	905	112	1,096	3	4	1,971	875
1900.....	1,073	124	1,160	10	3	1,948	788

Report of the Principal.

NEW YORK, *January 1, 1901.*

To the President and Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN.—The statistics of the school for the past year are as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on register January 1, 1900.....	596	218	814
Number received during the year.....	416	112	528
Number instructed during the year.....	1,012	330	1,342
Number discharged during the year.....	458	152	610
Number on register December 31, 1900...	554	178	732
	=====	=====	=====

- The number of classes in the boys' division is eleven: the number in the girls' division is four: there is also a kindergarten class, in charge of two teachers, attended by boys and girls of suitable age.

The reports of the daily attendance, required to be made monthly to the Board of Education for the Borough of Manhattan, have been properly rendered. The average daily attendance for the school year ending July 31, 1900, was 796 pupils.

The school was officially examined by the Assistant Superintendents of Public Instruction for this Borough, Messrs Farrell, Meleney, and Sheimer, during the months of April and June.

The school closed on the 31st day of July for the annual vacation, and was re-opened on the 5th day of September, with eight hundred pupils—eighteen classes and nineteen teachers.

The system of marking daily the pupil's class work and conduct, as adopted some years ago, has been carefully carried on, and the results sent each month to parents, guardians, or friends who are interested. The system might be made further effective by some recognition of good standing by way of a badge, or special privilege. I am confident that the system has proven, in many cases, to be a stimulus to better effort, and an aid in discipline. However, this may be said, that, unless great care is exercised continually in the reward system, the prize, or reward, or privilege offered becomes the aim, and not the advancement in knowledge, or the improvement in conduct, and such result is not desirable, though possibly helpful.

It has been a custom of this institution for many years to give each month a small sum of money to every child that performs any work for the institution, to be spent for it by the teacher. An effort is being made to induce the children to save a portion of this money and thereby give the teacher an opportunity to advise and encourage thriftiness in the pupils. To this end each teacher has been furnished with a pass book in which is entered the child's name and amount saved. It is understood that all moneys so deposited are to be withdrawn when the child is discharged from the institution. The spirit in which the children received the enterprise and the results have been gratifying.

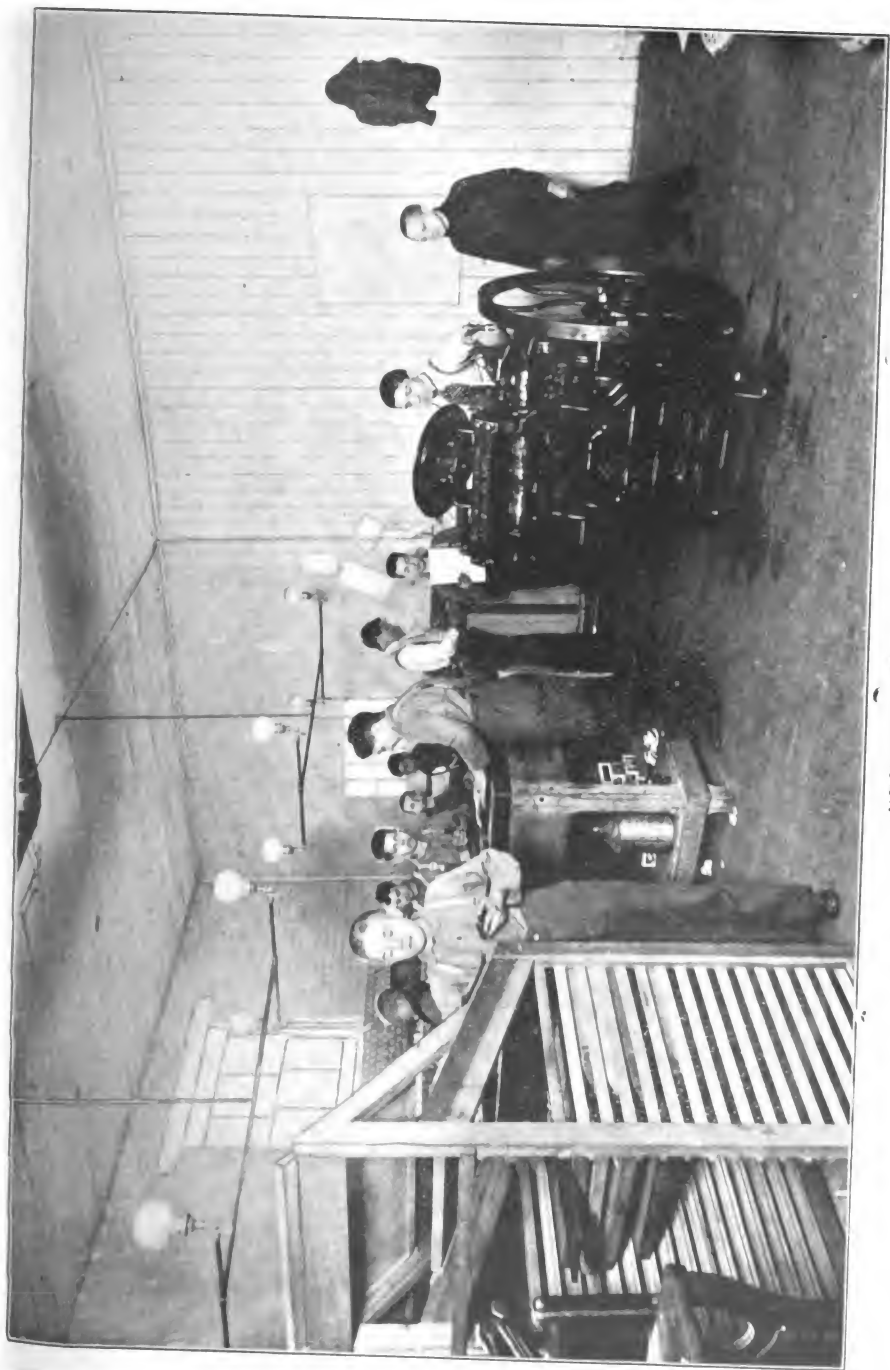
In conclusion I wish to mention the faithfulness of those who have labored in this department. Our one aim has been to impart practical knowledge, and fit the children as well as opportunity affords, for the battle of life. The children have applied themselves to their tasks in school, and their work about the institution with commendable diligence, and the relations between teachers and children have been pleasant throughout the year. The super-

visors of the yards have at all times been courteous and considerate, and have readily assisted whenever requested. Thus with pleasant feelings we close another year of work, in the belief that every child in our care has been helped.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

AARON P. GARRABRANT, A. M.,

Principal.



PRINTING CLASS

Physician's Report.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1901.

To the President and Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum:

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1900:

The whole number of patients treated in the hospital was 315. Of these the most important cases were as follows:

Mumps	19
Measles	62
Rubella	18
Scarlet fever	2
Whooping cough	27
Pneumonia	9
Follicular tonsillitis	39
Indigestion	49
Acute exudative pleurisy and valvular disease (heart)....	3
Typhoid fever.....	1
Acute mastoiditis.....	1
Sprained ankle.....	5
Acute vaginitis.....	4
Acute bronchitis.....	12
Fracture of arm.....	1
Fracture of leg.....	1
Caries of spine.....	1
Trachoma	4
House maid's knee.....	6

We have had three deaths during the year: One from pneumonia following measles, and three from exudative pleurisy and valvular lesion of the heart.

Except for an epidemic of measles during the winter the health of the children has been comparatively good.

My acknowledgments are due the officers and directors of the Asylum for their aid, and to the nurses in charge for their faithful services.

Respectfully,

A. M. SPALDING,

Attending Physician.

Report of the Dentist.

January 1, 1901.

To the President and Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum:

GENTLEMEN.—Having been in charge of the dental department of the Asylum from November 17, 1900, to January 1, 1901, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Number of children examined.....	200
Number of teeth filled (cement).....	77
Number of teeth extracted (temporary).....	25
Number of teeth extracted (permanent).....	11

About 75 per cent. of the cases examined show a serious condition of the teeth, but I feel confident that the time will not be far distant when all the children will have their teeth in good condition.

Respectfully

THOS. M. WEED, D. D. S.

Report of the Superintendent of the House of Reception.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1901.

To the Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum:

GENTLEMEN:

The applications for admission in 1900 numbered.....	1,415
Admitted	1,073
Referred elsewhere	342
Remaining in House of Reception on 1st of January	62
Committed by magistrates.....	837
Surrendered by parents	202
Received from Truant school.....	20
Permit from Department of Charities.....	12
By order of committee.....	2
	<hr/> 1,135
Transferred to Asylum.....	528
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	291
Discharged by magistrate.....	238
Discharged by committee.....	15
Escaped	6
Returned to magistrate.....	1
	<hr/> 1,079
	<hr/>

Remaining December 31, 1901.....	56
Boys	45
Girls	11
Largest number in house at one time.....	103
Smallest number in house at one time.....	36
Average for the year.....	63

As shown by the statistical report, the admissions during the year 1900 were larger than for any of the past thirty-six years, and excepting the year 1863 exceed the admissions of any year in the Asylum's history.

Substantially seventy per cent of the children admitted were native born, the remaining thirty per cent being of foreign birth, representatives of twenty different countries.

About five hundred of the eight hundred and fifty-seven children committed by the courts were for short terms, principally boys arrested for disorderly conduct, or for the violation of some city ordinance, a majority of them being lads between the ages of nine and fourteen years, who should have been at school. Were it possible for the Department of Education to enforce the truant laws a very considerable number of these delinquents would be eliminated from our schools of reform.

A truant boy whose stay in the Asylum is of sufficient duration to enable him to form the habit of obedience, and of persistence and continuous application to duties and tasks that often seem monotonous and irksome, and who learns to comply cheerfully with rules, conditions, and supervision, that may seem to him at the time exacting and unnecessary, has gained an experience in deportment and education that will be of great value in his struggle for success in after life.

In all cases where it is possible, a child's stay in the Asylum should not terminate until the arts of reading and writing have been mastered, and at least the fundamental problems of arithmetic solved. Trade instruction is not to be despised, but the educational training of the school-room should be considered of the greatest importance, as in a majority of cases the opportunity of the ward of the Asylum to acquire an education ends with his discharge from the Asylum.

As shown by the report of the House Physician the children have enjoyed excellent health during the year. When it is remembered that 1,135 children have passed the customary detention period of about twenty days each at the House of Reception, and that among this large number there has not been a single case of serious illness; and further, that coming as these children do from homes in the most crowded tenements of this city, for the past twenty months we have not had one case of contagious disease among the children, and during that time the house has not for a single day been under the quarantine restrictions of the Health Department—the record may be regarded as phenomenal.

A section of the revised charter about to be considered by the Legislature of this State, provides for the establishment of a children's court having exclusive jurisdiction over all delinquent children. Should this section become incorporated in the amended charter opportunity will be given for more careful and deliberate consideration of children cases than is possible under the present surroundings of the average City Magistrate Court.

The review of our work of the past year cannot but be encouraging, notwithstanding the disappointing cases, when the previous environment, heredity and condition in which the homes of many of our wards are found are taken into consideration,

and it is matter of congratulation that the reports from actual visitation and inspection show that a large percentage of our discharged children are attending school, or employed, and have thus given evidence of the beneficent results of their stay in the New York Juvenile Asylum.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. BLAUVELT,

Superintendent.

Report of the Physician of the House of Reception.

NEW YORK, *January 1, 1901.*

To the Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum:

Gentlemen.—During the year 1900 the following cases have been under treatment in the hospital:

Abscesses	5
Conjunctivitis	12
Chicken pox	6
Eczema	2
German measles	2
Prolapse of rectum	1
Ringworm of scalp	21
Ringworm of body	2
Running ears	4
Shingles	3
Trachoma	56
Tonsillitis	10
Ulcer of cornea	3
Vaginitis	2
Total	129

Of the 56 cases of trachoma, 27 were committed for short periods and were kept in the hospital under quarantine. Of the



CHILDREN'S KITCHEN.

remaining 29, 11 were transferred to Randall's Island, and 7 were sent to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital for operation, leaving 11 cases which were so mild that they could be successfully treated in a comparatively short time.

There have been no deaths during the year, no cases of serious contagious disease, and the House has not been in quarantine during the year. After small pox appeared in the city to an unusual degree, all children who did not give proof of successful vaccination within five years were vaccinated.

A complete physical record of each child transferred to the Asylum has been made out on a blank provided for the purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

LEROY W. HUBBARD, M. D.

Physician in Charge.

Report of Visitor.

NEW YORK, *January 1, 1901.*

To the President and Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum:

Gentlemen.—Two thousand and twenty-eight calls have been made for the Juvenile Asylum during the year 1900.

Calls in response to applications for admission.....	457
Calls in response to applications for discharge.....	371
Calls upon families of candidates for the West.....	118
Calls upon persons given as references.....	633
Calls upon children discharged in 1898.....	430
Unclassified	19
	<hr/>
	2,028
	<hr/>

Among the children admitted were two whose father suffered from a nervous disease and was unable to work—the result of seeing his youngest child killed by a cable car. Three children came from a home in which both parents were ill and had the care of an infant totally blind. Two children are here whose parents went to Johannesburg a few years ago, and have not been heard from since the beginning of the Boer War. Two others were received whose mother was trying to support a family of four by making wire brushes from which she could earn about a dollar a week.

A stricter enforcement of the factory laws has compelled several

mothers to bring their children to the Asylum. Women who have been finishing factory garments at home in unsanitary tenements are now refused a permit to work in their rooms, and are forced to make provision for their children so that they may go to the factories and remain there all day.

Some of the children committed for wrong-doing have been in America a very short time, and have left unenviable records behind them in Europe. An older brother explained that one boy was sent to America to avoid the disgrace which he was bringing upon his family there in a country where they were better known.

When one sees the homes from which many come one wonders not that they have done so ill, but so well. A home that consists of four walls, an old stove, bedstead, table and two chairs, and parents who have never a kind word constitutes a very good place from which to run away. One little fellow in pitiable rags could claim only a father in Sing Sing, a mother who lived by peddling and begging, and an older brother who lived by begging and stealing.

Among the destitute children sent to the West this year were two families of three and five children respectively. In both instances the father was dead and the mother insane. Another family of three went West after their mother and sister had died from consumption, and their father had been supported during his last illness by charity and by the earnings of a boy of twelve. Another boy, whose three older brothers had all gone wrong and who was fast following in their footsteps, has been given an opportunity under different influences in the West of leading a different life.

Two years ago a boy was sent home on the demand of his intemperate mother. After a short time he refused to live with

her, began boarding with friends, and is now working steadily with \$100 laid by in the bank. His sister has now been sent West, in this way probably escaping the fate of an older sister at the House of Mercy. Both of these children bid fair to grow up a credit to the Asylum.

Statistics of the Families of Children Admitted.

Families in Private Houses	2
Families in Flats	34
Families in Tenements	192
Families in Rear Tenements	17
Father working	104
Mother working	68
Both working	24
Neither working	48
Supported by women only	62
Amount of wages per capita per week	\$0 00 20
	0 50 22
	1 00 32
	2 00 60
	3 00 25
	5 00 19
Both parents living	103
Both parents dead	8
Father dead	54
Mother dead	35
Father sick	13
Mother sick	11
Parents separated—with father	6
Parents separated—with mother	31
Step-father	9
Step-mother	16
Length of time of parents in United States—	
Less than 5 years	20
Less than 10 years	30
Less than 20 years	71
Less than 25 years	23
Less than 30 years	14
Life	76
Number of rooms to one family	{ 1 2 3 4 5 6
	{ 8 31 70 47 24 12
Number of rooms to two families	{ 1 2 3 4 5 6
	{ 0 9 15 12 2 4
Apartments in which work is done	46

Rent.....	\$0 00	16
	* 5 00	79
	* 10 00	57
	* 15 00	31
	* 20 00	19
Houses—Clean, in good repair.....		95
Houses—Clean, in poor repair.....		49
Houses—Not clean, in good repair.....		21
Houses—Not clean, in poor repair.....		70
Appartments—cleanliness. {	Good.....	146
	Fair.....	60
	Bad.....	28
Light and ventilation..... {	Good.....	108
	Fair.....	103
	Bad.....	25

Investigation of applications for discharge of children showed a gratifying number in improved circumstances. One widow who had established a boarding-house declared herself ready to send her son to a trade school where he might learn to be an electrician.

Sometimes improvement comes in an unexpected way. A family who lived two years ago on the top floor of a tenement in dirty rooms, and who were all, even the mother, barefooted, were now found in comfortable rooms with abundant furniture and lace curtains. Inquiry revealed the fact that the father had given up peddling dry goods for the more profitable business of organ-grinder with an organ and fortune-telling attachment, which brought him an income of ten dollars or more each week.

Statistics of Families Applying for the Discharge of Children.

Condition unchanged	56
Condition worse	6
Condition better	181

Cause of worse condition:

Less work	1
Sickness	4
Death of father.....	1

* Or more.

Cause of better condition:

More or better paid work.....	86
Restored health	13
Parents re-united	20
Step-father	21
Step-mother	3
Children old enough to work.....	22
Assistance from relations.....	14
Removal to country.....	2
Total	181

An attempt has been made this year to investigate the present condition of the children discharged to their homes in New York city two years ago after at least a year of residence at the Asylum. Four hundred and twenty-two children were so discharged in 1898. A detailed report of the latest information obtained regarding each child has already been written. A summary of this gives the following statistics:

At school	193
At work	114
In institutions	35
Housekeeping	2
No occupation	20
Died	3
Not found	55
	<hr/>
	422

Doing well	307
Not doing well.....	57
Died	3
Not found	55
	<hr/>
	422
	<hr/>

According to this 84.5 of those who could be traced were doing well. As many of these had been placed in the Asylum for petty larceny or other wrong-doing, this seems a very creditable showing.

One girl now in the highest class in the Grammar School is aspiring to the Normal College. A boy learning the trade of stair-building was promised wages of two dollars per day. Another boy who earned six dollars a week in a factory supplemented his day's work by playing the cornet in a band in the evening.

Many of the parents spoke with appreciation of the work of the Juvenile Asylum.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE A. HUSTED.

Western Agency of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

645 WEST SIXTY-FIRST STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL., *December 31, 1900.*

ALFRED E. MARLING, Esq., *Chairman Committee on Admissions,
Indentures and Discharges, New York Juvenile Asylum:*

Dear Sir.—The following statistics for the year 1900, and compared with those of 1899, are respectfully presented:

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	1900.	1899.
Number of wards received.....	74	120
Average age of wards received.....	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 $\frac{1}{8}$
Of these there have been indentured.....	33	55
Of these there remain on trial.....	38	55
Of these there have absconded while on trial...	3	5
Of these there have been returned to Asylum... ..	....	5
Total number of wards sent West in 46 years...	6,129	6,055
Yearly average for that period.....	133	135
Number of letters and oral reports from guardians	884	767
Number of letters from wards.....	347	312
Number of visits made on account of wards....	494	632
Number of visits of wards to Agency Home....	45	90
Number of agreements executed.....	95	105
Number of wards removed.....	128	226



GIRLS' SEWING ROOM.

	1900.	1899.
Number of homes obtained.....	210	328
Number of wards returned to Asylum.....	14	10
Of those there have been returned to Agency...	4	.....
Number of wards having died.....	....	2

Agent has traveled on railroads, March 1 to December 31, 29,112 miles.

During the past year four companies, averaging eighteen and one-half in each company, after an average period of detention in the Asylum of eighteen and nine thirty-sevenths months, were sent to the Western Agency. Twelve of these children were committed to the Asylum through the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, five were committed for larceny, twenty-six for truancy and disobedience, twenty-seven for destitution, and four for attempted burglary.

The number of wards sent to the Western Agency each year since the commencement of this department is shown in the following table:

1855	100
1856	161
1857	122
1858	119
1859	154
1860	176
1861	232
1862	186
1863	103
1864	153
1865	164

1866	195
1867	156
1868	143
1869	142
1870	160
1871	66
1872	90
1873	103
1874	150
1875	153
1876	154
1877	85
1878	141
1879	127
1880	151
1881	107
1882	182
1883	189
1884	184
1885	142
1886	130
1887	136
1888	175
1889	172
1890	97
1891	110
1892	104
1893	108
1894	99
1895	86

1896	97
1897	86
1898	108
1899	120
1900	74
Total	<u>6,129</u>

REMARKS.

In the four companies sent West this year were children whose parentage were as follows:

American	25
German	15
Hebrew	14
Irish	10
Italian	3
English	3
Bohemian	2
French	1
Scotch	1

The large percentage of American and German children remains about the same from year to year. In the applications that come to the office for children, nine-tenths of them want either German or American, so that the large number of these two nationalities is especially gratifying.

REMOVALS.

Four children have been removed this year because the guardians were cruel in two cases, another engaged in the liquor business and overindulgence in liquors by the guardian in the last case.

The well-known fact that this Agency deals with promptness and decision in such cases is one of our best helps in overseeing

the Asylum wards. As one man remarked, "I knew when I reported the facts to you, you would attend to the matter at once and take care of the boy." An officer of the largest local placing-out system in Illinois said to me, "I am sorry our Society does not possess the authority nor the funds to at once resume the charge of wards that are illy treated."

PLACING OUT.

In placing the children in the homes this year, especial care has been taken to, so far as possible, harmonize the disposition and the ability of the child and applicant. And ideal placing-out system would be one where every child remained in the first home given it until reaching its majority, and then become an upright American citizen.

All but nine of the wards received this year, were placed in Iowa, securing excellent homes. And doubtless each of the companies coming in 1901, will be taken to the same State. The reason for this was very aptly put by one of the applicants for a child this year, who said, "I want a boy to raise, not a man to work."

NECESSITY OF SUPERVISION.

One of the peculiar phases of this work is the fact that the worst and least promising of the children require the most time, labor and money. A case in point is that of a girl of thirteen years of age, who is now in her fourth home this year, and a letter just received from her present home says, "She has run away from us and gone to the most disreputable family in the neighborhood. We cannot manage her; come and see to her at once." Yet she is a smart girl and could make an excellent woman, and when talked to seems to see the error of her way and readily promises to do better.

FORMER WARDS.

Throughout this entire year evidence of the good accomplished by this department have been accumulating. Very few days pass in which a call letter or report is not received from some former ward testifying to their appreciation of the efforts made by the Asylum to help them to grow up into good men and women. In the appendix will be found letters from guardians and wards that are well worth studying. They are not dissimilar from those of former years, but they show the brighter side of the work and the conditions that are prevailing at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. SHIELDS,

Western Agent.

Appendix A.

LETTERS FROM WARDS.

FROM EDWARD E. KAYSON, AGED 18, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1900.

"I received your kind letter, also the Annual Report. I am glad you sent me to my present home, my guardians are very kind to me and I want to stay with them until I am a man. I intend to be a farmer. I can hitch the horse up to go to church already. I go to school. If the children in the Asylum only knew how nice it is on a farm they would all want to come West."

Mr. Julius Fleming, guardian, writes: "Eddie's conduct leaves nothing to be desired. He has a good disposition, is obedient and industrious, goes to church and school, and learns rapidly. He seems to be enamored with farm life, and often exclaims, 'Oh, if the Asylum children only knew how nice it is, they would all want to come out here.'"

HECKER, ILLINOIS.

FROM SELINA EHRHARDT GILBERT, AGED 15, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1900.

"My guardian has just received your card and he will write to you in the morning. I thought you would like to hear from me too, and see my writing. I have been attending school ever since September and have not missed a day, nor been late. I have five studies, like to go to school, and my teacher is kind to me and thinks that I am learning fast. Papa helps me with my lessons and he and Mama think I am doing well. I go to church every Sunday. Papa is the preacher, and so we live in the parson-

age. I am glad that I can say I am a Christian and love to go to church. I should like to see you and all the friends in New York, but I have a good home and love it dearly, and wish that all the children could find a home like mine."

Rev. S. B. Gilbert, guardian, writes: "Selina's conduct and disposition are above reproach. She is now in school every day and we live near the church in which Sunday school is held every Sunday. She loves the House of God and has given her heart to God, and is trying to live a Christian life. In her school work she is zealous and stands at the head of her class, in fact, is leading her class. We think of Selina as we do of our own."

ROSEHILL, IOWA.

FROM ISAAC ROSENBLUM, AGED 12, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1900.

"I was glad to get the Annual Report, and I thank you for your kind letter. I am thankful to the Asylum for finding me such a good home and such kind guardians and I am very well satisfied out here. I have a pony that I ride to Sunday school, and I go to day school every day and like to go. I am going to learn German. I like to drive horses, and I am going to learn to plow next spring. I should like to tell my brothers and sisters and parents what a good home I have and how nice it is out here in Illinois. I have plenty to eat and plenty of good clothes to wear, and we often go out hunting rabbits and squirrels and wild ducks, and we have a good time and lots of fun. Santa Claus brought me a gun, a harmonica, a monkey in a box, mittens, neckties, candy, oranges, and nuts."

MORO, ILLINOIS.

FROM LILLIAN HOLDEN, AGED 12, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1899, AND DAVID
RODGER, AGED NEARLY 19, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1893.

Lillian writes: "I go to school every day and to Sunday school on Sunday, and I like my home very much, and my guardians are very good to me. I would like to see you and Dr. Bruce, and I hope you will come to see us when we move to Iowa."

David writes: "I have been in my home over seven years and intend to stay here until I am of age. I could not ask for a better home. We go to the Methodist Episcopal church and Sunday school regularly, and since we finished picking corn I have been attending school. I have attended school every winter since I have been here, and this winter I am studying spelling, civil government, Algebra and Etymology. Our guardian has bought 240 acres in Pocahontas Co., Iowa, and we intend to move to Iowa in the spring. Before we had our sale this fall we had a hundred head of cattle. We do not intend to keep as much stock there as we did here, and will only take about twenty head of cattle and eight horses with us, besides our farming implements and household goods. I hope I will like it out there as well as I do here. If I do not like it I will not have to stay long, as I will be of age in two years. I have never regretted the day I left the city, for I found a good home here, while if I had remained in the city I might not have had a home. The city is no place for boys anyway, because of its many temptations."

MILLEDGEVILLE, ILLINOIS.

FROM JOHN JAMES, AGED 13, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1900.

"I thought I would write and let you know how I am getting along. I have been well ever since I came here, and I suppose you would like to know how I like my home. I like it very



GIRLS' CLASS ROOM.

well indeed. My guardians are very good to me. I have plenty of clothes to wear and plenty of good things to eat, and nice boys to play with, and I have not much work to do."

Mr. C. C. Keech Fox, guardian, writes: "John's conduct has been very satisfactory since he has been with me. He is a little slow, the only fault. He has the best disposition of any child I ever saw. I have never seen him the least bit angry, or even displeased. We can truly say he is one of the best boys in the world. He is a Christian, and is always anxious to go to church, and I have never heard him utter one bad word. He has attended school every day since it began. We think of him, and treat him, as our own child, therefore give him the same privileges as our own. He learns how to do things readily and one telling and showing is sufficient, the next time he will know how to do the thing and do it right. I understand we are to keep John until he is eighteen, but, of course, he is not then of age. If we should want to keep him longer, and he is willing to stay, can he and I make agreement between ourselves for him to remain longer with us?"

JESUP, IOWA.

FROM MICHAEL TEPLITSKY, AGED 14, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899.

"I received the Asylum Report, and was glad to know that some of my friends who come out west have good homes, and as you asked me to write you a letter the last time you saw me, about how I liked life on the farm, I thought I would do it so as to have it in the next Report. First of all I am going to tell you how many acres of land we have and about our stock. We have 194 acres of land, thirty-five head of cattle, four working horses, a matched grey team that belong to me, and a black and

iron grey, eight colts and one mule. In the morning before going to school I feed the cattle and the pigs and put hay in the mangers, so that in the evening when I come from school and I put the cows and calves in the barn they can eat plenty of hay. I like it on the farm pretty well because I have a good home, and because I have learned to do any kind of field work, and like it very well. Mr. Thomas has bought a dehorning outfit, and some time we will go out to dehorn cattle. I go to school regularly, and Sunday I ride to Sunday school on horseback. We have a fine organ, and Mr. Thomas's daughters are taking lessons, and the oldest daughter can play well. I had a fine Christmas Eve. We had a Christmas tree, and I received from my teacher a fine volume of Longfellow's poems. I hope you had a nice Christmas too, and I wish you a Happy New Year. It is almost three weeks since you took my brother to another home, and I have not yet heard from him. Please send me his address so that I can write to him."

WALFORD, IOWA.

FROM JOSEPHINE LUTZ, AGED 13, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899.

"I like to go to Sunday school and church. I go unless the weather is bad. I go to school four months in the year. I know how to do some housework and I gather the eggs every night. We have twelve cows. I think the west is a very good place for boys and girls. I have a calf of my own. We are going to have a Christmas tree. I like my home and my guardians."

Mrs. D. F. Schofield, guardian, writes; "We are trying to bring up Josephine as we would our own little girl, but she is sometimes hard to manage. She has improved a great deal but there is room for more. She is well and strong."

WEST BRANCH, IOWA.

FROM MIGUEL GONZALES, AGED 15, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899

I received the Annual Report and your letter and was glad to get them. I like to read the letters from the other boys. I like to live out in the country and I have a good home. Mr. Barker treats me as well as any of the neighbors treat their own boys. I have learned to do all kinds of farm work. I attended Sabbath school until it closed for the winter. I have a pony to ride when I go any place. I have two pigs that Mr. Barker gave me. I wish you would send me the Youth's Companion regular every week, for I like to read them."

Mr. L. F. Barker, guardian, writes: "Miguel's conduct and disposition are good. He goes to school regular and brings home good reports. He takes an interest in the work here on this farm, and I give him the same privileges I would if he were my own son."

LIMEVILLE, IOWA.

FROM LOUISA HEERING LINDEMANN, AGED 11, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899.

"I received the Report and your letter and thank you very much for sending me the Youth's Companion. I think the West is the place for poor children. I like my guardians very much and they are very kind to me. I have a dog and a cat for my pets. I go to Sunday school, and I spoke a piece on Christmas. The teacher at school is good to me and I like to go, and I get along well in my studies."

Mr. Louis Lindemann, guardian, writes: "Louisa is a good girl and we treat her as if she were our own, as we have no children. She is quite stubborn at times, but I hope she will outgrow this failing."

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

FROM JOHN ALLEN BIRD, AGED 11, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899.

"I received the Annual Report and Youth's Companions. I thank you very much for them. I like to live on a farm better than in the city. My Mama and Papa are very good to me. My Mama went to Connecticut and brought me a cap and sweater when she came back. I go to school every winter and summer.

Johnnie and Grace Real live right across the field. I have a horse named Polly and a cow named Lady. I milk her night and morning. I help do the chores. I have two sisters. Susie is sixteen and Isabel fourteen. I hope to see my letter in the Report. Love to all."

Mr. M. A. Bird, guardian, writes: "We like John. He is a very smart little fellow. He takes a great interest in everything he undertakes. He goes to school every day and learns readily. Although not of a rugged nature, I think he is stronger than when he came, and by a little good training he will make a smart boy."

MARENGO, IOWA.

FROM FRANK DAMBRA, AGED 9, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899.

"I will write you a letter to tell you how I am getting along. I like my home very well. I go to school and like my teacher. I study reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, physiology and drawing, and I study German at home. I like to work on a farm, it is much better than in town. I feed the calves, chickens and geese, and milk two cows. We have thirty head of cattle in all. I can bridle and ride a horse. We have two good dogs that help me to get the cows, and sometimes we go rabbit hunting. I have plenty of nice clothes and my guardians are good to me. I thank you for the Youth's Com-

panion and the Report. I am sorry Mr. Wright died. He brought me here. I wish more of the Asylum boys would come out here, I know they would like it. I do not want to go back to New York. Santa Claus brought me lots of nice things."

Mr. H. C. Doerzman, guardian, writes: "Frank has not been sick a day since he came to live with us. He goes to school every day and learns fast, and is farther along in his studies than most boys of his age. He has learned to speak German pretty well. He helps quite a little around the farm and is altogether a pretty good boy. We are well satisfied and would not like to part with him."

BLAIRSTOWN, IOWA.

FROM WILLIAM H. BANNISTER, AGED 15, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1898.

"I was very much pleased to hear from you, and also to get the Annual Report. I am very sorry to hear that Mr. Wright is dead. As regards my home, I am very much pleased with it, and could not wish for a better one, and I have many delightful privileges. My parents, as I call them, are very kind to me. I have to mind, as all boys and girls should. I have many nice clothes, and one suit cost \$20. I have a rifle and go hunting after rabbits and squirrels and have a good time. Rabbit and squirrel meat is very good to eat. This fall I had ten acres of corn to husk alone, and this is the only corn I had to husk. I have done all kinds of work on the farm this year and am none the worse for it. When I came here nearly three years ago I weighed 70 pounds, and now I am as strong and healthy a boy as there is in the United States; five feet seven inches tall, and weigh 135 pounds.

I have been attending school since I finished getting in my corn, and I am well along in my studies, and have a good time out of school hours. This winter we are fattening 80 head of cattle and 8 hogs, and we have ten horses. I can ride horseback very well now, but I had many falls trying to learn. I have never ridden with a saddle, but ride bareback. Father is going to buy me a cattle pony and saddle in a little while. I would advise all the boys in the Juvenile Asylum to come and find a home in the West, and enjoy life. Thanking you for your kind letters of advice, and the Youth's Companions, which are very interesting, I close with best wishes to all."

FAIR HAVEN, ILL.

FROM JULIUS MAHLER, AGED 16, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1893.

"I received the Annual Report and your letter. It looks like home when I saw the picture of the shoe shop and the others. I have a very nice home and I am glad of it. They are good to me. I have gained about 75 pounds since coming here. I go to school about six months in the year and I am learning very fast. I joined the Band here about a year ago and have a good time. I would like to visit the Juvenile Asylum once more, for I think it is the best place to learn children that I ever saw. I am very thankful for the Youth's Companion. I enjoy reading them."

Mr. J. A. Moore, guardian, writes: "I take pleasure in writing about Julius. He is as fat as a pig and grown so that you would not know him. He can do all kinds of work and learns rapidly at school. He is in the highest room. He never has any trouble and is, in general, a good boy. We got him a clarinet and he joined the band. He has all the privileges one could ask yet we see that he does not go in bad company. He has no bad

habits such as using tobacco and drinking; we do not have any one in the family to set the example. He occasionally goes visiting for a few days, but when he comes home he says 'there is no place like home.'"

BUSSEY, IOWA.

FROM EDWARD BULLWINKLE, AGED 13, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1897.

"I write you a few lines to say that I am getting along well and have good health. I think the country the best place for New York City boys and girls, for it is much healthier than to be in a big city where you may learn to drink and use tobacco and other bad habits. I have been in the State of Illinois for three years and have learned what I never would in the city so I am thankful for being placed here. I am very fond of stock and like to farm though we do not have much land to farm. We have 20 acres for corn and 80 in grass. I like to go to school, but I cannot get my head set right to study good, although I get my lessons so that I can answer questions when the teacher asks them. I thank you for the Report and the Youth's Companion."

ROSEVILLE, ILL.

FROM ANNIE JUCKER, AGED 14, AND HENRY JUCKER, AGED 11, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1897.

Annie writes: "I will again endeavor to write you, as it has been almost a year since I wrote before. We do not get to church very often, because Mr. Kennedy is not always able to take us. I have been going to school since September 1, and have only missed three days. I am striving hard to get an education, so that I can teach school when I am of age. I can do lots of housework. I am going to have my picture taken soon and will send

you one. You will have to send our mail to Vermont now, as we have the Rural delivery. I have joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. I am thankful for the Youth's Companion, which I read with much pleasure. I like to read the letters in the Annual Report, and think of what wonderful things the Asylum is doing for so many poor children. So many good men and women grow up from the children sent out West and put into homes. I know that if I had remained in the city I would not have been what I am now, but would have gone like so many others that have not been found and taken care of by kind hands."

Henry writes: "I shall try to write a letter to you for the first time. I am in good health and have a nice time. I think I have a good home and I have no idea of parting with it. I like the farm. I learned to plow this summer and like to work. I am going to school this winter and getting along fine. I have a pig. I would like to visit my sister Lizzie. When I get of age I will visit you. I thank you and the Asylum officers for placing me in a good home. I think it is a good thing to work, it makes a person stout and healthy. Mr. Kennedy and I go hunting sometimes and get a few squirrels and rabbits."

VERMONT, ILLINOIS.

FROM BERTHA ALBRECHT, AGED 11, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1896.

"I have attended school nine months during the past year, and went six months without missing a day, and I am going to school now every day. I have been rather a bad girl, but, if the Lord will help me, I will try and do better, for I know if I do not do better I will lose my good home. I am a revengeful girl and do many bad things, but my guardians are willing to forgive me if I never do so again. If my brothers and sisters would not write to me



SHOE SHOP.

and come to see me I could be a better girl, for they give me bad advice. They tell me we have a fortune coming to us from our grandfather in Germany. I go to church and Sunday school as much as possible. We had a Christmas entertainment and I spoke a piece, and guardians thought I did well. We had a nice Christmas dinner; two turkeys, and four chickens and many other nice things, and I got some nice presents and lots of candy and oranges and nuts. We have a large fish pond and have all the fish we can use, and in summer we have lots of fruit, and we have the largest strawberry patch you ever saw. I think if all the boys and girls would come out here they would get good homes. I am well, and I was glad to get your letter."

LEONARD, ILL.

FROM FRED STEINMETZ, AGED 17, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1896.

"I was glad to get an Annual Report and letter from you. I go to school and church, have a good home, good clothing, and I am well pleased with my guardians. I live happy and have a good time. I like to drive horses and I do most all kinds of work on a farm. My guardians have 180 acres of land. We have 64 cows and 6 horses. I go on horseback to church. I think the West is a good place for children."

MORO, ILLINOIS.

FROM JENNIE J. STEITZ, AGED 17, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1896.

"I am still in the home where you placed me last year. I am enjoying good health and have grown very much since I came here. I am well pleased with my home, in fact, I think I could not be better pleased in the whole United States, for my home

is full of sunshine, and my guardians are so good to me. They dress me so nice, I have new dresses all the time, and they are of the best material. I attend church and enjoy it. I do not think there is a girl out West that has a better home, or loves her guardians more than I do. I am learning to cook and bake and do all kinds of housework and I must be neat and clean about it. Thank you for the Annual Report and the Youth's Companion."

Mr. Hans K. Lenning, guardian, writes: "Jennie is advancing nicely. She can partly speak the Norwegian language. She attends school and church and likes the West very much. Her greatest fault is her temper, otherwise we like her well."

THOR, IOWA.

FROM MATILDA REUTLINGER, AGED 15, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1896.

"I received the last Report and enjoyed reading it. I am going to the German Lutheran school and am to be confirmed next Easter. I go to church every Sunday and like it. My guardian built a large barn this fall, and next fall he is going to build an addition to the house. We had a Christmas tree in our church on Christmas Eve. All the children got candy, nuts and oranges. I never had a nicer Christmas. I have a nice home and my guardians are good to me. I have everything I could really wish for. Ross Tomlinson, the Asylum boy you saw here last spring, did well for a few months, then got so saucy and mean that Mr. Randecker could not keep him. He has been hired three places since."

DERINDA CENTER, ILLINOIS.

FROM MARGARET FAUST, AGED 16, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1893.

"This is New Year's day and I thought I would write you a letter thanking you for the Annual Report and your kind letter. I was sorry to learn that Mr. Wright was dead, for he was a very kind man. You would hardly recognize me now, I have grown to be such a big girl. I attend school this winter and am farther advanced than they usually teach in our country schools.

The school being small the teacher is perfectly willing to give me individual instruction. I study Civil Government, Commercial Arithmetic, History, Physical Geography, English Literature and Spelling. I received an organ as a birthday present and have been taking music lessons. I do pretty much all kinds of housework. I went with my guardians to Madison, Wisconsin, in June, saw the capitol and took a boat ride on the lake, and we went to the fair at Rockford, Illinois, this fall. I received a number of very nice Christmas presents. My guardians have been talking for some time about taking a little girl not over five years old. I think it would be nice. Could you get one for them? She would have a good home."

CALEDONIA, ILLINOIS.

FROM DANIEL HARNEY, AGED 21, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1890.

"I am now of age, and as I think back over the first few years of my life, and before I was placed in the Juvenile Asylum, I realize how unfortunately I was situated, and how gladly I would have helped my mother if it had been possible for me to do so. We are all guided by the hand of Providence and a way is laid out for each person, and as long as we trust in God we need not fear for the future. We all have to undergo, in one way or another, a certain amount of sorrow and tribulation, but unfortunate

circumstances are many times the means by which we build up noble, Christian characters. In looking over the pages of history we learn that the men who have accomplished the most good in the world are not those whom fortune favored, but those who were compelled by hard, honest labor to begin at the foot of the ladder. I was placed in the Juvenile Asylum at the age of 10 years, and I remained there 1 year, and in 1890 was brought to Illinois, where I have remained ever since. I was taken into a good home, and was well cared for. I did not appreciate the good work that was being done by the Asylum at that time, but I do now, and I want to thank the Asylum people heartily for what they have done for me, and further, for the interest they have manifested in me each year since I left the institution, by sending my books and papers which were very valuable to me. I remained with my guardian until I was 21, and then I began teaching school, and I am still engaged in that work. I think all the children who are placed in the care of the Asylum ought to strive to do well, and in that way show that appreciation of the labor and time and money spent for their good. I am a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In reading the Report from year to year I notice many changes, and I was grieved this year to learn of the death of Mr. Wright. I was glad to receive a visit from you, and I congratulate you upon receiving the office of Western Agent for the Asylum."

Mrs. Margaret Furry, guardian, writes: Daniel is in every sense of the word a gentleman. He is honest, truthful, energetic, and succeeds with what he undertakes. He is 21 years old last August, and still has his home with us. He is teaching school about 6 miles from home and boards near the school, but he

comes home every Friday. He thinks of going away to school next year. We think a great deal of Dan, as he is generally called, for he is everybody's friend. He is also Secretary in the Sabbath school, and is a member of the Methodist Church."

McCONNELL, ILLINOIS.

Appendix B.

LETTERS FROM GUARDIANS.

FROM MRS. C. E. HOLMAN, ROWLEY, IOWA—REPORT OF LILLIE JAMES, AGED 5,
WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1900.

“Lillie, whom we call May, is a good little girl. She has an excellent disposition, is bright and smart, and has learned most of her letters. We have not sent her to school because it is so cold, but she is learning a great deal at home, and we will send her to school in the spring. She is looking for Santa Claus, and at present that is almost all of her talk. May says she likes her home, and does not want to be taken away, and says to tell Mr. Shields that she likes him, and also likes her mama and papa and grandma and grandpa.”

FROM MR. E. B. SETON, BRIGHTON, IOWA—REPORT OF JOSEPH VOGT, AGED 12,
WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1900.

“Jo is getting along all right. He is a different boy from what he was, although he can improve some yet. He is very healthy and growing so fast you would hardly know him. He went to school in the fall and will go the winter term, and he learns real fast. He takes his bible to school and reads out of it every morning. He has a good teacher. We think lots of Joe and treat him as one of the family. I hope to make a good man of him.”

FROM MR. LEE RIGGLE, WINFIELD, IOWA—REPORT OF EMMA FISHER, AGED 6 YEARS, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1900.

“Emma has shown no disposition to be unruly or ugly in any way whatever. She has not, as yet, attended day school, for we live too far for her to go in the winter. We bought a blackboard and are teaching her at home. She will start to school in the spring. She is very bright and quick to learn anything, and seems very happy and contented here and we think we could not live without her. Would have answered sooner, but we have been visiting in the southwest part of the State for the past three weeks, and of course, Emma was with us.”

FROM MR. ELWOOD HADLEY, RICHLAND, IOWA—REPORT OF MABEL GIELHAUSEN, AGED 14 YEARS, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1900.

“Mabel’s conduct is fair. She gets angry very quick, but it is soon over with. She has been absent from school one day this fall, and is learning as well as the average child. In spelling she got both head marks yesterday and day before. She studies Physiology, Geography, Language and Writing. We think her progress in housekeeping fair. She is still nervous, but not as bad as she was, and she is learning to play on the organ.”

FROM MR. J. C. BELKNAP, RYAN, IOWA—REPORT OF JOHN CARMICHAEL, AGED 13 YEARS, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1900.

“Johnnie’s conduct, health, and disposition are very good. Would not take \$1,000 and have Johnnie leave us, and I think it would be a hard matter for any one to influence him to leave. He has not attended school yet, but will start January 1st and go until it is out. Next year he will start in September and go the entire term. His privileges are the same as our own children and he has the best of influences to well-doing.”

FROM MR. J. L. GILBERT, DUNDEE, IOWA—REPORT OF SALVATORE D'AGOSTINE, AGED 6 YEARS, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1900.

“Sammy is doing as well as can be expected for a boy of his age. He is attending school and Sunday school regularly and making fair progress, but of course seems to be more interested in exercising his muscles than his mind. He is very inquisitive, which is a good symptom, wants to know the why and wherefore of everything. He seems to have a good disposition, but at times is inclined to be sulky, and while very obedient, is forgetful and heedless, but on the whole a very good boy, and I am well pleased with him.”

FROM MR. CHARLES BOSWORTH, ESTHERVILLE, IOWA—REPORT OF TILLIE SCHLISSEL, AGED 9, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899.

“Tillie has been with us a year and we are well pleased with her. She has good health and seems perfectly contented and happy. She is truthful, obedient, and anxious to please us. She has attended school about eight months, is interested in her studies, learns fast and advances rapidly. She likes to attend Sunday school and church. We are much interested in her and anxious to do all we can for her.”

FROM MRS. JOHN A. DILLEY, CORYDON, IOWA—REPORT OF ELIZABETH KNIGHT, AGED 14, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899.

“We are going to move to Oklahoma and I would like to know whether we can take Elizabeth with us. She seems very well satisfied and says she wants to go. I have tried to treat her just the same as I do our own little boy. She goes to school all the term, and attends Sunday school every Sunday the weather permits. She is now in the Third Reader. She obeys me in what-



TAILOR SHOP.

ever I tell her. I have watched over her as carefully as I would wish any one to look after one of my own. I am strict with her in regard to her company and altogether I have tried to do my duty. Will you please write in regard to her going with us."

FROM MR. A. ARMSTRONG, GRINNELL, IOWA—REPORT OF ANNIE ROTH, AGED 13, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899.

"We are well pleased with Annie. She has her faults, so have we all. Her greatest is her temper, which is improving quite perceptibly. She is bright intelligent and quick to move and to learn in most things. She seems to like to do house work and wants to have every thing on time, and consequently makes out to break a few dishes once in a while; but things must move, and the store keeper is always willing to sell dishes. She attended school during the spring term and teacher's report was from 95 to 99 per cent. Arithmetic is lowest in her studies. During the fall term she did not attend regularly on account of my wife's ill health, and this winter she is attending regularly. She attends church and Sunday school frequently. She acts as though she was satisfied with her home and she tries to please us, and we are endeavoring to give her as good a chance as we can."

FROM MRS. C. A. SLICK, FREDERICKSBURG, IOWA—REPORT OF MARY MCKNIGHT, AGED 16, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1899.

"Mary has proven, so far, to be a very good girl, far exceeding my expectations. She had so much work and responsibility laid upon her in her former home that she was so nervous when she came to us I feared that I should have to return her to you for treatment, but she is recovering fast under judicious care, without

medical attention, and as I saw her trip away to school this morning I could hardly believe she was the same sad-faced, down-cast girl that came to me just one month ago to-day. She is kind and willing, and attentive to others, and we should like very much to have you come and see, and have a talk with us about Mary. She seems like our own already, and calls us father and mother, and although she is not of the same nationality as we are she is a girl no true christian parents need be ashamed to own as a daughter, and this makes our boys feel that she is their equal. We do not attend church quite as much as we would like to on account of our ill health, the cold weather and the great distance, but try to set a good example before our children. Mary received the Youth's Companions you sent and was very much pleased with them, and values everything from the institution very highly, and is always grateful for even the smallest favor. Hoping that we shall grow to like each other better all the time, and thanking you for your kind help and attention in placing Mary in our home."

Mary writes: "This is my third home since I came out into the country. In both my former homes the people spoke a foreign language, and I could not readily learn to understand them. You kindly gave me another chance and removed me to my present home, which has proved to be an American one, and I have been here one month to-day, and am well satisfied, and hope my guardians will decide to keep me. I came on a Wednesday and they started me to school the following Monday. I like the teacher and scholars very well, and I shall try my best to be all that my guardians expect me to be. With many thanks to the institution for all it has done for me."

FROM MR. M. L. YEAZEL, HOMER, ILLINOIS—REPORT OF THOMAS MORRISON, AGED 15, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1898.

“Thomas is becoming much more obedient than at first. His temper is not so bad and he seems to have higher aspirations than when he first came. He has more pride every way and is quite manly. I feel that we are getting on nicely with him, and if he continues to do as well as he is doing now he will be honored by all. He learns rapidly at school, is good about going to Sunday school and religious services, is not often stubborn, and when he is I can generally persuade him. I am more and more encouraged every day and he seems to be proud of his home. I shall use every effort to make a man of him so that all who form his acquaintance may say he is a good, honest, upright man.”

FROM THEODORE KOESTER, DEL REY, ILLINOIS—REPORT OF JOSEPH ALEXANDER, AGED 9, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1898.

“Joseph is well and goes to school every day. He has plenty of warm clothing for the winter. I bought him a pair of rubber boots this fall and he feels very proud of them and thinks there is nothing else like those boots. We go to church as often as weather and distance will permit. He is always glad to get the Youth’s Companion, though he cannot read it himself yet. Joe is not tall for his age, but is strong, and always glad to help me if he possibly can. He has a horse and a calf and a white pet rabbit of his own. If down this way come and see Joe.”

FROM MR. G. R. SPEIRS, IOKA, IOWA—REPORT OF MAX SCHULTZ, AGED 16, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1898.

“Max has done considerably better since you and Dr. Bruce were here, quite a good deal better, though there is room for more improvement. He can hold his temper when he has to. He is

right good to work and is pretty handy at some things. I keep him home nights and do not let him gad about with wild boys. He goes to church, political rallies and everything in the neighborhood that wont be detrimental to him. I have to keep him reined pretty tight or he would be hard to hold. He is not inclined to go to church and Sunday school, thinks he is too big for that, thinks that is for girls and little boys. He does best in arithmetic in school. As is natural in all cases like this, outsiders talk to him and make him dissatisfied. I have to call him down oftener than is pleasant, but that is the only way he can be managed. He is growing to beat anything, can hardly wear out shoes and clothes fast enough to keep from out-growing them. He is spreading out like a full-blooded Dutchman—a butcher at that. That is what he says he is going to be and I don't know but what he has about the right build and disposition for it. The colt that you and Dr. Bruce helped from under the timbers is all right, but I tell you it took some careful nursing. We hauled it to the barn and put it in a deep bed of straw and had to put splints on its hind paster joints, but it is a fine colt now. I bought the best two-year-old Galloway bull at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, cost me \$820.70 shipped here. Max thinks he is a Jim Dandy.”

FROM MR. J. P. NALLEY, CLARENCE, IOWA—REPORT OF RUDOLPH LUTHIE, AGED 11, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1898.

“ Rudolph has been well contented, and we have been very busy building our new house this summer. We can only find one particular fault with Rudolph and that is his deliberate lying which seems to be an inheritance as near as I can describe it. I have switched him for it and he promises to do better, but soon forgets his promise. We attend church and Sunday school and he likes

to go. He has attended the full term of school and has improved the time. He is best in figures and writing. He has a willing turn and is glad to help in our domestic affairs. He expresses himself as well pleased with our home, and I am making every effort to break him of telling stories. Now that our new house is finished come to see us."

FROM MR. C. L. HARDMAN, KNOXVILLE, IOWA—REPORT OF EDGAR HOLDEN, AGED 10, WHO CAME TO IOWA IN 1898.

"Edgar is getting along very well in all respects. We have seven months school in the year and he goes all the time: has not missed but three days in two years. One day he went with me to the County Fair. I thought that would benefit him more than school, and two days on account of a bad cold. He has never been sick and scarcely ever misses a hearty meal. He is not a bad boy and I think would be a good boy if he had the proper government, but I am somewhat slack in discipline and let him do pretty much as he pleases. He is not lazy, is smart, but learns more from observation than books. He would rather stay at home and work but goes to school without any trouble. We attend church and Sabbath school regularly and he always goes with us. We are Presbyterians and will endeavor to so teach him. He is well satisfied and we are well pleased with him."

FROM MR. FRANK VON ROSPACH, COLCHESTER, ILLINOIS—REPORT OF EDWARD CONNORS, AGED 13, WHO CAME TO ILLINOIS IN 1897.

"Edward remains with us and has never been sick. His morals are above the average. He went to school six months last winter and did not miss a day. He started September 17th this year and has missed one day—went to a political rally. He attended

TABLE 1.—COMMITMENTS.

THESE EMBRACE ALL ADMISSIONS INTO THE INSTITUTION, WHETHER UNDER COMMITMENTS FROM THE MAGISTRATES, SURRENDERS BY PARENTS, OR OTHERWISE.

Recapitulation.

First commitments	31,404
Second commitments	3,817
Third commitments	} 428
Fourth commitments	
Total	<u>35,647</u>

Year.	New Commitments.		Totals.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.
1853.....	593	12	10	.....	615
1854.....	774	156	30	5	965
1855.....	473	128	19	6	626
1856.....	605	154	20	9	788
1857.....	494	102	20	1	617
1858.....	501	154	19	3	677
1859.....	535	163	23	6	727
1860.....	626	144	24	10	804
1861.....	583	132	29	9	753
1862.....	676	141	28	3	848
1863.....	746	149	19	12	926
1864.....	600	134	9	6	749
1865.....	567	121	18	8	714
1866.....	589	126	14	5	734
1867.....	627	129	9	5	770
1868.....	556	135	17	10	718
1869.....	540	111	14	9	674
1870.....	439	108	17	7	571
1871.....	379	62	12	7	460
1872.....	375	61	11	8	455
1873.....	408	77	12	7	504
1874.....	468	111	11	4	594
1875.....	456	91	6	2	555
1876.....	562	129	14	2	707
1877.....	438	73	13	5	529
1878.....	402	105	13	1	521
1879.....	390	90	14	5	499
1880.....	391	94	15	5	505
1881.....	458	115	22	7	602
1882.....	464	123	23	8	618
1883.....	487	135	24	8	654
1884.....	436	117	28	7	588
1885.....	429	100	30	11	570
1886.....	400	105	43	23	571
1887.....	441	119	44	29	623
1888.....	448	126	38	16	628
1889.....	405	103	51	18	577
1890.....	427	90	34	23	574
1891.....	389	110	24	21	544
1892.....	410	93	37	13	553
1893.....	389	85	26	11	511
1894.....	403	98	30	12	543
1895.....	365	90	29	10	494
1896.....	466	127	34	19	646
1897.....	600	197	40	12	849
1898.....	701	157	34	10	902
1899.....	621	112	44	16	793
1900.....	782	94	57	16	949
Totals.....	24,314	5,488	1,152	450	31,404



WEST COMPANY, OCTOBER, 1900.

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS.

THESE EMBRACE ALL ADMISSIONS INTO THE INSTITUTION, WHETHER UNDER COMMITMENTS FROM THE MAGISTRATES, SURRENDERS BY PARENTS, OR OTHERWISE.

Recapitulation.

First commitments	31,404
Second commitments	3,817
Third commitments	} 426
Fourth commitments	
Total.....	<u>35,647</u>

Year.	New Commitments.		Colored.		Totals.
	White.		M.	F.	
1853.....	593	12	10	615
1854.....	774	156	30	5	965
1855.....	473	128	19	6	626
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1862.....	676	141	28	3	848
1863.....	746	149	19	12	926
1864.....	600	134	9	6	749
1865.....	567	121	18	8	714
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1867.....	627	129	9	5	770
1868.....	556	135	17	10	718
1869.....	540	111	14	9	674
1870.....	439	108	17	7	571
1871.....	379	62	12	7	460
1872.....	375	61	11	8	455
1873.....	408	77	12	7	504
1874.....	468	111	11	4	594
1875.....	456	91	6	2	555
1876.....	562	129	14	2	707
1877.....	438	73	13	5	529
1878.....	402	105	13	1	521
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1885.....	429	100	30	11	570
1889.....	400	105	43	23	571
1887.....	441	119	44	29	633
1888.....	448	126	38	16	628
1889.....	405	103	51	18	577
1890.....	427	90	34	23	574
1891.....	389	110	24	21	544
1892.....	410	93	37	13	553
1893.....	389	85	26	11	511
1894.....	403	98	30	12	543
1895.....	365	90	29	10	494
1896.....	466	127	34	19	646
1897.....	600	197	40	12	849
1898.....	701	157	34	10	902
1899.....	621	112	44	16	793
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Totals.....	<u>24,314</u>	<u>5,488</u>	<u>1,152</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>31,404</u>



WEST COMPANY, OCTOBER, 1900.

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS—*Continued.*

Year.	Second Commitments.				Totals.
	White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
1854.....	83	1	.....	.....	84
1855.....	81	13	1	.....	95
1856.....	99	12	.....	.....	111
1857.....	102	18	3	1	124
1858.....	85	17	2	.....	104
1859.....	117	13	6	.....	136
1860.....	40	6	2	4	52
1861.....	29	10	3	1	43
1862.....	79	12	5	1	97
1863.....	161	22	5	.....	188
1864.....	107	11	4	1	123
1865.....	82	6	2	2	92
1866.....	94	9	1	1	105
1867.....	120	15	2	.....	137
1868.....	110	13	3	.....	126
1869.....	113	15	2	1	131
1870.....	101	15	7	1	124
1871.....	70	15	2	1	88
1872.....	66	7	1	1	75
1873.....	56	6	3	2	67
1874.....	63	8	2	1	74
1875.....	56	8	3	.....	66
1876.....	71	14	2	1	88
1877.....	45	9	.....	.....	54
1878.....	52	4	1	.....	57
1879.....	48	4	3	.....	55
1880.....	58	4	.....	.....	62
1881.....	50	6	3	.....	59
1882.....	45	8	1	.....	54
1883.....	43	5	5	.....	53
1884.....	51	11	1	1	64
1885.....	53	6	3	.....	62
1886.....	51	15	6	2	74
1887.....	47	7	8	1	63
1888.....	40	7	5	4	56
1889.....	47	2	9	1	59
1890.....	51	1	6	5	63
1891.....	43	7	8	5	63
1892.....	49	6	8	.....	63
1893.....	41	7	4	2	54
1894.....	39	6	4	.....	49
1895.....	31	6	5	.....	42
1896.....	36	4	1	1	42
1897.....	46	5	6	.....	57
1898.....	64	5	4	1	74
1899.....	77	8	9	2	96
1900.....	86	7	8	3	104
Totals.....	3,185	416	169	47	3,817

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS—*Concluded.*

Year.	Third and Fourth Commitments.				Totals.	Grand Totals.
	White.		Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853.....	...	...	...	...	.....	623
1854.....	1	...	...	...	1	1,050
1855.....	6	...	...	...	6	727
1856.....	3	...	...	...	3	902
1857.....	...	...	...	...	.....	741
1858.....	...	...	...	...	.....	781
1859.....	...	...	...	...	.....	863
1860.....	7	...	...	...	7	863
1861.....	4	...	...	...	4	800
1862.....	11	1	...	...	12	957
1863.....	42	4	...	...	46	1,160
1864.....	16	.....	...	...	16	888
1865.....	6	.....	...	...	6	812
1866.....	12	2	...	...	14	853
1867.....	14	1	...	...	15	922
1868.....	9	1	...	...	10	854
1869.....	20	1	...	...	21	826
1870.....	17	1	1	...	19	714
1871.....	23	1	...	...	24	572
1872.....	15	1	...	...	16	546
1873.....	9	1	...	...	10	581
1874.....	17	1	...	1	19	687
1875.....	11	.....	...	...	11	632
1876.....	7	...	...	...	7	802
1877.....	5	...	...	...	5	588
1878.....	10	...	...	...	10	588
1879.....	4	...	...	...	4	558
1880.....	10	...	...	...	10	577
1881.....	9	...	...	...	9	670
1882.....	...	...	...	...	.....	672
1883.....	4	...	...	...	4	711
1884.....	...	1	...	...	1	653
1885.....	7	1	...	...	8	640
1886.....	4	...	...	...	4	649
1887.....	2	...	...	...	2	698
1888.....	3	...	...	...	3	687
1889.....	1	.....	1	...	2	638
1890.....	8	1	...	...	9	646
1891.....	7	...	...	...	7	614
1892.....	6	.....	1	1	8	624
1893.....	3	1	...	...	4	569
1894.....	3	.....	3	1	7	599
1895.....	2	3	...	...	5	541
1896.....	4	...	...	...	4	692
1897.....	9	...	1	...	10	916
1898.....	6	1	...	...	7	983
1899.....	13	.....	2	1	16	905
1900.....	19	.....	1	.....	20	1,073
Totals.....	389	23	10	4	426	35,647

Males, 29,219; females, 6,428. Total, 35,647.

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

Year.	Class 1.—Committed by a Magistrate.				Class 2.—Committed by Magistrate at the request of parents or friends.			
	White		Colored.		White		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	435	9	9	.....	65	1	.....	.....
1854.....	667	107	21	2	101	29	4	2
1855.....	386	92	10	2	69	27	6	3
1856.....	409	86	12	5	130	33	4	2
1857.....	364	59	15	1	104	29	5	1
1858.....	508	140	20	2	60	21	.....	1
1859.....	394	114	13	2	184	32	9	3
1860.....	420	104	11	3	180	33	11	9
1861.....	270	68	7	2	268	48	16	9
1862.....	275	63	13	1	403	67	18	2
1863.....	313	40	7	.....	490	95	6	10
1864.....	162	25	2	.....	279	44	5	2
1865.....	173	25	6	3	269	36	8	3
1866.....	208	22	6	4	282	49	6	1
1867.....	141	19	.....	.....	414	62	6	5
1868.....	90	12	3	1	257	50	3	3
1869.....	39	4	2	.....	286	35	3	3
1870.....	15	4	1	.....	187	32	7	2
1871.....	18	5	2	.....	161	19	4	2
1872.....	36	4	1	.....	177	23	7	7
1873.....	51	12	1	.....	163	31	6	5
1874.....	54	16	1	.....	192	44	6	2
1875.....	37	4	2	1	168	29	2	.....
1876.....	57	22	1	.....	145	41	4	1
1877.....	60	15	3	.....	109	15	3	2
1878.....	51	11	4	1	105	29	3	.....
1879.....	39	6	5	.....	61	15	3	1
1880.....	43	10	4	.....	69	15	2	.....
1881.....	67	15	7	1	58	14	3	.....
1882.....	51	18	2	1	56	22	5	2
1883.....	58	19	3	2	65	24	8	.....
1884.....	56	33	4	4	113	38	3	3
1885.....	77	34	4	1	90	17	11	4
1886.....	84	41	7	12	130	35	23	4
1887.....	69	36	7	12	103	40	13	8
1888.....	102	39	6	4	143	58	14	9
1889.....	89	29	8	4	144	35	21	9
1890.....	75	15	10	4	123	29	9	13
1891.....	62	12	6	2	130	24	11	10
1892.....	101	11	8	2	146	43	20	6
1893.....	60	6	5	3	131	20	10	1
1894.....	74	18	8	.....	166	31	13	5
1895.....	90	21	5	1	140	29	15	5
1896.....	131	8	6	.....	96	16	4	3
1897.....	234	3	8	1	80	18	10	2
1898.....	377	12	15	2	120	37	5	3
1899.....	446	16	27	2	86	19	16	4
1900.....	633	28	32	4	106	26	17	5
Totals...	8,651	1,512	360	92	7,624	1,559	388	177

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—*Continued.*

Year.	Class 3.—Committed by a Magistrate at their own Request.				Class 4.—Surrendered to Committee by Parents or Friends.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	28	1	.....	.....	67	.....	1	.....
1854.....	19	3	5	.....	60	15	.....	1
1855.....	34	8	2	.....	43	12	1	1
1856.....	54	12	3	.....	88	26	1	2
1857.....	48	11	3	.....	80	21	.....	.....
1858.....	11	9	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
1859.....	36	13	3	.....	38	17	1	1
1860.....	32	5	.....	1	39	8	2	2
1861.....	11	3	1	.....	68	20	4	1
1862.....	31	7	1	.....	53	10	.....	1
1863.....	21	10	8	.....	123	30	3	2
1864.....	2	1	1	.....	284	64	5	6
1865.....	3	2	.....	.....	203	64	6	4
1866.....	8	2	.....	.....	190	63	3	1
1867.....	4	1	.....	.....	193	61	4	.....
1868.....	9	.....	.....	.....	315	67	14	6
1869.....	16	1	1	.....	329	84	9	7
1870.....	9	2	.....	.....	343	86	18	4
1871.....	12	2	.....	.....	275	48	7	6
1872.....	3	2	1	.....	238	39	2	2
1873.....	4	.....	.....	.....	254	42	6	3
1874.....	9	.....	.....	.....	288	62	4	3
1875.....	6	1	.....	.....	295	64	3	1
1876.....	4	2	.....	.....	422	74	9	2
1877.....	5	.....	.....	.....	313	51	6	2
1878.....	8	.....	.....	.....	299	65	6	.....
1879.....	4	1	.....	.....	333	65	8	3
1880.....	4	.....	.....	.....	340	69	9	5
1881.....	2	.....	.....	.....	380	88	15	6
1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392	84	16	5
1883.....	2	.....	.....	.....	400	95	18	6
1884.....	4	.....	.....	.....	302	55	22	1
1885.....	5	.....	.....	.....	308	50	18	6
1886.....	4	.....	.....	.....	227	42	19	9
1887.....	2	.....	.....	.....	307	48	30	10
1888.....	1	.....	.....	.....	240	34	21	7
1889.....	1	.....	.....	.....	216	39	28	5
1890.....	1	.....	1	.....	287	48	19	11
1891.....	1	1	.....	.....	246	80	14	14
1892.....	1	.....	.....	.....	214	45	16	5
1893.....	1	.....	.....	.....	239	67	15	9
1894.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	55	16	7
1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	49	14	4
1896.....	1	.....	.....	.....	276	103	24	17
1897.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	181	29	9
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	113	15	5
1899.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	82	10	13
1900.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	46	15	9
Totals...	461	100	31	1	10,801	2,651	506	224

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—*Concluded.*

Year.	Class 5.—Surrendered themselves to the Committee.				Class 6.—Received from other Institutions				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	623
1854.....	6	2	....	....	5	1	....	....	1,060
1855.....	1	1	....	....	7	1	1	....	727
1856.....	22	8	....	....	4	1	....	....	902
1857.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	741
1858.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	781
1859.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	863
1860.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	863
1861.....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	800
1862.....	3	3	1	....	1	4	....	....	957
1863.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1,160
1864.....	1	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	888
1865.....	3	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	812
1866.....	4	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	853
1867.....	3	1	....	....	6	1	1	....	922
1868.....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	854
1869.....	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	....	826
1870.....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	714
1871.....	....	2	....	....	7	2	....	....	572
1872.....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	546
1873.....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	581
1874.....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	687
1875.....	....	....	....	....	17	2	....	....	632
1876.....	....	....	....	1	11	6	....	....	802
1877.....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	588
1878.....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	588
1879.....	2	....	....	....	7	5	....	....	558
1880.....	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	577
1881.....	2	....	....	....	6	4	....	....	670
1882.....	1	....	....	....	9	7	1	....	672
1883.....	....	....	....	....	9	2	....	....	711
1884.....	1	....	....	....	11	3	....	....	653
1885.....	....	....	....	....	9	6	....	....	640
1886.....	1	....	....	....	9	2	....	....	649
1887.....	....	....	....	....	9	2	2	....	698
1888.....	....	....	....	....	5	2	2	....	687
1889.....	....	....	....	....	3	2	4	1	638
1890.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	646
1891.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	614
1892.....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	1	624
1893.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	569
1894.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	599
1895.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	541
1896.....	1	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	692
1897.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	916
1898.....	....	....	....	....	4	1	3	1	983
1899.....	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	....	905
1900.....	....	....	....	....	19	1	2	1	1,073
Totals.....	63	21	4	1	212	78	24	6	35,647

First class, 9,918; second class, 10,615; third class, 9,748; fourth class, 14,282; fifth class, 89; sixth class, 320. Total, 35,647.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

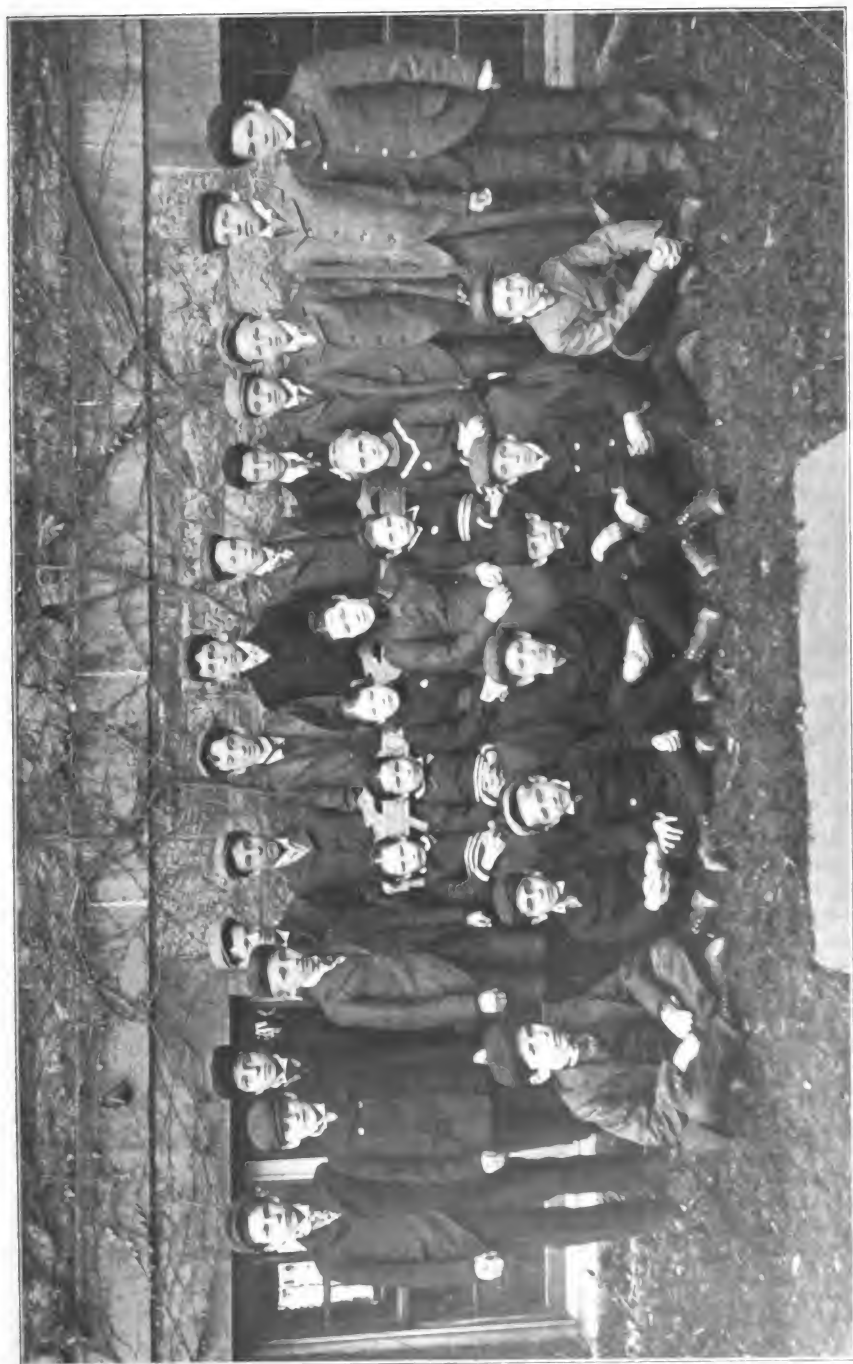
Year.	Eight years and under.				Nine years.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	64	.....	1	.....	51	4	1	....
1854.....	97	39	6	1	77	19	2	....
1855.....	72	29	2	1	53	19	1	....
1856.....	74	33	3	.....	49	16	....	....
1857.....	23	13	.....	.....	46	12	1	....
1858.....	37	18	.....	.....	38	15	1	....
1859.....	82	46	3	1	53	23	3	1
1860.....	85	42	3	3	57	19	2	1
1861.....	111	33	6	4	65	18	11	3
1862.....	106	50	5	.....	75	19	1	....
1863.....	150	36	4	2	90	23	1	2
1864.....	129	43	1	.....	86	11	3	....
1865.....	104	29	2	1	78	14	2	....
1866.....	117	41	1	.....	65	21	....	1
1867.....	118	46	1	.....	88	7	2	....
1868.....	134	46	1	.....	79	12	4	2
1869.....	132	39	4	1	76	13	1	....
1870.....	100	29	6	1	63	19	3	....
1871.....	75	15	1	.....	61	6	1	....
1872.....	60	23	2	.....	61	6	1	2
1873.....	80	25	2	.....	48	7	1	....
1874.....	87	35	.....	.....	67	12	2	....
1875.....	90	36	1	.....	65	13	1	....
1876.....	117	51	2	.....	84	22	2	....
1877.....	67	19	3	.....	61	9	1	....
1878.....	68	26	1	.....	52	19	1	....
1879.....	74	37	4	.....	56	10	4	....
1880.....	89	30	1	.....	53	12	5	1
1881.....	86	41	3	1	78	17	4	1
1882.....	109	35	7	.....	64	23	3	1
1883.....	113	45	6	2	73	22	2	....
1884.....	94	38	7	2	64	26	5	....
1885.....	105	27	7	2	64	19	3	....
1886.....	72	34	5	4	68	14	10	1
1887.....	98	29	9	5	76	19	5	3
1888.....	86	33	5	2	62	15	6	1
1889.....	75	25	8	5	56	12	7	2
1890.....	96	19	6	.....	48	15	5	3
1891.....	53	28	4	1	49	17	....	6
1892.....	67	25	1	3	46	9	5	....
1893.....	75	28	5	5	47	14	2	....
1894.....	62	30	3	2	47	11	6	1
1895.....	71	38	5	1	46	12	5	3
1896.....	84	44	9	8	53	25	3	1
1897.....	132	90	.....	2	60	35	6	4
1898.....	126	83	17	3	62	19	3	1
1899.....	76	54	4	4	57	20	1	3
1900.....	90	39	3	8	53	10	3	3
Totals...	4,312	1,694	180	75	2,970	766	142	47

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Ten years.				Eleven years.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	96	3	2	.....	110	3	1	....
1854.....	149	21	7	2	123	20	2	....
1855.....	103	24	3	.....	86	19	4	1
1856.....	78	17	1	1	104	20	3	3
1857.....	62	12	1	1	70	15	7	....
1858.....	42	9	3	.....	66	20	1	....
1859.....	88	16	4	.....	80	17	2	....
1860.....	93	19	4	2	95	18	2	2
1861.....	79	17	3	1	89	12	3	2
1862.....	147	21	4	.....	104	15	4	1
1863.....	176	20	1	4	140	19	4	1
1864.....	96	15	.....	1	117	15	1	....
1865.....	107	17	1	2	83	14	4	2
1866.....	83	17	3	.....	102	16	2	1
1867.....	100	15	2	.....	107	13	2	....
1868.....	84	12	1	1	83	19	6	2
1869.....	87	16	2	2	96	11	2	....
1870.....	86	17	1	1	74	15	4	....
1871.....	80	12	1	1	79	12	5	1
1872.....	62	4	4	.....	65	8	2	2
1873.....	81	10	1	4	54	8	1	....
1874.....	74	21	2	1	68	13	2	1
1875.....	69	11	1	1	67	10	....	....
1876.....	104	12	2	.....	104	16	4	1
1877.....	73	11	1	1	83	14	1	2
1878.....	59	21	.....	.....	77	14	1	....
1879.....	73	19	2	.....	71	12	....	1
1880.....	76	12	5	2	77	17	1	2
1881.....	74	15	4	1	82	10	5	....
1882.....	85	19	2	2	73	13	6	....
1883.....	88	20	4	.....	78	17	4	3
1884.....	91	9	6	1	76	17	4	....
1885.....	73	10	6	1	64	14	4	3
1886.....	67	21	3	4	59	13	6	5
1887.....	75	22	10	3	62	16	6	6
1888.....	65	12	7	3	69	19	4	3
1889.....	72	16	8	1	50	8	7	4
1890.....	58	12	10	1	84	11	5	2
1891.....	57	10	6	.....	57	15	6	4
1892.....	58	8	6	.....	69	14	4	3
1893.....	52	11	.....	1	64	8	6	....
1894.....	68	16	6	.....	55	10	6	5
1895.....	52	10	6	1	51	10	7	2
1896.....	64	18	5	2	64	15	4	2
1897.....	59	33	2	2	81	16	8	1
1898.....	89	21	6	2	82	14	4	1
1899.....	74	12	2	2	75	11	5	2
1900.....	98	6	7	2	96	10	8	....
Totals...	3,935	724	168	57	3,865	666	180	71

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Twelve years.				Thirteen years.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	110	.....	2	.....	104	1	2	....
1854.....	189	25	4	1	120	21	7	1
1855.....	91	23	5	1	88	16	2	1
1856.....	126	28	8	1	120	24	2	2
1857.....	79	9	3	1	112	13	2	....
1858.....	58	12	4	.....	103	19	6	....
1859.....	95	23	3	.....	128	18	6	3
1860.....	109	17	6	3	103	15	4	2
1861.....	93	16	3	2	80	17	3	3
1862.....	130	18	8	1	94	14	4	2
1863.....	150	20	6	.....	147	26	3	1
1864.....	100	18	4	1	118	18	1	2
1865.....	117	20	5	1	90	8	3	3
1866.....	109	13	6	1	105	11	1	1
1867.....	139	17	1	3	101	18	1	2
1868.....	99	19	1	1	97	22	4	....
1869.....	97	14	3	3	85	10	4	1
1870.....	66	.....	2	1	78	16	....	3
1871.....	62	10	3	1	59	5	1	2
1872.....	84	8	1	2	65	10	1	7
1873.....	70	7	2	.....	72	12	5	1
1874.....	80	20	1	1	80	7	....	....
1875.....	83	8	1	1	73	10	3	1
1876.....	98	18	2	.....	77	13	2	3
1877.....	91	11	3	2	80	10	3	....
1878.....	85	12	5	.....	77	12	4	....
1879.....	72	7	.....	.....	67	8	5	2
1880.....	69	6	3	.....	67	13	....	....
1881.....	87	19	2	3	64	14	3	....
1882.....	77	20	3	2	66	16	3	1
1883.....	62	17	7	2	69	14	5	1
1884.....	72	17	4	4	67	16	2	....
1885.....	69	12	4	2	70	12	6	3
1886.....	62	10	11	2	56	14	10	5
1887.....	65	14	8	3	68	13	8	5
1888.....	72	16	7	1	70	21	7	5
1889.....	75	18	9	1	56	12	8	2
1890.....	66	7	4	10	62	9	7	2
1891.....	73	10	4	3	60	16	7	7
1892.....	77	7	7	4	54	12	11	2
1893.....	73	10	5	2	63	10	4	4
1894.....	75	14	2	.....	76	9	6	2
1895.....	71	10	4	1	50	8	2	....
1896.....	68	9	5	3	64	9	6	2
1897.....	100	16	6	1	79	7	6	2
1898.....	130	10	.....	1	108	8	7	1
1899.....	112	9	4	1	103	2	22	4
1900.....	144	6	14	2	120	8	9	1
Totals...	4,411	650	205	76	4,015	617	218	92



WEST COMPANY, NOVEMBER, 1900.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—*Concluded.*

Year.	Fourteen years and over.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	66	1	1	.....	623
1854.....	103	12	2	.....	1,060
1855.....	67	11	3	2	727
1856.....	108	27	3	2	902
1857.....	204	46	9	.....	741
1858.....	242	78	6	3	781
1859.....	126	28	8	1	863
1860.....	131	20	5	1	863
1861.....	96	21	7	2	800
1862.....	110	17	7	.....	967
1863.....	96	26	5	2	1,160
1864.....	83	18	4	3	888
1865.....	86	15	3	1	812
1866.....	116	18	2	.....	853
1867.....	108	29	2	.....	922
1868.....	99	19	3	4	851
1869.....	100	24	.....	3	826
1870.....	90	20	6	13	714
1871.....	54	17	4	4	572
1872.....	55	6	2	1	546
1873.....	71	14	1	4	581
1874.....	83	23	3	4	687
1875.....	78	8	1	.....	632
1876.....	62	15	.....	1	802
1877.....	34	7	.....	1	588
1878.....	47	6	1	.....	588
1879.....	29	3	1	1	558
1880.....	29	7	.....	.....	577
1881.....	46	5	4	1	670
1882.....	34	6	1	1	672
1883.....	31	5	1	.....	711
1884.....	23	6	1	1	653
1885.....	44	13	3	.....	640
1886.....	52	13	5	3	649
1887.....	46	13	6	5	698
1888.....	67	17	7	5	687
1889.....	69	14	14	4	638
1890.....	72	19	3	10	646
1891.....	90	21	5	5	614
1892.....	94	24	12	2	624
1893.....	59	12	8	1	569
1894.....	62	14	8	3	599
1895.....	57	11	5	2	541
1896.....	109	11	3	2	692
1897.....	144	5	9	.....	916
1898.....	174	8	11	2	983
1899.....	215	12	16	3	905
1900.....	286	20	22	3	1,073
Totals.....	4,387	785	233	106	35,647

8 years and under, 6,261; 9 years, 3,925; 10 years, 4,884; 11 years, 4,782; 12 years, 5,342; 13 years, 4,042; 14 years and over, 3,511. Total, 35,647.

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED.

Year.	Unfortunate.				Pilfering.			
	White.	F.	M.	F.	White.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	5				102	3	1	....
1854.....	90	43	6	1	257	24	5	1
1855.....	93	53	5	2	177	13	2	2
1856.....	70	27	3	2	243	30	9	....
1857.....	160	47	7	....	159	7	3	....
1858.....	171	70	6	1	120	10	3	....
1859.....	127	79	5	1	151	8	6	1
1860.....	129	63	7	7	111	9	2	1
1861.....	166	70	9	3	106	10	6	....
1862.....	136	74	9	1	76	6	2	....
1863.....	170	80	6	4	148	9	4	2
1864.....	139	76	4	1	84	13	2	....
1865.....	135	57	6	2	75	10	2	2
1866.....	193	72	5	1	80	5	2	2
1867.....	159	66	2	....	120	9	1	....
1868.....	165	96	4	....	80	4	....	....
1869.....	185	74	4	2	64	4	4	....
1870.....	173	62	13	1	32	6	1	....
1871.....	134	41	5	3	21	3	3	....
1872.....	109	33	5	4	35	3	....	1
1873.....	150	43	4	1	49	8	2	....
1874.....	166	65	1	....	44	6	1	....
1875.....	175	58	2	....	23	2	....	....
1876.....	294	90	2	1	17	5	....	....
1877.....	129	42	1	1	15	4	....	....
1878.....	153	66	1	1	24	2	....	....
1879.....	161	62	4	2	3	5	1	....
1880.....	179	60	1	4	15	7	....	....
1881.....	189	80	3	5	31	1	2	....
1882.....	162	83	5	1	26	5	1	....
1883.....	180	72	5	4	12	3	1	....
1884.....	191	77	7	2	12	1	1	1
1885.....	200	67	13	7	15	1	....	1
1886.....	162	93	11	14	22	4	2	....
1887.....	190	80	18	16	25	3	2	3
1888.....	184	88	4	8	33	6	....	....
1889.....	149	60	14	9	37	3	2	1
1890.....	141	50	17	9	31	6	5	....
1891.....	115	55	5	3	55	5	4	4
1892.....	128	57	13	6	72	4	5	1
1893.....	130	52	8	6	56	5	5	1
1894.....	188	76	12	6	52	5	4	....
1895.....	172	84	10	5	37	3	2	....
1896.....	203	100	22	14	27	1	2	....
1897.....	282	190	23	12	35	....	....	....
1898.....	257	143	14	8	43	2	....	1
1899.....	156	106	9	9	28	1	1	....
1900.....	137	79	12	14	33	2	3	....
Totals...	7,632	3,361	352	204	3,113	286	104	25

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	Vagrant.				Bad and Disorderly.			
	M.	White.	F.	M.	White.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	479		9	9	8			
1854.....	392		45	17	108	45	2	2
1855.....	145		20	10	96	25	3	
1856.....	182		45	3	165	29	5	4
1857.....	88		5	8	138	33	3	1
1858.....	93		10	3	169	47	8	2
1859.....	113		5	7	187	32	10	4
1860.....	166		20	4	73	11	4	4
1861.....	88		21	3				
1862.....	167		25	9				
1863.....	153		20	4				
1864.....	45		9	2	77	11	4	3
1865.....	52		15	4	44	6	2	1
1866.....	53		9		13	2		
1867.....	38		16					
1868.....	40		7	1				
1869.....	8		1					
1870.....	4		1		1			
1871.....	7		2		1			
1872.....	10		2		1			
1873.....	5		2					
1874.....	19		5					
1875.....	15		4	1				
1876.....	31		13		2			
1877.....	26		5	3				
1878.....	24		5	1	4			
1879.....	10		4	1				
1880.....	11			2				
1881.....	14		1	2				
1882.....	13			1				
1883.....	18		8	2				
1884.....	21		8	4				
1885.....	18		4	3				
1886.....	16		3	5				
1887.....	20		1	4				
1888.....	21		4	3				
1889.....	22		1	3				
1890.....	30		1	1				
1891.....	14		1	2				
1892.....	26		2	2				
1893.....	14		2					
1894.....	11		1	2				
1895.....	3				18		1	
1896.....	2		1		93		2	
1897.....	1			1	193		6	
1898.....					302		13	
1899.....					384		23	
1900.....					563	1	25	
Totals...	2,728		363	127	2,641	242	111	21

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—*Continued.*

Year.	White.		Beggars.		Colored.		Peddling.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1854.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1855.....	25	29	....	....	....	....	....	....
1856.....	14	34	....	....	....	....	....	....
1857.....	17	28	1	....	....	....	....	....
1858.....	8	34	....	....	....	....	....	....
1859.....	29	47	1	....	....	....	....	....
1860.....	29	36	1	....	....	....	....	....
1861.....	14	12	....	....	....	....	....	....
1862.....	10	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
1863.....	18	8	....	1	....	....	....	....
1864.....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
1865.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1866.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1867.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1868.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1869.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1870.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1871.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1872.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1873.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1874.....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1875.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1876.....	2	4	2	....	....	....	....	....
1877.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1878.....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
1879.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1880.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1881.....	5	3	2	....	....	....	....	....
1882.....	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	....
1883.....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1884.....	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
1885.....	5	5	....	....	....	10	3	
1886.....	5	3	....	....	....	5	1	
1887.....	4	2	....	....	....	9	1	
1888.....	11	....	....	1	....	8	2	
1889.....	4	3	....	....	....	2	3	
1890.....	9	....	....	....	....	5	....
1891.....	7	....	....	1	....	2	....
1892.....	8	1	....	....	....	3	....
1893.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
1894.....	4	....	....	....	....	3	....
1895.....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
1896.....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....
1897.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
1898.....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
1899.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
1900.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	275	282	8	3	55	10		

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—*Concluded.*

Year	Disobedient and Truant.				Temporary as Witnesses.				Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623
1854.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050
1855.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	727
1856.....	29	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	902
1857.....	32	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	741
1858.....	24	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	781
1859.....	45	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	863
1860.....	165	11	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	863
1861.....	243	28	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
1862.....	377	29	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	957
1863.....	460	58	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160
1864.....	378	31	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	888
1865.....	340	39	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	812
1866.....	356	48	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	853
1867.....	443	54	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	922
1868.....	380	42	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	854
1869.....	416	47	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	826
1870.....	348	54	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	714
1871.....	309	33	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	572
1872.....	304	28	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	546
1873.....	270	31	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	581
1874.....	315	48	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	687
1875.....	308	37	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	632
1876.....	296	29	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	802
1877.....	316	32	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	588
1878.....	259	33	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	588
1879.....	265	25	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	558
1880.....	255	31	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577
1881.....	280	36	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	670
1882.....	304	40	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	672
1883.....	316	57	21	4	1	.....	.....	.....	711
1884.....	258	39	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	653
1885.....	241	27	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	640
1886.....	236	16	30	10	9	.....	1	.....	649
1887.....	241	39	27	9	1	.....	1	1	698
1888.....	231	32	35	11	3	1	1	.....	687
1889.....	225	31	12	8	14	4	.....	.....	638
1890.....	269	35	17	19	1	.....	.....	.....	646
1891.....	244	56	21	18	2	.....	.....	.....	614
1892.....	227	34	26	7	1	1	.....	.....	624
1893.....	232	34	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	569
1894.....	186	22	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	590
1895.....	164	12	21	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	541
1896.....	177	29	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	692
1897.....	143	12	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	916
1898.....	165	18	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	983
1899.....	138	13	22	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	906
1900.....	151	19	26	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1,073
Totals..	11,419	1,374	617	218	41	8	3	1	35,647

Unfortunate, 11,549; pilfering, 3,520; vagrant, 3,241; bad, 3,015; beggars, 568; peddling, 65; disobedient and truant, 13,628; temporary, as witnesses, 53. Total, 35,647.

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

Year.	No. 1.—Could Read, Write and Cipher.				No. 2.—Could Read and Write.			
	White		Colored		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	16	2	.....	.....	65	2	....	....
1854.....	10	3	.....	.....	147	25	3	1
1855.....	59	17	2	.....	36	12	1	....
1856.....	160	20	.....	.....	53	9	2	1
1857.....	167	22	3	.....	21	10	1	....
1858.....	166	46	5	2	25	9	3	....
1859.....	186	31	4	1	44	14	5	....
1860.....	110	14	2	2	81	14	2	1
1861.....	72	6	1	.....	66	18	5	....
1862.....	176	10	3	1	55	10	1	....
1863.....	350	45	8	5	29	8	1	1
1864.....	242	30	1	3	41	9	2	....
1865.....	251	45	3	3	40	7	3	2
1866.....	280	34	4	2	52	13	3	1
1867.....	298	48	2	2	25	2	....	1
1868.....	258	64	9	7	21	3	....	....
1869.....	298	38	6	5	62	9	1	....
1870.....	204	35	11	3	48	7	1	....
1871.....	191	29	8	2	48	7	....	3
1872.....	249	19	3	3	49	6	3	1
1873.....	241	31	5	3	46	13	1	2
1874.....	251	36	7	3	86	18	1	....
1875.....	253	31	3	1	87	14	1	1
1876.....	328	46	7	4	106	25	1	....
1877.....	245	36	4	1	75	14	....	2
1878.....	275	51	9	.....	63	14	....	1
1879.....	263	31	4	4	53	14	1	....
1880.....	241	45	6	3	49	7	1	....
1881.....	310	46	14	3	43	13	1	1
1882.....	261	69	13	6	54	10	1	1
1883.....	267	54	12	2	56	15	5	2
1884.....	260	55	11	4	37	9	1	....
1885.....	288	53	21	7	22	12	2	1
1886.....	282	61	29	17	26	4	3	1
1887.....	285	66	33	17	25	1	5	1
1888.....	308	77	28	15	17	4	4	....
1889.....	314	63	38	13	12	3	5	2
1890.....	333	57	32	26	4	2	....	....
1891.....	315	57	23	21	1	3	....	1
1892.....	329	54	40	11	2	.....	....	....
1893.....	286	48	24	8	6	.....	....	....
1894.....	333	57	25	10	3	2	....	....
1895.....	296	48	20	5	14	7	3	1
1896.....	339	58	19	11	27	7	3	....
1897.....	409	59	32	8	60	16	5	....
1898.....	553	48	25	6	47	16	5	1
1899.....	554	41	47	12	33	10	5	3
1900.....	749	52	54	9	36	10	5	0
Totals....	12,908	1,978	660	272	2,098	457	96	33

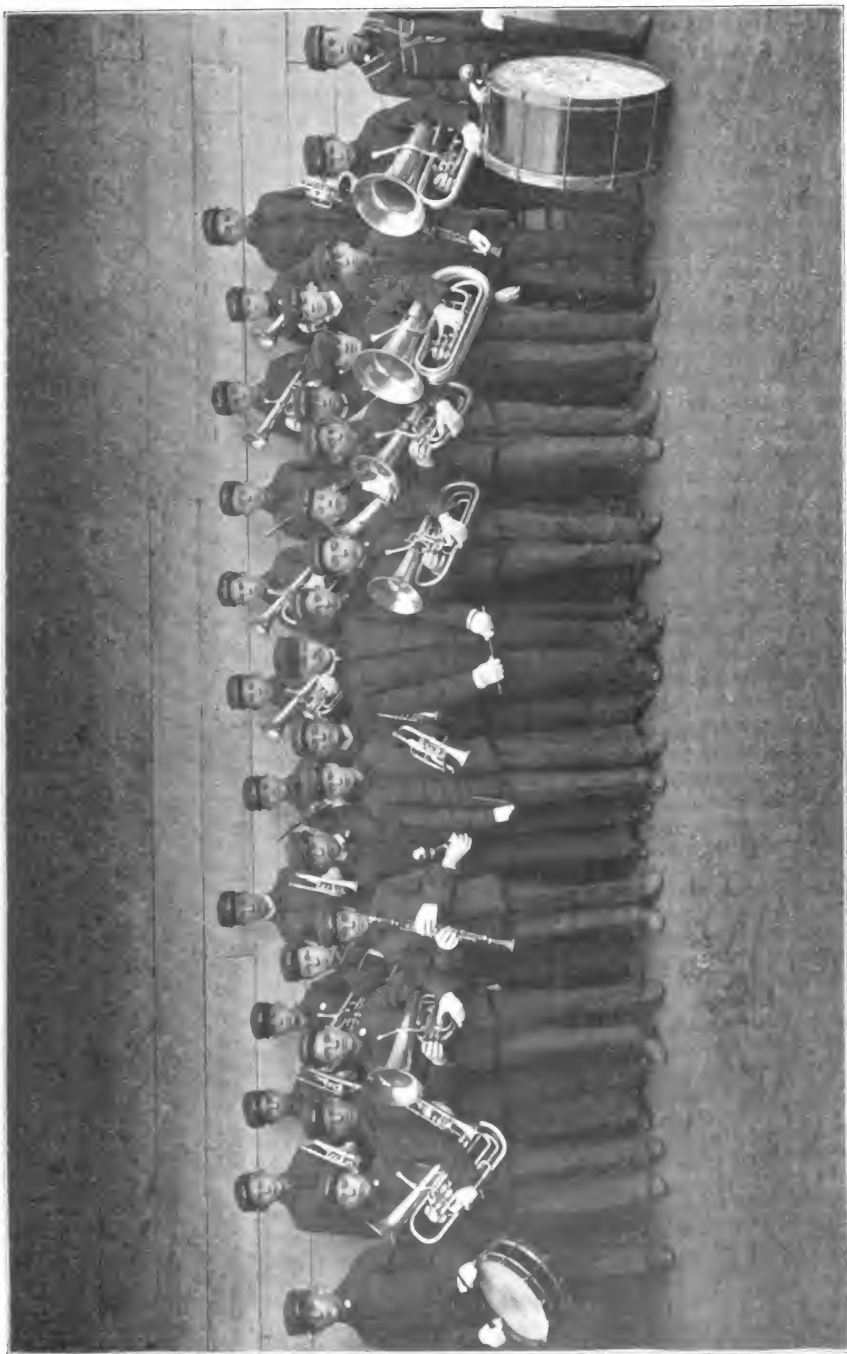
TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT—*Concluded.*

Year.	No. 3.—Could Read Only.				No. 4.—Could Not Read.				Total.
	White.	F.	M.	Colored.	White.	F.	M.	Colored.	
1853.....	176	2	4	....	345	5	6	....	623
1854.....	220	42	9	2	481	87	18	2	1,050
1855.....	150	38	6	2	315	75	10	4	727
1856.....	130	45	6	2	364	92	12	6	902
1857.....	120	32	2	1	288	56	17	1	741
1858.....	113	25	1	....	283	91	11	1	781
1859.....	118	27	3	1	304	104	17	4	863
1860.....	148	26	3	2	334	96	19	9	863
1861.....	173	37	6	2	302	81	23	8	800
1862.....	268	39	7	3	267	95	22	....	957
1863.....	296	53	8	3	284	69	7	3	1,160
1864.....	211	47	4	1	240	51	4	2	888
1865.....	156	35	6	2	209	39	8	3	812
1866.....	147	45	5	1	216	45	3	2	853
1867.....	218	41	5	1	220	64	4	1	922
1868.....	201	31	5	3	195	51	6	....	854
1869.....	178	34	5	3	135	46	4	2	826
1870.....	149	33	7	1	157	48	7	3	714
1871.....	152	26	4	3	85	13	1	....	572
1872.....	105	21	3	3	53	23	4	1	546
1873.....	93	13	7	2	97	28	1	....	581
1874.....	126	30	2	....	90	34	2	1	687
1875.....	108	27	2	....	75	28	1	....	632
1876.....	102	38	5	....	105	33	2	....	802
1877.....	92	15	2	....	79	18	4	1	588
1878.....	74	16	1	1	61	20	2	....	588
1879.....	62	18	4	....	65	35	4	....	558
1880.....	83	17	6	1	86	29	2	1	577
1881.....	63	21	4	1	102	41	5	2	670
1882.....	67	10	4	....	127	52	6	1	672
1883.....	92	28	6	1	119	43	6	2	711
1884.....	62	18	5	1	128	47	12	3	653
1885.....	65	12	3	1	114	30	7	2	640
1886.....	42	10	9	4	105	46	8	3	649
1887.....	38	6	8	3	142	49	10	9	698
1888.....	40	11	7	3	126	41	4	2	687
1889.....	27	9	7	1	100	30	11	3	638
1890.....	26	5	2	1	123	28	6	1	646
1891.....	21	2	2	....	102	55	7	4	614
1892.....	27	6	4	....	107	39	2	3	624
1893.....	28	1	3	....	113	44	3	5	569
1894.....	13	9	2	....	96	36	10	3	599
1895.....	8	3	3	2	80	41	8	2	541
1896.....	17	8	2	1	123	58	11	8	692
1897.....	16	11	1	1	173	116	9	3	916
1898.....	14	7	....	1	157	92	8	3	983
1899.....	7	4	....	....	117	65	3	4	905
1900.....	8	4	1	1	94	35	6	9	1,073
Totals.	4,840	1,038	201	62	8,083	2,431	363	127	35,647

No 1, 15,818; No. 2, 2,684; No. 3, 6,141; No. 4, 11,004. Total, 35,647.

TABLE 6—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING.

Year.	Both parents living.	Father only living.	Mother only living.	Both parents dead.	Un- known.	Totals.
1853.....	230	122	164	106	1	623
1854.....	323	210	238	185	94	1,050
1855.....	275	114	196	129	14	727
1856.....	374	124	241	152	11	902
1857.....	316	114	186	117	9	741
1858.....	342	114	213	103	9	781
1859.....	396	112	251	84	20	863
1860.....	373	125	256	90	19	863
1861.....	387	106	228	70	9	800
1862.....	449	141	264	96	7	957
1863.....	557	180	331	88	4	1,160
1864.....	424	121	272	66	5	888
1865.....	367	124	228	91	2	812
1866.....	378	118	231	123	3	853
1867.....	400	151	294	77	.....	922
1868.....	368	151	256	79	.....	854
1869.....	381	144	227	74	.....	826
1870.....	320	136	205	51	2	714
1871.....	253	95	169	45	10	572
1872.....	246	94	161	36	9	546
1873.....	232	101	205	41	2	581
1874.....	271	120	233	44	10	687
1875.....	240	133	205	39	15	632
1876.....	310	178	252	47	15	802
1877.....	202	121	213	33	19	588
1878.....	220	117	198	36	17	588
1879.....	189	135	186	38	10	558
1880.....	218	125	193	33	8	577
1881.....	280	144	202	31	13	670
1882.....	256	150	210	41	15	672
1883.....	310	150	215	25	11	711
1884.....	282	139	194	25	13	653
1885.....	240	153	198	40	9	640
1886.....	273	131	193	34	18	649
1887.....	297	166	176	51	8	698
1888.....	286	149	193	46	13	687
1889.....	282	116	174	54	12	638
1890.....	330	108	149	54	5	646
1891.....	313	117	147	30	7	614
1892.....	285	121	168	39	11	624
1893.....	269	114	157	25	4	569
1894.....	291	118	151	30	9	599
1895.....	246	115	151	28	1	541
1896.....	371	118	160	39	4	692
1897.....	541	128	202	44	1	916
1898.....	686	95	164	33	5	983
1899.....	591	100	171	36	7	905
1900.....	742	114	180	31	6	1,073
Totals.....	16,212	6,181	9,849	2,909	496	35,647



BAND, 1893-1900.

TABLE 7—HABITS OF PARENTS.

Year.	Both whose parents were temperate.	One or both whose parents were intem- perate.	Un- known.	Totals.
1853.....	236	331	56	623
1854.....	407	446	197	1,050
1855.....	397	295	35	727
1856.....	472	396	34	902
1857.....	396	324	21	741
1858.....	440	307	34	781
1859.....	470	356	37	863
1860.....	545	277	41	863
1861.....	563	232	5	800
1862.....	703	254	.....	957
1863.....	913	231	16	1,160
1864.....	722	152	14	888
1865.....	673	78	61	812
1866.....	667	124	62	853
1867.....	800	122	.....	922
1868.....	739	97	18	854
1869.....	647	161	18	826
1870.....	588	110	16	714
1871.....	475	79	18	572
1872.....	476	66	4	546
1873.....	505	70	6	581
1874.....	600	83	4	687
1875.....	574	55	3	632
1876.....	684	108	10	802
1877.....	545	35	8	588
1878.....	537	46	5	588
1879.....	510	35	13	558
1880.....	522	47	8	577
1881.....	609	47	14	670
1882.....	590	73	9	672
1883.....	625	70	16	711
1884.....	557	83	13	653
1885.....	573	58	9	640
1886.....	563	78	8	649
1887.....	617	72	9	698
1888.....	610	67	10	687
1889.....	593	39	6	638
1890.....	611	32	3	646
1891.....	592	21	1	614
1892.....	593	27	4	624
1893.....	546	20	3	569
1894.....	558	37	4	599
1895.....	495	45	1	541
1896.....	660	26	6	692
1897.....	877	37	2	916
1898.....	928	49	6	983
1899.....	863	35	7	905
1900.....	1,025	37	11	1,073
Totals.....	28,891	5,870	886	35,647

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES).

Year.	New York.	New Jersey.	Penn- sylvania.	Massa- chusetta.	Conneo- ticut.	Maine.	New Hampshire.
1853.....	281	13	11	6	5	1	.....
1854.....	505	20	16	10	3	2	.....
1855.....	360	6	9	13	3	1	1
1856.....	505	22	10	14	5	1	.....
1857.....	393	11	4	8	9	.....	.....
1858.....	422	8	16	11	5	.....	.....
1859.....	537	10	12	6	6	2	.....
1860.....	564	11	8	10	5	.....	.....
1861.....	543	19	13	8	7	3	1
1862.....	694	21	17	22	8	.....	1
1863.....	897	28	14	11	16	.....	1
1864.....	714	30	9	11	6	1	1
1865.....	620	33	16	7	7	.....	.....
1866.....	656	28	15	11	7	2	1
1867.....	743	15	20	15	8	.....	.....
1868.....	686	31	16	15	8	2	.....
1869.....	628	25	18	12	10	1	1
1870.....	553	22	9	12	6	1	1
1871.....	433	25	6	4	4	1	.....
1872.....	402	21	8	3	6	.....	.....
1873.....	445	15	11	5	9	.....	1
1874.....	526	15	8	6	5	1	.....
1875.....	476	11	8	4	5	1	.....
1876.....	623	18	5	6	7	.....	.....
1877.....	469	21	13	4	3	.....	.....
1878.....	476	13	4	5	5	.....	.....
1879.....	448	24	11	6	3	.....	.....
1880.....	483	12	7	12	4	.....	.....
1881.....	529	16	7	4	10	.....	.....
1882.....	482	25	12	2	5	.....	1
1883.....	507	25	14	5	12	.....	.....
1884.....	471	16	10	4	5	.....	1
1885.....	440	18	10	2	6	2	.....
1886.....	459	22	12	6	3	.....	.....
1887.....	455	16	13	3	1	.....	.....
1888.....	436	20	11	1	5	.....	.....
1889.....	396	13	4	4	3	.....	.....
1890.....	363	10	11	5	6	.....	.....
1891.....	341	18	4	3	3	.....	.....
1892.....	358	13	8	4	2	.....	.....
1893.....	321	13	6	3	1	.....	.....
1894.....	334	12	3	2	2	2	.....
1895.....	314	3	5	.....	3	.....	.....
1896.....	368	10	5	2	2	.....	.....
1897.....	438	13	4	4	8	3	.....
1898.....	503	11	10	2	3	.....	.....
1899.....	460	9	9	6	7	.....	.....
1900.....	619	14	15	5	5	.....	2
Totals.....	23,672	625	487	324	267	27	13

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES)—*Continued.*

Year.	Vermont.	Rhode Island.	Virginia.	Maryland.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	North Carolina.
1853.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....
1854.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
1855.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1856.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
1857.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....
1858.....	.....	4	3	1	1	.....	.....
1859.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
1860.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
1861.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....
1862.....	3	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	1	1	4	1	.....	2	3
1865.....	.....	2	4	2	1	.....	1
1866.....	.....	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....
1868.....	4	2	1	1	.....	3	.....
1869.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	.....
1870.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	2
1871.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
1872.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	1
1873.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1874.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1
1875.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1
1876.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	2
1877.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
1878.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....
1879.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
1880.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1
1882.....	.....	2	6	1	.....	6	1
1883.....	.....	6	5	3	.....	1	2
1884.....	.....	1	5	3	.....	.....	1
1885.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	4	2
1886.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	1	1
1887.....	2	1	12	3	.....	5	1
1888.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....
1889.....	.....	.....	21	5	.....	1	1
1890.....	.....	1	9	1	.....	2	1
1891.....	.....	1	7	2	.....	2	.....
1892.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	1	.....
1893.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	2	.....
1894.....	.....	3	9	1	1	.....	1
1895.....	.....	3	4	.....	1	.....	1
1896.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3
1897.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	4	1
1898.....	.....	1	14	2	.....	1	2
1899.....	1	1	20	2	.....	1	2
1900.....	.....	3	17	2	.....	4	2
Totals.....	22	51	238	80	10	62	37

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES) *Continued.*

Year.	South Carolina	Georgia	Louisiana	Missouri	Illinois	Ohio	Michigan
1853.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
1854.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
1855.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
1856.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1858.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	.....
1859.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	1
1860.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
1861.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3
1862.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	2	1
1863.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	2
1864.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
1865.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1
1866.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....
1867.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	5
1868.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....
1869.....	.....	3	4	3	3	5	1
1870.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	5	.....
1871.....	2	.....	2	1	1	1	.....
1872.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....
1873.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....
1874.....	2	1	.....	1	1	2	2
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	2	.....
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1877.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1
1879.....	3	2	1	1	2	1	.....
1880.....	2	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....
1881.....	1	2	1	.....	3	2	1
1882.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....
1883.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	1
1884.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
1885.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
1886.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....
1887.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1888.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
1889.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1890.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
1891.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	1
1892.....	4	2	.....	.....	6	2	.....
1893.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....
1894.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
1895.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
1896.....	3	3	3	1	1	2	.....
1897.....	4	1	1	1	3	.....	4
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....
1899.....	.....	2	.....	1	6	3	.....
1900.....	3	3	4	2	3	1	1
Totals.....	54	33	57	34	88	74	34

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (UNITED STATES) *Concluded.*

Year.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	California.	Texas.	Florida.	Totals.
1853.....	1					326
1854.....			1			567
1855.....						402
1856.....		2				568
1857.....				1		433
1858.....			1			479
1859.....		1				586
1860.....			1			599
1861.....						608
1862.....	2					783
1863.....					3	989
1864.....						790
1865.....	1	1				702
1866.....		1	4			744
1867.....		3	3		1	829
1868.....		1	1			779
1869.....	1		2			724
1870.....	1		3			627
1871.....		1				485
1872.....						456
1873.....			1		1	499
1874.....			2		1	578
1875.....		2			1	526
1876.....	1	1				672
1877.....			1		3	523
1878.....	1		1		1	516
1879.....			1	1		509
1880.....		1	1			534
1881.....			1		1	583
1882.....		1	1	2		557
1883.....		1	2			591
1884.....			1			524
1885.....	2		1	1	1	500
1886.....						524
1887.....			2		2	521
1888.....			2			488
1889.....		1	1			452
1890.....			1		1	416
1891.....	1		2			391
1892.....	1		2		1	417
1893.....	3	1	1			368
1894.....		2				376
1895.....		1	3			343
1896.....					1	410
1897.....			2	1		503
1898.....						556
1899.....			4		2	542
1900.....		1	2	1		709
Totals.....	15	22	51	7	20	26,604

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES).

Year.	Canada, etc.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Hungary.
1853.....	7	29	180	10	1	37	.....
1854.....	8	40	308	8	2	44	1
1855.....	6	26	201	10	1	45	.....
1856.....	7	34	194	5	8	37	.....
1857.....	11	43	190	4	3	37	.....
1858.....	9	23	172	10	4	38	.....
1859.....	6	34	145	14	3	48	.....
1860.....	9	46	132	12	3	41	.....
1861.....	9	37	77	8	2	36	.....
1862.....	6	32	74	11	4	37	.....
1863.....	13	42	48	15	5	33	.....
1864.....	9	20	26	6	2	27	.....
1865.....	8	26	28	10	3	30	.....
1866.....	10	32	28	5	4	15	.....
1867.....	9	21	18	1	4	32	.....
1868.....	6	15	18	2	4	25	.....
1869.....	14	26	14	1	2	31	.....
1870.....	5	27	11	2	2	28	1
1871.....	3	21	17	1	2	31	1
1872.....	4	27	20	2	3	24	.....
1873.....	7	9	5	2	9	33	.....
1874.....	9	22	13	7	5	29	.....
1875.....	1	22	15	9	14	31	1
1876.....	3	31	13	8	7	49	.....
1877.....	....	22	8	2	7	15	2
1878.....	2	23	4	1	2	26	.....
1879.....	2	13	2	.....	5	11	.....
1880.....	3	9	2	2	3	9	1
1881.....	2	18	4	1	5	29	.....
1882.....	4	17	2	2	5	38	3
1883.....	3	11	11	1	1	31	3
1884.....	2	14	2	4	3	34	3
1885.....	2	9	8	7	2	47	1
1886.....	1	7	1	3	1	46	.....
1887.....	7	16	3	3	3	31	4
1888.....	4	23	3	5	5	51	2
1889.....	1	19	2	10	2	63	5
1890.....	4	16	4	5	2	60	4
1891.....	2	12	4	3	3	32	13
1892.....	6	19	4	3	3	41	3
1893.....	3	13	2	8	3	29	4
1894.....	3	20	6	2	.....	40	4
1895.....	4	18	3	4	3	19	9
1896.....	1	8	4	4	5	25	4
1897.....	4	7	2	5	4	35	2
1898.....	3	24	3	7	3	23	4
1899.....	2	20	3	.....	1	26	9
1900.....	1	19	1	2	2	18	6
Totals.....	<u>245</u>	<u>1,067</u>	<u>2,035</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>1,595</u>	<u>90</u>

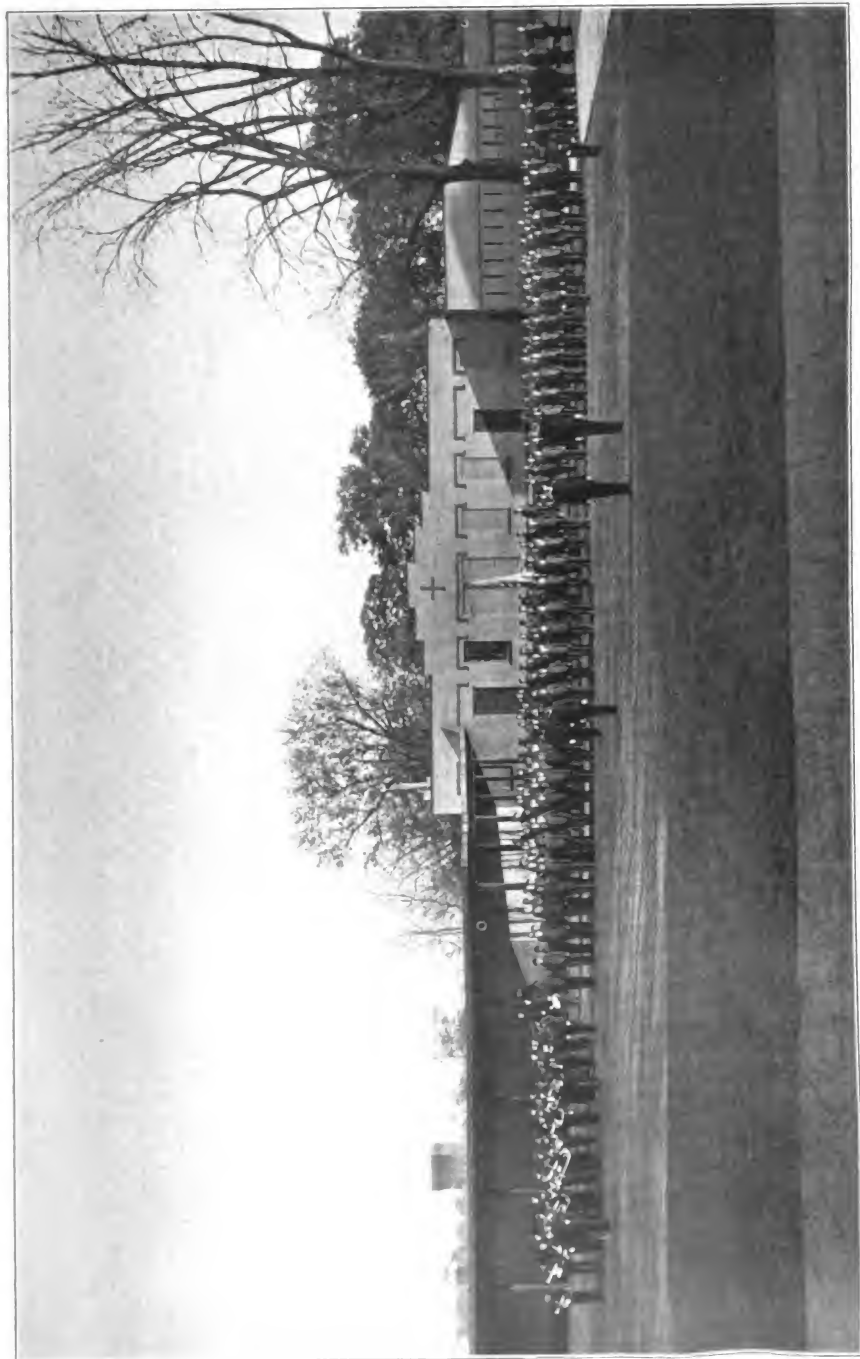
TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES)
Continued.

Year.	Turkey and Syria.	Russia.	Poland.	Norway.	Denmark.	Sweden	Holland.
1853.....			2				
1854.....			2	2			1
1855.....			1				
1856.....						1	
1857.....					2		
1858.....							
1859.....					1		
1860.....							
1861.....							
1862.....			1			2	
1863.....			4	1		2	
1864.....	1	1	2				1
1865.....			1				
1866.....			3				1
1867.....		1	1				
1868.....				1			
1869.....		1			1		
1870.....		1	1			3	2
1871.....					1		
1872.....			1	1			
1873.....	1	2	1		2		
1874.....			2		2		
1875.....			4				3
1876.....			2		1	2	
1877.....					1	1	
1878.....		1			2	1	
1879.....		2	2			1	
1880.....			1	1			
1881.....			4	1			1
1882.....		3	1				1
1883.....		4	3				1
1884.....		1	4				
1885.....		2	7		2	1	
1886.....		10	5	2	1	2	
1887.....		4	8				
1888.....		21	6		2	1	
1889.....	2	14	8		2		
1890.....		14	5			2	
1891.....		30	3	1		3	
1892.....	7	34	4		1	2	1
1893.....	15	34	5		1		
1894.....	17	51	7			1	1
1895.....	4	64	4		2		
1896.....	14	69	2			1	
1897.....	24	104	2		1	3	3
1898.....	13	166	4		1	2	1
1899.....	17	170	2	2		3	1
1900.....	7	224	4	1	2	3	1
Totals.....	122	1,018	119	13	28	37	19

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES)

Continued.

Year.	Switzer- land.	Spain.	Africa.	Italy.	Australia.	St. Helena.	West Indies.
1853.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
1854.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	1	2
1855.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1
1856.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
1857.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1859.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1
1860.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2
1861.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2
1862.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
1863.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1864.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
1867.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	2
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
1871.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1
1872.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....
1874.....	2	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1878.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1880.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....
1881.....	4	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	3
1882.....	3	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	2
1883.....	3	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	3	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	1
1885.....	5	.....	.....	42	1	.....	1
1886.....	2	2	.....	38	.....	.....	1
1887.....	5	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	5
1888.....	1	2	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	3	1	.....	49	.....	.....	2
1890.....	2	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	2	1	.....	99	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	5	1	.....	62	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	2	.....	.....	72	1	.....	1
1894.....	3	2	1	57	.....	.....	1
1895.....	3	.....	1	50	.....	.....	4
1896.....	.....	10	.....	117	.....	.....	3
1897.....	.....	2	.....	195	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	4
1899.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	7
Totals.....	<u>74</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1,755</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>56</u>



SCHOOL BATTALION, NOVEMBER, 1900.

TABLE 8—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN (FOREIGN COUNTRIES)—
(Concluded).

Years.	South America.	At sea.	Austria.	Japan.	Total Foreign.	Unknown.
1853		1			22	25
1854		3			430	53
1855	1				298	27
1856					290	
1857					294	14
1858		3			267	35
1859		4			263	14
1860					253	11
1861		2			184	8
1862					172	3
1863		4	1		171	
1864		1	2		100	
1865		1			110	
1866		2			104	2
1867		1			92	1
1868					74	1
1869		1	1		101	1
1870					87	
1871			1		86	1
1872	1				90	
1873	3				82	
1874			1		109	
1875	1				106	
1876	1				130	
1877	2				63	2
1878	1		1		70	2
1879			1		45	4
1880					45	
1881	1				84	3
1882	1		1		113	2
1883			1		120	
1884	1		4		129	
1885			1		138	2
1886	1		3		125	
1887			4		177	
1888			3		199	
1889	2		1		186	
1890			3		229	1
1891	4		11		223	
1892			9		205	2
1893	2		6		201	
1894	2	1	3		222	1
1895		1	4		197	1
1896	1		13		281	1
1897	3		17		413	
1898		1	22		427	
1899	1	1	17		359	4
1900	1	1	21	2	359	5
Totals	30	28	152	2	8,773	270

Native born, 28,602; foreign, 8,773; unknown, 270. Total, 35,647.

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

Years.	Restored by magistrates to parents, guardians or friends.					Expiration of sentence.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.	301	2	....	....	253	.....	....	....	....	....
1854	436	55	6	....	497	.....	....	....	....	....
1855.	336	50	4	....	390	.....	....	....	....	....
1856.	335	65	1	1	402	.....	....	....	....	....
1857.	265	52	1	....	308	.....	....	....	....	....
1858.	210	69	3	1	283	.....	....	....	....	....
1859.	208	59	10	1	338	.....	....	....	....	....
1860.	241	50	2	2	295	.....	....	....	....	....
1861.	271	29	3	2	305	.....	....	....	....	....
1862.	386	54	2	....	442	.....	....	....	....	....
1863.	425	46	2	....	473	.....	....	....	....	....
1864.	158	12	....	....	170	.....	....	....	....	....
1865.	73	10	....	....	83	.....	....	....	....	....
1866.	90	7	....	....	97	.....	....	....	....	....
1867.	130	18	....	....	148	.....	....	....	....	....
1868.	104	11	....	....	115	.....	....	....	....	....
1869.	100	11	....	1	112	.....	....	....	....	....
1870.	50	3	2	....	55	.....	....	....	....	....
1871.	35	6	1	....	42	.....	....	....	....	....
1872.	45	5	1	....	51	.....	....	....	....	....
1873.	45	8	....	....	53	.....	....	....	....	....
1874.	48	8	1	1	58	.....	....	....	....	....
1875.	18	2	....	....	20	.....	....	....	....	....
1876.	18	13	1	....	32	.....	....	....	....	....
1877.	21	3	....	....	24	.....	....	....	....	....
1878.	17	1	1	1	20	.....	....	....	....	....
1879.	21	1	....	1	23	.....	....	....	....	....
1880.	15	1	2	....	18	.....	....	....	....	....
1881.	7	.....	1	....	8	.....	....	....	....	....
1882.	7	2	1	....	10	.....	....	....	....	....
1883.	9	1	....	....	10	.....	....	....	....	....
1884.	15	3	....	....	18	.....	....	....	....	....
1885.	11	.....	....	....	11	.....	....	....	....	....
1886.	19	3	2	....	24	.....	....	....	....	....
1887.	8	5	1	....	14	.....	....	....	....	....
1888.	12	4	1	....	17	.....	....	....	....	....
1889.	24	6	1	....	31	.....	....	....	....	....
1890.	15	.....	....	2	17	.....	....	....	....	....
1891.	11	.....	....	1	12	.....	....	....	....	....
1892.	15	.....	3	....	18	.....	....	....	....	....
1893.	7	.....	....	....	7	.....	....	....	....	....
1894.	11	2	1	....	14	.....	....	....	....	....
1895.	39	2	2	1	44	.....	....	....	....	....
1896.	24	.....	1	1	26	.....	....	....	....	....
1897.	38	2	2	....	42	162	....	4	....	166
1898.	54	.....	3	....	57	263	....	9	....	272
1899.	81	.....	....	....	81	374	1	26	....	351
1900.	220	1	9	....	239	347	1	15	....	363
Tot'ls	5,036	682	71	16	5,807	1,096	2	54	....	1,152

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES
AND DEATHS—(Continued).

Years.	Restored by the committee to parents, guardians or friends.				Total.	Returned by the committee to magis- trates; also those transferred by magistrates and the committee to other institutions.				
	White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853...	19	.....	....	....	19	15	....	....	....	15
1854...	44	18	....	....	62	40	4	....	....	44
1855...	76	26	1	....	103	32	3	....	....	36
1856...	95	34	2	1	132	11	3	....	1	15
1857...	99	21	....	....	120	5	1	....	....	6
1858...	139	35	....	....	174	14	1	....	....	15
1859...	47	7	1	1	56	11	3	....	....	14
1860...	170	50	4	3	227	21	10	1	2	34
1861...	174	42	8	3	227	10	7	4	....	21
1862...	213	41	7	1	262	42	12	12	5	71
1863...	364	69	6	2	441	12	10	5	3	30
1864...	434	81	11	2	528	5	3	....	....	8
1865...	404	75	3	2	484	11	2	....	....	13
1866...	450	53	4	2	509	9	3	2	1	15
1867...	411	67	11	2	491	15	9	....	....	24
1868...	438	94	10	10	552	9	....	1	....	10
1869...	465	85	10	8	568	11	1	....	....	12
1870...	415	92	7	4	518	9	....	1	1	11
1871...	307	62	6	2	377	3	3	1	....	7
1872...	306	52	12	6	376	3	....	2	1	6
1873...	352	45	13	2	412	2	2	....	....	4
1874...	336	78	8	8	430	6	2	....	....	8
1875...	385	70	5	4	464	5	1	1	....	7
1876...	362	78	13	2	465	4	2	....	....	6
1877...	391	60	4	1	456	4	1	1	....	6
1878...	343	69	10	....	422	4	....	....	....	4
1879...	312	77	9	1	399	5	1	1	....	7
1880...	372	65	12	3	452	4	....	1	....	5
1881...	302	66	8	1	377	....	....	....	....	....
1882...	363	84	21	5	473	8	2	....	....	10
1883...	337	84	16	10	447	5	....	....	....	5
1884...	373	98	17	3	491	3	....	....	1	4
1885...	332	83	25	7	447	4	....	1	....	5
1886...	361	79	26	9	475	7	1	....	....	8
1887...	323	66	25	7	421	2	....	....	....	2
1888...	326	66	45	12	449	3	....	....	....	3
1889...	332	69	47	15	463	2	....	....	....	2
1890...	350	87	36	17	490	7	....	1	1	9
1891...	302	67	25	13	407	7	1	2	2	12
1892...	317	74	41	14	446	8	....	2	....	10
1893...	289	71	27	13	400	8	1	2	....	11
1894...	366	71	24	11	472	4	....	3	1	8
1895...	342	84	25	10	461	4	3	1	2	10
1896...	433	73	27	10	543	2	1	....	....	3
1897...	363	88	37	8	496	4	5	1	....	10
1898...	345	130	23	9	507	1	2	....	....	3
1899...	317	143	38	11	509	2	4	....	1	7
1900...	296	120	22	10	448	7	1	....	....	8
Totals	14,662	3,249	732	265	18,938	410	106	46	22	584

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES
AND DEATHS—(Continued).

Year.	Apprenticed.				Total.	Escaped.				Total.
	White.	F.	Colored.	F.		White.	F.	Colored.	F.	
	M.		M.			M.		M.		
1853...	97	3	....	....	100	33	....	....	....	33
1854...	155	47	8	1	211	130	6	1	....	137
1855...	220	98	4	2	324	68	3	1	....	72
1856...	152	31	10	....	193	101	3	....	....	104
1857...	77	40	2	2	121	122	5	1	....	128
1858...	76	51	....	....	127	117	3	1	....	121
1859...	115	59	4	2	180	18	....	1	....	19
1860...	162	53	3	4	222	29	3	1	....	33
1861...	199	63	12	1	275	14	1	....	....	15
1862...	170	43	9	1	223	5	....	....	....	5
1863...	94	37	12	3	146	12	....	....	....	12
1864...	130	38	10	10	188	8	2	1	....	11
1865...	141	48	5	15	209	4	2	....	....	6
1866...	160	54	5	3	222	3	....	....	....	3
1867...	136	46	1	2	185	5	....	....	....	5
1868...	122	33	....	1	156	1	....	....	....	1
1869...	120	30	18	1	169	3	....	....	....	3
1870...	88	33	2	....	123	6	....	....	....	6
1871...	55	20	6	4	85	3	....	....	....	3
1872...	76	21	2	3	102	....	....	....	....	....
1873...	77	29	2	5	113	1	....	....	....	1
1874...	133	17	4	3	157	1	....	....	....	1
1875...	124	28	2	....	154	1	....	....	....	1
1876...	123	30	1	....	154	3	....	....	....	3
1877...	86	1	....	....	87	1	....	....	....	1
1878...	116	26	2	2	146	1	....	....	....	1
1879...	106	26	....	1	133	....	....	....	....	....
1880...	116	37	2	2	157	1	....	....	....	1
1881...	98	13	4	2	117	1	....	....	....	1
1882...	129	56	2	1	188	4	....	....	....	4
1883...	144	45	2	1	192	....	....	....	....	....
1884...	150	37	3	....	190	....	....	....	....	....
1885...	116	28	3	1	148	1	....	1	....	2
1886...	103	37	2	2	144	1	....	....	....	1
1887...	112	29	7	2	150	4	....	....	....	4
1888...	130	47	4	15	196	1	....	....	....	1
1889...	125	51	11	13	200	1	....	....	2	3
1890...	93	18	4	2	117	1	....	....	....	1
1891...	95	25	6	3	129	2	....	....	....	2
1892...	89	19	6	2	116	2	....	....	....	2
1893...	80	34	4	4	122	5	....	....	2	7
1894...	86	16	3	7	112	6	....	1	....	7
1895...	74	20	5	4	103	9	....	....	....	9
1896...	64	35	1	2	102	2	....	....	....	2
1897...	79	18	3	5	105	1	....	....	....	1
1898...	93	24	1	2	120	3	....	....	....	3
1899...	86	50	1	4	141	3	....	....	....	3
1900...	59	19	7	4	89	7	....	3	....	10
Totals.	5,431	1,663	205	144	7,443	745	28	12	4	789

TABLE 9—DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES
AND DEATHS—(Concluded).

Year.	Deaths.		Colored.		Total.	Totals.
	M.	White. F.	M.	F.		
1853.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	421
1854.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	955
1855.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	934
1856.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	851
1857.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	685
1858.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	727
1859.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	613
1860.....	2	1	2	.....	5	816
1861.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	847
1862.....	2	1	2	.....	5	1,008
1863.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1,105
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	905
1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	795
1866.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	847
1867.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	854
1868.....	1	2	1	.....	4	838
1869.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	866
1870.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	717
1871.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	517
1872.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	536
1873.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	585
1874.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	656
1875.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	648
1876.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	652
1877.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	576
1878.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	596
1879.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	565
1880.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	636
1881.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	503
1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685
1883.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	658
1884.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	703
1885.....	2	1	3	.....	6	619
1886.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	655
1887.....	3	3	1	.....	7	598
1888.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	668
1889.....	1	.....	1	1	3	702
1890.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	635
1891.....	1	2	2	.....	5	567
1892.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	595
1893.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	548
1894.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	617
1895.....	2	1	2	1	6	633
1896.....	1	1	.....	2	4	680
1897.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	821
1898.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	965
1899.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	1,096
1900.....	.....	1	1	1	3	1,100
Totals.....	93	25	23	5	146	34,859

By magistrates, 5,807; by expiration of sentence, 1,152; by committee, 18,938; transferred, 584; apprenticed, 7,443; escaped, 789; deaths, 146; total, 34,859; remaining in the institution December 31, 1900, 788; grand total, 35,647.

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.
1853.....	4.65	1.61	28.66	5.94	.16
1854.....	2.86	.76	29.33	4.19	.19
1855.....	3.58	1.38	27.65	6.19	.14
1856.....	3.77	.55	21.51	4.10	.89
1857.....	5.80	.54	25.64	4.99	.40
1858.....	3.59	1.28	22.02	4.87	.51
1859.....	3.94	1.62	16.80	5.56	.35
1860.....	5.33	1.39	15.30	4.75	.35
1861.....	4.62	1.00	9.62	4.72	.25
1862.....	3.34	1.15	7.73	3.87	.25
1863.....	3.62	1.29	4.14	2.84	.43
1864.....	2.25	.68	2.93	3.04	.23
1865.....	3.20	1.23	3.45	3.69	.37
1866.....	3.73	.59	3.28	1.76	.47
1867.....	2.27	.11	1.96	3.47	.43
1868.....	1.76	.23	2.11	2.93	.47
1869.....	3.15	.12	1.69	3.75	.24
1870.....	3.78	.28	1.68	3.92	.28
1871.....	3.67	.17	2.97	5.42	.35
1872.....	4.94	.37	3.66	4.39	.55
1873.....	1.55	.34	.86	5.68	1.55
1874.....	3.20	1.02	1.89	4.22	.73
1875.....	3.48	1.42	2.37	4.91	2.21
1876.....	3.86	1.00	1.62	6.11	.87
1877.....	3.74	.34	1.36	2.55	1.19
1878.....	3.91	.17	.68	4.42	.34
1879.....	2.33	.....	.36	1.97	.90
1880.....	1.56	.35	.35	1.56	.52
1881.....	2.69	.15	.59	4.33	.75
1882.....	2.53	.30	.30	5.65	.74
1883.....	1.55	.14	1.55	4.36	.14
1884.....	2.13	.61	.31	5.21	.46
1885.....	1.40	1.86	1.25	7.34	.31
1886.....	1.08	.46	.15	8.47	.15
1887.....	2.29	.43	.43	4.44	.43
1888.....	3.35	.73	.44	7.42	.73
1889.....	2.98	1.45	.33	9.87	.29
1890.....	2.48	.77	.62	9.29	.31
1891.....	1.95	.49	.65	5.21	.49
1892.....	3.06	.48	.64	6.57	.48
1893.....	2.28	1.41	.35	5.10	.53
1894.....	3.34	.33	1.00	6.68	.....
1895.....	3.33	.74	.55	3.51	.55
1896.....	1.16	.58	.58	3.61	.72
1897.....	.76	.55	.21	3.82	.44
1898.....	2.44	.71	.31	2.34	.31
1899.....	2.21	.....	.33	2.87	.11
1900.....	1.77	.18	.09	1.67	.18

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS—(Concluded).

Year.	Russia.	Poland.	Italy.	Turkey and Syria.	West Indies.
1853.....	.....	.32	.16	.....	.32
1854.....	.....	.19	.57	.....	.19
1855.....	.....	.14	.55	.....	.14
1856.....	.....	.....	.11	.....	.33
1857.....	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....
1858.....	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....
1859.....	.....	.....	.81	.....	.12
1860.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.23
1861.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.25
1862.....	.....	.10	.31	.....	.....
1863.....	.....	.34	.09	.....	.....
1864.....	.11	.23	.11	.11	.....
1865.....	.....	.12	.25	.....	.....
1866.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	.11	.11	.32	.....	.11
1868.....	.....	.....	.32	.....	.....
1869.....	.12	.....	.48	.....	.24
1870.....	.14	.14	.28	.....	.....
1871.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.18
1872.....	.....	.18	.73	.....	.....
1873.....	.34	.17	1.03	.17	.....
1874.....	.....	.29	2.33	.....	.....
1875.....	.....	.63	.60	.....	.....
1876.....	.....	.25	1.50	.....	.....
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.34
1878.....	.17	.....	.34	.....	.....
1879.....	.35	.36	.....	.....	.36
1880.....	.....	.17	1.04	.....	.....
1881.....	.....	.59	1.64	.....	.45
1882.....	.45	.15	4.46	.....	.30
1883.....	.56	.42	6.61	.....	.....
1884.....	.15	.61	8.11	.....	.15
1885.....	.31	1.09	6.56	.....	.16
1886.....	1.54	.77	5.86	.....	.15
1887.....	.57	1.15	12.04	.....	.72
1888.....	3.06	.87	10.19	.....	.....
1889.....	2.19	1.16	7.12	.31	.29
1890.....	2.17	.77	16.72	.....	.....
1891.....	4.89	.49	16.12	.....	.....
1892.....	5.45	.64	9.94	1.01	.....
1893.....	5.98	.88	12.65	2.64	.18
1894.....	8.51	1.17	9.51	2.84	.17
1895.....	11.83	.74	9.24	.74	.74
1896.....	9.97	.29	16.91	2.02	.43
1897.....	12.44	.22	21.29	2.62	.....
1898.....	15.89	.41	16.90	1.32	.41
1899.....	18.78	.22	9.28	1.88	.....
1900.....	20.78	.37	3.35	.65	.65

Charter.

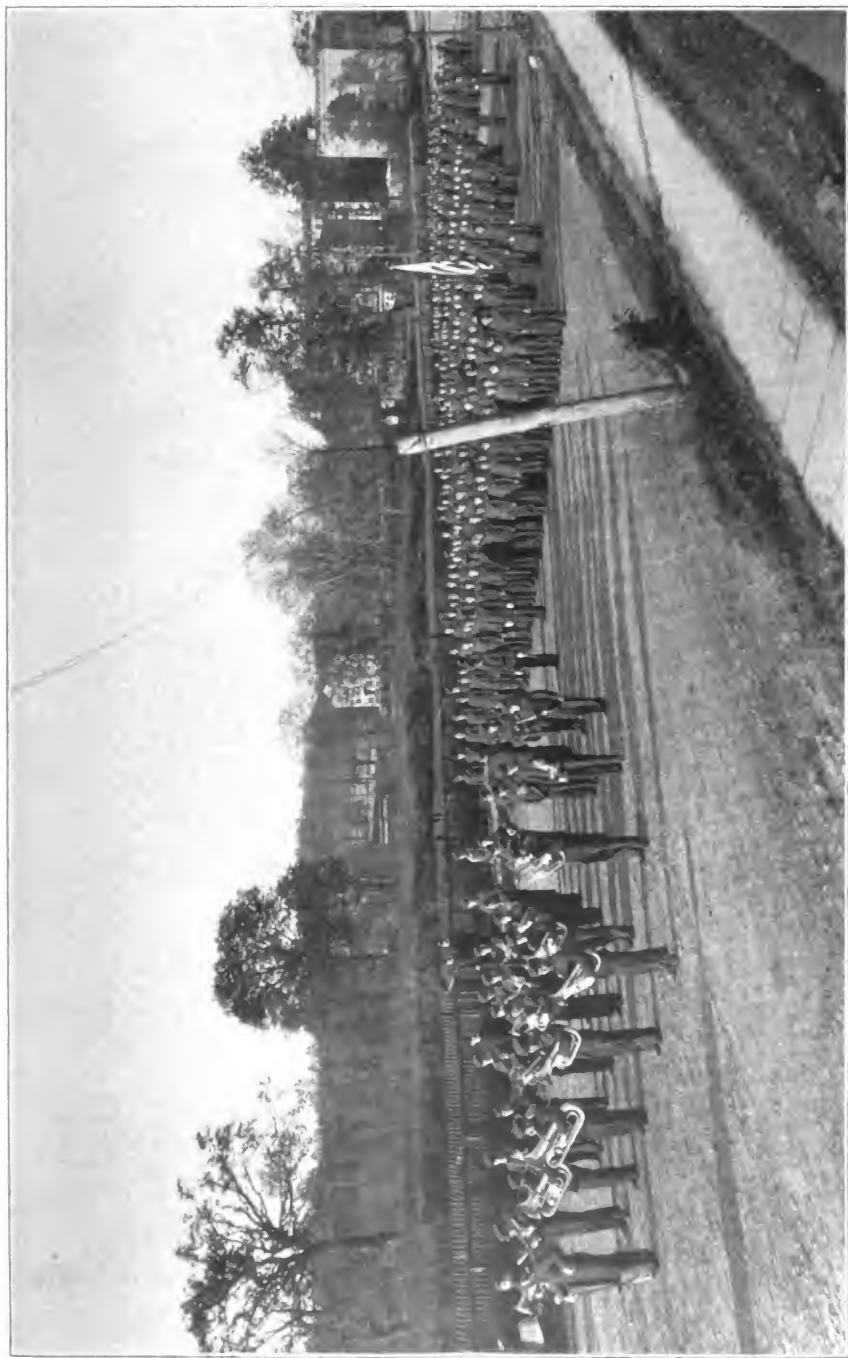
AN ACT to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum. Passed
June 30, 1851, "three-fifths being present."

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:

Section 1. Robert B. Minturn, Myndert Van Schaick, Robert M. Stratton, Solomon Jenner, Albert Gilbert, Stewart Brown, Francis R. Tillou, David S. Kennedy, Joseph B. Collins, Benjamin F. Butler, Isaac T. Hopper, Charles Partridge, Luther Brandish, Christopher Y. Wemple, Charles O'Connor, John D. Russ, John Duer, Peter Cooper, Appollos R. Wetmore, Frederick S. Winston, James Kelly, Silas C. Herring, Rensselaer N. Havens, John W. Edmonds, and their associates, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "New York Juvenile Asylum," and by that name shall have the powers which, by the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, are declared to belong to corporations;* and shall be capable of taking by purchase or devise, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the uses and purposes of said corporation; but such real estate shall not exceed the yearly value of twenty thousand dollars, nor be applied to any other purposes than those for which this corporation is created.

§ 2. [Amended by chapter 387, Laws of 1854, to read as follows:] The objects of this corporation are to receive and take charge of such children, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, as may be voluntarily entrusted to them by their parents

*See this portion of the Revised Statutes, in a subsequent part of this volume.



STREET PARADE, NOVEMBER, 1900.

or guardians, or committed to their charge by competent authority, and provide for their support, and to afford them the means of moral, intellectual, and industrial education.

§ 3. The estate and concerns of said corporation shall be managed and conducted by a board of directors, of which board the mayor and president of the board of aldermen and assistants, and of the board of governors of the almshouse and prison department of the city of New York, for the time being, shall be ex officio members, in addition to twenty-four other persons hereinafter provided for, which board of directors shall perform the duties required of them by virtue of this act, without any compensation for their services; and the twenty-four persons named in the first section of this act shall constitute a part of the first board of directors, and shall be divided by lot into three classes of eight each; and the first class shall hold their offices respectively until the second Monday of January, which shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; and the second class shall hold their offices respectively until the second Monday of January, which shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and the third class shall hold their offices respectively until the second Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

§ 4. To supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of the eight directors, included in the first class, eight directors shall be elected on the second Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, by the members of the said corporation, that is, the directors and other such persons as may have contributed fifty dollars at any one time, or three dollars within the year, to the funds of said corporation. This election shall take place under the direction of

three inspectors, to be appointed by the board of directors, and who shall give notice of the time and place of holding such election, by publishing the same in two daily newspapers in the city of New York, for at least two days next preceding said election. The term of office of the eight directors thus elected shall commence on the second Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the said directors so elected shall hold their offices respectively for three years. Annually thereafter, there shall be elected in the same manner, the same number of eight directors, who shall enter upon and hold their offices for three years, as hereinabove provided in regard to the eight directors elected to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of office of the first class of said directors. The board of directors shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, to fill all vacancies that may occur in their own body, from any cause whatever, and the person so elected to fill a vacancy shall hold his office for the unexpired term of his immediate predecessor in office.

§ 5. At all the meetings of the board of directors, eight members shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of ordinary business; but no purchase or conveyance of real estate, nor removal from or appointment to office shall be made, without a quorum of at least thirteen directors.

§ 6. [Amended by section 1, chapter 547, Laws of 1853, to read as follows:] The corporation hereby created may, so soon as may be practical, procure suitable building sites, and lands, and erect and maintain thereon an asylum for such children as, under this act, the regulations to be adopted by the board of directors, and the laws of the State and city of New York, may be entrusted

or committed to the care and management of the said corporation; such asylum shall embrace the buildings necessary for the comfortable accommodation of the children therein; for their instruction, moral, intellectual and industrial; and for their general treatment in such manner as may best promote their welfare, and most fully accomplish the beneficent designs and objects of the said corporation; and, until such building sites and lands shall be procured, and the permanent building of the asylum thereon erected and completed for use, the corporation may procure such temporary accommodations as may be necessary for its purpose.

§ 7. [Amended by chapter 387, Laws of 1854, and further amended by chapter 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:] The said corporation may receive under its care and management, children between the ages of seven and fourteen years belonging to the classes described in this section, and also, children under the age of seven years, belonging to said classes, who, in the judgment of the directors of said corporation, have special claims on its care. The persons herein intended are:

1. Such children as by the consent, in writing, of their parents and guardians, shall be voluntarily surrendered and entrusted to it.

2. Such children as may be committed to it by order of any magistrate or magistrates of the city and county of New York, under the ninth section of this act.

3. Truant children who may be committed to its charge by the order of any magistrate or magistrates under the thirteenth section of this act.

4. Children deserting their homes or disobedient to their parents or guardians, who may be committed to its charge by the

order of any magistrate or magistrates under the fourteenth section of this act.

§ 8. Children entrusted to this corporation by the voluntary act of their parents or guardians, shall be deemed to be in the lawful charge and custody of the said corporation, and such surrender shall be evidenced by a writing, in form substantially as follows, viz.:

“I, A. B. (father, mother, or guardian, as the case may be), of C. D. (a boy or girl), aged years, born in do hereby surrender and entrust to the ‘New York Juvenile Asylum,’ for the period of years, the entire charge, management, and control of the said C. D., and do hereby assign to and invest the said corporation with the same powers and control over the said C. D., as those of which I am possessed.”

IN PRESENCE OF

§ 9. [Amended by chapter 387, Laws of 1854, to read as follows:] Whenever any child above the age of seven and under the age of fourteen years shall be brought by any policeman of the city of New York before the mayor or recorder, or any alderman or other magistrate of the said city, upon the allegation that such child was found in any way, street, highway, or public place in said city, in the circumstances of want and suffering or abandonment, exposure or neglect, or beggary, specified or defined in the eighteenth section of the act entitled “An act relative to the powers of the common council of the city of New York and the police and criminal courts of said city,” passed January 23, 1833; and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of such magistrate, by competent testimony, that such child is embraced within the said section, and it shall further appear, to the satisfaction of such magistrate, by competent testimony, or by the examination of the

child, that, by reason of the neglect, habitual drunkenness, or other vicious habits of the parents, or other lawful guardian of such child, it is a proper object for the care and instruction of this corporation, such magistrate, instead of committing such child to the almshouse of said city, or such other place, if any, as may have been provided by the common council thereof, in his discretion, by warrant in writing under his hand, may commit such child to this corporation, to be and remain under the guardianship of its directors, until therefrom discharged in manner prescribed by law; such commitment shall be by warrant, in substance as follows:

“ To A. B., one of the policemen of the city of New York; You are hereby commanded to take charge of C. D., a child under the age of fourteen and above the age of seven years, who has been proved to me, by competent evidence, to be embraced within the eighteenth section of this act entitled ‘An act relative to the powers of the common council of the city of New York, and to police and criminal courts of said city,’ approved January 23, 1833, and who also appears, to my satisfaction, to be a proper object for the care and instruction of the corporation, created by an act entitled ‘An act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum,’ passed June 30, 1851, and to deliver said child, without delay, to said corporation, at its House of Reception, in this city, and, for so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

“ Dated this day of , 18 .”

The same enactment in substance is contained in the New York City Consolidation Act, Laws of 1882, chapter 410, section 1608.

§ 10. Any order so made by any such magistrate, shall be executed by any policeman to whom it shall be delivered by the magistrate, by conveying the child therein named to the House of Reception to be established by this corporation, and such child shall be detained in such House of Reception until discharged or removed therefrom in the manner hereinafter provided.

§ 11. [Amended by chapter 387, Laws of 1854, and further amended by chapter 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:] Immediately upon the making of any such order, the magistrate making the same shall deliver to a policeman of the city, especially detailed for that service, a notice in writing, addressed to the father of such child, if its father is still living, and resident within the city, and if not, then to its mother if she be living, and so resident, and if there be no father or mother of such child resident within the city, then addressed to the lawful guardian of such child, if any, or the persons with whom according to the examination of the child and the testimony, if any, received by such magistrate, such child shall reside, in which notice the party to whom the same is addressed shall be informed of the commitment of such child to the House of Reception of this corporation, and shall be notified that unless taken therefrom in the manner prescribed by law, within twenty days after the service of such notice, the child therein named will be and become the ward of this corporation.

Same section. [further amended by chapter 57, Laws of 1856, section 2, by adding a provision which read as follows:] Whenever, after careful and diligent search and inquiry, the policeman, whose duty it was to serve the notice described in the eleventh section of the act hereby amended, shall not have found either the father, mother, legal guardian, or person with whom, according to the examination of the child, and the testimony, if any, received by such magistrate, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the House of Reception to cause the following notice, with the proper blanks inserted, to be posted up in a conspicuous place in the police station house nearest the alleged residence of the child, viz.:

NOTICE.—This is to certify that _____, a child of about the age of _____ years, _____ hair, eyes, _____ complexion, _____ in height, and said to be of _____ descent, was on the _____ day of 18 _____, committed by _____ to the House of Reception of the New York Juvenile Asylum, No. _____

_____ street and that after careful search and inquiry made by _____, neither the parents, legal guardians, nor persons with whom said _____ is alleged to have resided, can be found.

NEW YORK, 18 _____.

SUPERINTENDENT.

And the posting of said notice, as above required, shall be deemed as equivalent to having duly served it on the parent, or guardian, or person with whom the child was alleged to have resided, in cases where they or either of them could be found.

§ 12. [Amended by chapter 387, Laws of 1854, and further amended by chapter 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:] Such notice shall be served by the policeman detailed for that service, by delivering the same to the party to whom it shall have been addressed, personally, or by leaving it with some person of sufficient age at the place of residence or business of such party, and it shall be the duty of such policeman immediately to report the fact and the time and manner of such service to the magistrate, and enter, in a book to be provided for that purpose and kept at the House of Reception of the New York Juvenile Asylum, the fact of having served such notice, the time and manner of such service, and the fact thus recorded shall in all cases be presumptive evidence of the proper service of such notice. If the party to whom such notice shall have been addressed, or any other person, shall within the time herein specified, prove to the satisfaction of the magistrate issuing the same, that the circumstances of want or suffering, or other circumstances described in the eighteenth sec-

tion of the aforesaid act, passed January 23, 1833, under which such child shall have been found, have not been occasioned by the habitual neglect or misconduct of the parents or lawful guardians of such child, then it shall be the duty of such magistrate, by order in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of the House of Reception of this corporation, to direct such Superintendent to deliver such child to the custody of the party named in such order, who shall thereupon be entitled to take such child from the said House of Reception. But if such proof shall not be produced within the time above described, such child shall be removed from the House of Reception to the Asylum; and whether such removal to the Asylum has taken place or not, the order of commitment by such magistrate shall be final, and he shall thereafter have no power to discharge such child from the House of Reception or from the Asylum, or in any manner from the care and custody of said corporation.

§ 13. [As amended by chapter 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:] If any child, under the age of fourteen years, having sufficient bodily health and mental capacity to attend the public schools, shall be found wandering in the streets or lanes, or in any public place in the city of New York, idle, truant, or without any lawful occupation, any police magistrate or justice of the District Courts in said city, on complaint thereof by any citizen on oath shall cause such child to be brought before him for examination, and shall also cause the parent or guardian or master of such child, if she or he have any, to be notified to attend such examination. If, on such examination, the complaint shall be satisfactorily established, such magistrate or justice shall require the parent, guardian, or master to enter into an engagement in writing to the corporate authorities of said city, that he will restrain such child



WESTERN AGENCY, 645 WEST SIXTY-FIRST STREET, ENGLE-
WOOD, ILL.

from so wandering about, will keep him or her on his own premises, or in some lawful occupation, and will cause such child to be sent to some school at least four months in each year, until he or she becomes fourteen years old. Such magistrate or justice as aforesaid may, in his discretion, require security for the faithful performance of such engagement. If such child has no parent, guardian or master, or none can be found, or if such parent, guardian, or master refuse or neglect for twenty days to enter into such an engagement, and to give such security, if required, such magistrate or justice shall, by warrant under his hand, commit such child exclusively to this corporation. If the engagement provided for in this act shall be habitually or intentionally violated, such magistrate or justice shall, on complaint thereof, in the manner already described in this section, cause such child to be again brought before him for examination, with notice to the person by whom the engagement was made, or if such person cannot be found, or no longer has the custody of such child, then with notice to the person having the guardianship or control of such child, if any such person there be, to attend such examination, and if the complaint shall be satisfactorily established, the magistrate or justice as aforesaid shall, by warrant, commit such child exclusively to said corporation. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve the person who has so violated his engagement from the penalty prescribed by section second of chapter one hundred and eighty-five of the Laws of 1853, and the provisions of that section are extended to this act, as far as the same are applicable. It shall be the duty of every policeman of the police force in said city, who shall find any child in the condition herein described, to arrest and to bring such child before such magistrate or justice, to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this section. The

Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to make necessary and suitable regulations for carrying into effect the duty hereby imposed upon said policemen.

§ 14. [As amended by chapter 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:] If any child in the city of New York, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, shall desert his home without sufficient cause, or shall keep company with dissolute or vicious persons, against the lawful command of his or her father, mother, guardian, or other person standing in the place of a parent, then, upon complaint upon oath by such parent, or other person standing in the relation of parent, any police magistrate or district justice of said city shall cause such child to be brought before himself, or any other magistrate or justice for examination. If such justice or magistrate be satisfied by competent testimony that such child is one of the class of persons described in the first clause of this section, he shall by warrant under his hand, commit such child, in his discretion, to the charge of this corporation. Nothing herein contained shall prevent proceedings from being taken under other statutory provisions applicable to the class of children described in this section. Persons committed under this and the preceding section shall be subjected to the same general treatment as other children committed to the charge of this corporation, or voluntarily entrusted to it.

§ 15. If any child, who has been previously arrested and delivered to the parent or guardian, as hereinbefore provided, shall again be found in either of the conditions described in the eighteenth section of the act aforesaid, the magistrate before whom such child is brought, upon proof thereof, may forthwith make a final order for committing such child to the care and instruction

of this corporation, without giving the notice provided for in section eleventh of this act.

§ 16. If, at any time after a child shall have been committed to the said New York Juvenile Asylum, as above provided for in this act, it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the board of directors of the said Asylum that such child was, on insufficient cause, false or deficient testimony, or otherwise wrongfully or improvidently so committed, the said board of directors shall, on the application of the parents, guardian or other protector of such child, discharge the child from the said Asylum, and restore it to such parents, guardian, or protector; and also if after a child shall have been properly committed to the said New York Juvenile Asylum, by virtue and in pursuance of the provisions of this act, any circumstances should occur that, in the judgment of the board of directors of the said Asylum, would render expedient and proper a discharge of such child from the said Asylum, having a due regard to the welfare of the child, and the purposes of the Asylum, the said board of directors, on the application of the parents, guardian, or protector of such child, may, in their discretion, discharge the child from the said Asylum, and restore it to its parents, guardian, or protector, on such reasonable conditions as the said board of directors may deem right and proper.

§ 17. [As amended by chapter 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:] The said corporation shall have power to return to the committing magistrate, or other proper authorities, to be disposed of in due course of law, any child whatsoever, who for any reason, in the judgment of the directors of said corporation, shall not be a proper subject for its care. It shall also have power to

transfer such child to the custody of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the city and county of New York, or to any other incorporated public institution for the care of vagrant, homeless, orphan, or criminal children, and to make with such institution suitable and needful arrangements for the care, support, and education of such child. Said commissioners of such institution shall have power on their part to receive such child from the New York Juvenile Asylum, and to enter into the arrangements for the care, support, and education thereof heretofore specified in this section, anything in its charter or the laws governing it to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 18. [As amended by chapter 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:] The said corporation shall have power, in its discretion, to bind out or indenture as clerks or apprentices in this State, and also in any State of the United States which shall by its laws recognize the validity of such indentures, to some profession, trade, or employment, the children entrusted or committed to its charge, and for a shorter or longer period, not exceeding the age of twenty-one years for males, and eighteen years for females. It shall be the duty of all courts and magistrates, by whom any child shall be committed to the charge of this corporation, to ascertain the age of such child by such proof as may be in their power, and to insert such age in the order of commitment, and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such child. In case where the age of the child so committed is not so ascertained and inserted in the order of commitment, or where the child is voluntarily surrendered under the provisions of this act, the said corporation, or its Committee on Admissions, Indentures, and Discharges, shall, as soon as may be, after such child is received by them, ascertain the age of such

child by such proof as may be in their power, and cause the same to be entered in a book to be designated and kept by them for that purpose, and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of the child. The Board of Directors of said corporation, or its Committee on Admissions, Indentures, and Discharges, shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations to such person or persons as may appear before such Board or Committee to give information touching the age of such child, or concerning the indenturing, discharge, or transfer of children under this act.

§ 19. No person receiving an apprentice under the provisions of this act shall be at liberty to assign or transfer the indenture of apprenticeship, or to let out or hire for any period the services of such apprentice, without the consent in writing, of the directors of this corporation. In case the master of such apprentice shall be dissatisfied with his or her conduct or behavior, or for any other cause, may desire to be relieved from said contract, upon application, the said directors may, in their discretion, cancel the said indenture of apprenticeship, and resume the charge and management of the child so apprenticed, and shall have the same power and authority in regard to it as before the said indenture was made.

§ 20. If any master shall be guilty of any cruelty, misuse, refusal, or neglect to furnish necessary provisions or clothing, or any other violation of the terms of indenture or contract toward any such child so bound to service, such child may make complaint thereof to the Board of Directors of this corporation, or to two justices of the peace of the county in which such child is so bound to service, or to the Mayor, Recorder, or Alderman in any city in which such child is bound to service, or to any two of



them, who shall summons the parties before them, and examine into, hear and determine the said complaint; and, if upon such examination the said complaint shall appear well founded, they shall, by certificate under their hands, discharge such child from his obligation of service, and restore him or her to the charge and management of this corporation in the same manner and with like powers as before the indenture of such child.

§ 21. No person shall accept from any journeyman or apprentice, indentured as aforesaid, any contract or agreement, nor cause him or her to be bound by oath or otherwise during his or her term of service, that such journeyman or apprentice shall not set up his or her trade, profession, or employment in any particular place, shop, or cellar; nor shall any person exact from any journeyman or apprentice, after his or her term of service is expired, any money or other thing for using or exercising his or her trade, profession, or employment in any place.

§ 22. Every security given, contrary to the provisions contained in the last preceding section of this act, shall be void, and any money paid or valuable thing delivered for the consideration, in part or in whole, of any such agreement, or exaction, may be recovered back with interest, by the person paying the same; and every person accepting such agreement, causing such obligations to be entered into, or exacting money or other thing as aforesaid, shall forfeit one hundred dollars to the apprentice or journeyman from whom the same shall have been received.

§ 23. Upon the death of any master to whom any child may have been bound to service, under the provisions of this act, the executors or administrators of such master may, with the consent of the child so bound in service, signified in writing, acknowledged and approved by the Board of Directors of this corporation, assign

the indenture or contract of such service to some other person, which assignment shall transfer to and vest in such assignee all the rights of the original master, and also make him subject to all his obligations.

§ 24. The Board of Directors of this corporation shall be the guardians of every child, bound or held for service, by virtue and in pursuance of the provisions of this act. They shall take care that the terms of the contract be faithfully fulfilled, and that such person be properly treated; and it is hereby made their special duty to inquire into the treatment of every such child, and redress any grievance in manner prescribed by law. And it shall be the duty of the master or his assignee, to whom any such child shall be bound to service, and he shall, by the terms of the indenture, be required, as often as once in every six months, to report to the said Board of Directors the conduct and behavior of the said apprentice or child so bound to service, and whether such apprentice is still living under the care of the person to whom he was originally bound, and, if not, where else he may be.

§ 25. [Amended by chapter 387, Laws of 1854, to read as follows:] The Board of Directors of the said corporation shall, on or before the fourth Monday in January, in each and every year, make a detailed report to the Legislature of the State and to the Common Council of the City of New York, of the whole number of children received into the Asylum during the year, specifying their sex, place of nativity, age, residence, health at the time of admission, state of education, religious instruction, whether their parents are living or dead, temperate or intemperate, the time devoted to instruction, the nature and amount of punishment, the cases of disease, the number apprenticed or who shall have escaped, died, or been restored to parents or guardians, or returned

to the committing magistrate during the year, and also such information as they may have received of those who have been bound out or apprenticed, as well as the facts generally in relation to the performance of their duties, also their industrial occupations, with their results, the receipts and expenditures and financial condition of the corporation and its general operations, with their results.

§ 26. It shall be the duty of the Common Council of the city of New York, by committee or otherwise in its discretion, to visit and inspect the said New York Juvenile Asylum twice at least in each year.

§ 27. To provide the pecuniary means for the establishment and support of the said New York Juvenile Asylum, whenever it shall be proved to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New York, by the affidavit or affirmation of the President and Secretary of the said Asylum, that fifty thousand dollars in money or approved securities, have, by voluntary subscription or otherwise, been raised for the purposes of such Asylum, and deposited to the credit of that corporation in one of the incorporated banks of the city of New York, or of the banks formed under the general banking law, the said Board of Supervisors may, in their discretion, raise and collect a like amount of fifty thousand dollars, by tax upon real and personal property of the said city and county, to be so levied and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the contingent charges and expenses of the said city and county are levied and collected. Such moneys so raised by this corporation, and the said Board of Supervisors, to be together expended by said corporation in procuring the necessary buildings, sites, and lands, in erecting and furnishing the

necessary buildings, and in defraying the current expenses of the said Asylum, until its permanent buildings shall be completed.

Same Section. [Amended by chapter 57, Laws of 1856, section 1, by adding a provision which reads as follows:] To provide the pecuniary means for the completion of the necessary buildings of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and to aid in furnishing said buildings and in defraying the expenses thereof, whenever it shall be proved to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New York, by the affidavit or affirmation of the President and Secretary of the said Asylum, that, in addition to the sum specified in section twenty-seven of "An act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum," passed June 30, 1851, the further sum of twenty thousand dollars in money or approved securities, have, by voluntary subscriptions or otherwise, been raised for the purposes of said Asylum, the said Board of Supervisors may, in their discretion, raise and collect a like sum of twenty thousand dollars, by tax upon the real and personal property of the said city and county, to be so levied and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the contingent charges and expenses of the said city and the county are levied and collected. Such moneys so raised by said New York Juvenile Asylum, and the said Board of Supervisors, to be together expended by said corporation in completing the necessary buildings, in furnishing the same, and in defraying other necessary expenses of said Asylum.

Same Section. [Further amended by chapter 43, Laws of 1858, section 2, by adding a provision which reads as follows:] To provide the pecuniary means for the purchase of land, and the erection of a House of Reception for the New York Juvenile

Asylum, and to aid in furnishing said building, and in defraying the expenses thereof, whenever it shall be proved to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New York, by the affirmation or affidavit of the President and Secretary of the said Asylum, that, in addition to the sum specified in section twenty-seven of "An act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum," passed June 30, 1851, and also in addition to the further sum specified in section one of "An act to amend an act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum," passed March 27, 1856, the further sum of twenty thousand dollars in money or approved securities have by voluntary subscriptions or otherwise, been raised for the purposes of said Asylum, the said Board of Supervisors may, in their discretion, raise and collect a like sum of twenty thousand dollars by tax upon the real and personal property of the said city and county, to be so levied and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the contingent charges and expenses are levied and collected; provided, however, that if any balance of the sum of forty thousand dollars levied and collected for the year 1857, by the said Board in pursuance of the twenty-eighth section of the act of June 30, 1851, incorporating the said Asylum, shall yet remain unexpended, then it shall be lawful for the said Board to direct such unexpended balance of said moneys to be immediately paid to the said Asylum, on account of the sum of twenty thousand dollars authorized by this act; and in such case only so much as shall yet remain of the said last mentioned sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be levied and collected by virtue thereof. All such moneys so to be raised by the said New York Juvenile Asylum, and to be paid or levied and collected by the said Board, to be together expended by the said New York Juv-

venile Asylum, for the purpose specified in the first clause of this section.

Same Section. [Further amended by chapter 245, Laws of 1866, section 8, by adding a provision which reads as follows:] To provide the pecuniary means for the purchase or lease of land, and the erection and furnishing of a suitable building or buildings, and in defraying the expenses of the same, for the uses and purposes described in this act, whenever it shall be proved to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New York, by the affirmation or affidavit of the President and Secretary of the said Asylum that in addition to the sum specified in section twenty-seven of "An act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum," passed June 30, 1851, and also in addition to the further sum specified in section one of "An act to amend an act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum," passed March 27, 1856, and also in addition to the further sum specified in section second of chapter forty-three of the laws of 1858, the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in money or approved securities, has, by voluntary subscriptions or otherwise, been raised for the purposes of said Asylum, the said Board of Supervisors shall raise and collect a like sum of twenty-five thousand dollars by tax upon the real and personal property of the said city and county, to be so levied and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the contingent charges and expenses of the said city and county are levied and collected; such moneys so raised by this corporation and the said Board of Supervisors to be together expended by said corporation in procuring the necessary buildings, sites and lands; in erecting and furnishing the necessary buildings, and defraying the current expenses of said Asylum, until its permanent buildings shall be completed; and it is further provided that when-

ever the further sum or sums of ten thousand dollars or more, in money or approved securities, have from time to time, by voluntary subscriptions or otherwise, been raised for the purposes of said Asylum, the said Board of Supervisors shall from time to time raise and collect a like sum or sums by tax upon the real and personal property of the said city and county, said tax to be levied and collected in the same manner hereinbefore prescribed, and the money so raised to be expended in the manner and for the purposes hereinbefore specified. The whole sum or sums to be raised and collected by the said Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this section shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars. Said corporation shall have full power and authority to acquire and hold by purchase, lease or devise, such land or real estate as may be necessary, suitable or proper to carry into effect the objects and purposes of this act.

§ 28. [As amended by chapter 245, Laws of 1866, to read as follows:] In each and every year thereafter the Board of Supervisors shall in the same manner levy and collect by tax, and pay over to the said New York Juvenile Asylum, for the uses and purposes thereof, one hundred and ten dollars per annum, and proportionately for any fraction of a year, for each child which, by virtue and in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be entrusted or committed to said Asylum, and shall be supported and instructed therein.

§ 29. [Amended by chapter 387, Laws of 1854, to read as follows:] Whenever any child, properly chargeable upon the fund placed by law at the disposal of the commissioners of emigration, shall, agreeably to the provisions of this act, be received, supported and instructed in said New York Juvenile Asylum, the said corporation shall be entitled to receive therefor, from that

fund, sixty dollars per annum, and proportionately for any fraction of a year, for every such child so received, supported and instructed in said Asylum, but in no case shall the sum so received exceed the lowest expense to the city and county of New York, of a child of the same age in any of the public institutions under the charge of the ten governors of the almshouse and prison department of the said city and county.

§ 30. The schools established and maintained by the New York Juvenile Asylum shall participate in the distribution of the common school fund, in the same manner and degree as the common schools of the city and county of New York.

§ 31 This act shall take effect immediately.

The eighteenth section of the act entitled "An act relative to the powers of the Common Council of the City of New York, and the Police and the Criminal Court of the said city," passed January 23, 1833, and which is particularly referred to in sections nine and thirteen of the foregoing charter, reads as follows:

§ 18. If any child shall be found in a state of want and suffering, or being abandoned or improperly exposed or neglected by their parents or such other persons as may have them in charge, or soliciting charity from door to door, or in any street, highway, or public place within said city, the mayor and recorder, or any two Aldermen, or two special justices of said city, shall on complaint and competent proof thereof, commit such child to the almshouse, or to such other suitable place as the common council may from time to time establish or designate; there to be detained, kept, educated, employed and instructed, in such proper manner, and at such suitable labor, as such children may be able to perform, and as will have a tendency to fit them to become useful citizens, until discharged therefrom by due course of law, or by

the commissioners of the almshouse of said city, or until bound out by said commissioners; and the aforesaid provision shall extend to the children of all such persons as may be convicted of being common prostitutes, or keepers of bawdy houses, or houses for the resort of common prostitutes.

Substantially the same enactment will be found in the New York City Consolidation Act. Laws of 1882, chapter 410, section 1463.

Extract from the Revised Statutes, Part II, Chapter 8, Title 4, Article 1, Entitled "Of Apprentices and Servants Bound by Indentures."

§ 1. Every male infant, and every unmarried female under the age of eighteen years, with the consent of the persons or officers hereinafter mentioned, may, of his or her own free will, bind himself or herself, in writing, to serve as clerk, apprentice, or servant in any profession, trade, or employment; if a male, until the age of twenty-one years, and if a female, until the age of eighteen years, or for any shorter time; and such binding shall be as valid and effectual as if such infant was of full age at the time of making such engagement.

§ 2. Such consent shall be given.

1. By the father of the infant. If he be dead, or be not in a legal capacity to give his consent, or if he shall have abandoned and neglected to provide for his family, and such fact be certified by a justice of the peace of the town, and indorsed on the indenture, then,

2. By the mother. If the mother be dead, or be not in a legal capacity to give such consent or refuse, then,

3. By the guardian of such infant duly appointed. If such infant have no parent living, or none in a legal capacity to give consent, and there be no guardian, then,

4. By the overseers of the poor, or any two justices of the peace of the town, or any judge of the county courts of the county where such infant shall reside.

5. Such consent shall be signified in writing, by the person entitled to give the same, by a certificate at the end of or endorsed upon the indentures, and not otherwise.

§ 4. The executors of any will of a father, who shall be directed in such will to bring up his child to some trade or calling, may bind such child to service as a clerk or apprentice, in like manner as the father might have done, if living.

§ 5. The county superintendents of the poor, in the several counties may bind out any child, under the ages above specified, who shall be sent to any county poor-house, or who is or shall become chargeable, or whose parent or parents are or shall become chargeable to the county, to be clerks, apprentices, or servants, until such child, if a male, shall be twenty-one years old, or if a female, shall be eighteen years old; which binding shall be as effectual as if such child had bound himself with the consent of his father.

§ 6. The overseer of the poor of any town or city may, in like manner, bind out any such child who, or whose parent or parents shall become chargeable to such town or city, or who shall have been sent to any poor-house other than a county poor-house, with the consent in writing of any two justices of the peace of the town, or of the mayor, recorder and alderman of any city, or any two of them.

§ 7. No child of an Indian woman shall be bound as an apprentice under the provisions of this title, except in the presence and with the consent of a justice of the peace, a certificate of which consent, signed by the justice, shall be filed by the clerk of the town in which the indenture of apprenticeship shall be executed.

§ 8. The age of every infant so bound shall be inserted in the indentures, and shall be taken to be the true age without further proof thereof; and whenever any public officers are authorized to execute any indentures, or their consent is required to the validity of the same, it shall be their duty to inform themselves fully of the infant's age.

§ 9. Every sum of money paid or agreed for with or in relation to the binding out of any clerk or apprentice, shall be inserted in the indentures.

§ 10. Whenever any child shall be bound out by the county superintendents of the poor of any county, or by the overseers of the poor of any city or town, the indentures shall contain an agreement, on the part of the person to whom such child shall be bound, that he will cause such child to be instructed to read and write, and if a male, will cause him to be instructed in the general rules of arithmetic; and every such indenture shall also contain an agreement that the master will give such apprentice, at the expiration of his or her service, a new Bible.

§ 11. The counterpart of any indentures executed by the county superintendents of the poor shall be by them deposited in the office of the clerk of the county; and the counterpart of such indentures executed by any overseers of the poor, shall be by them deposited in the office of the clerk of their city or town.

§ 12. Any person coming from any foreign country beyond the sea, may bind himself to service, if an infant, until he attains the age of twenty-one years, or for a shorter time. Such contract of service, if made for the purpose of raising money to pay his passage, or for the payment of such passage, may be for the term of one year, although such term may extend beyond the time when such person will be of full age; but it shall in no case be for a longer term.

§ 13. No contract made under the last section shall bind the servant, unless it be acknowledged by him before some mayor, recorder, or alderman of a city, or before some justice of the peace; nor unless a certificate of such acknowledgment, and that the same was made freely, on a private examination, be endorsed upon such contract.

§ 14. The contracts specified in the two last sections may be assigned by the master, by an instrument in writing endorsed thereon, executed in the presence of two witnesses; if such assignment be approved of, in writing, by any magistrate mentioned in the preceding section, and such approbation shall be endorsed on the contract.

CHAPTER 173, LAWS OF 1875.

AN ACT to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children, as amended by Laws of 1876, chapter 266.

When children not to be committed to poorhouse; where to be sent.

§ 1. On and after January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, it shall not be lawful for any justice of the peace, police justice, or other magistrate to commit any child, over three and under six-

teen years of age, as vagrant, truant, or disorderly, to any county poorhouse of this state, or for any county superintendent or overseer of the poor, or other officer, to send any such child as a pauper to any such poorhouse for support and care, unless such child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic, or paralytic, or be otherwise defective, diseased, or deformed, so as to render it unfit for family care; but such justice of the peace, police justice, or other magistrate, and also such county superintendent, or overseer of the poor, or other officer, shall commit or send such child or children not above exempted to some orphan asylum or other charitable or reformatory institution, as now provided for by law.

Children to be removed from poorhouses.

§ 2. From and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the county superintendents of the poor, or other proper officials charged with the support and relief of indigent persons of the several counties of this state in which there are county poorhouses, to cause the removal of all children between the ages of three and sixteen years (not exempted by the first section of this act) from their respective poorhouses, and also to cause the removal of those who may hereafter come under their care and control, or hereafter be born in such poorhouses, before they shall have arrived at the age of three years, and provide for their support and care in families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions, as now provided for by law; and the boards of supervisors of the several counties are hereby required to take such action in the matter as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

CHAPTER 112, LAWS OF 1878.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to allow the trustees, directors, or managers of incorporated asylums to bind out orphans or indigent children surrendered to their care," as amended by Laws of 1884, chapter 438.

Sections 1 and 2 were repealed by Laws of 1884, chapter 438.

§ 3. When a child or children have been placed under the care and custody of any incorporated charitable institution, and supported in part or in whole by the city of New York, by taxes imposed for that purpose, shall be considered as deserted, then if no inquiry has been made about their welfare and no board has been paid by parents or guardians for the space of one year, any judge of the court of record in the county where such child or children may be taken care of, is authorized and empowered, on application of the charitable institution having the charge of such child or children, to order their adoption by suitable persons named by said institution, or their transfer to any incorporated nonsectarian institution or society to be selected by parties or persons seeking homes or occupation for children if said society shall consent to receive them, and the said named societies, when consenting to receive such child or children, may bind out such child or children as set forth in sections one and two of this act.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 404, LAWS OF 1878.

AN ACT to provide for the support, treatment and care of pauper destitute and delinquent children. As amended by Laws of 1879, chapter 240.

§ 1. It shall not be lawful for any justice of the peace, board of charities, police justice, or other magistrate, to commit any child under sixteen years of age as vagrant, truant, or disorderly, to any jail, county poorhouse, or almshouse; but such justices of the peace, boards of charities, police justices or other magistrates, shall commit such child or children to some reformatory or other institution, as provided for in the case of juvenile delinquents; but in case of any such commitment, such justice of the peace, board of charities, police justice, or other magistrate, shall immediately give notice to the superintendent of the poor of the county in which said commitment was made, giving the name and age of the person committed, to what institution, and the time for which committed; nor shall it be lawful for any county superintendent, or overseer of the poor, board of charities, or other officer to send any child between the ages of two and sixteen years as a pauper to any county poorhouse or almshouse for support and care, or to retain any child between the ages of two and sixteen years in such poorhouse or almshouse; but such county superintendents, overseers of the poor, boards of charities, or other officers shall provide for such child or children in families, orphan asylums, hospitals, or other appropriate institutions as now provided by law.

The boards of supervisors of the several counties, and the board of estimate and apportionment of the county of New York, are hereby directed to take such action in the matter as may be nec-

essary to carry out the provisions of this act. When any such child is committed to any orphan asylum or reformatory, it shall, when practicable, be committed to an asylum or reformatory that is governed or controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child.

CHAPTER 438, LAWS OF 1884.

AN ACT to revise and consolidate the statutes of the state relating to the custody and care of indigent and pauper children by orphan asylums and other charitable institutions.

§ 1. The guardianship of the person and the custody of any indigent child may be committed to any incorporated orphan asylum or other institution incorporated for the care of orphan, friendless, or destitute children, by an instrument in writing signed by the parents of such child, if both such parents shall then be living, or by the surviving parent, if either parent of such child be dead, or if either one of such parents shall have, for the period of six months then next preceding, abandoned such child, by the other of such parents, or if the father of such child shall have neglected to provide for his family during the six months next preceding, or if such child be a bastard, by the mother of such child; or if both parents of such child shall then be dead, by the guardian of the person of such child, legally appointed, with the approval of the court or officer which appointed such guardian to be entered of record; or if both parents of such child shall then be dead and no legal guardian of the person of such child shall have been appointed, and no guardian of such child shall have been appointed by a last will and testament, or by a deed by either parent thereof, or if the parent of such child shall have abandoned such

child for the period of six months then next preceding, by the mayor of the city or by the county judge of the county in which such asylum or such other institution shall be located, upon such terms, for such time, and subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon by the parties to such written instrument. And such written instrument may provide for the absolute surrender of such child to such corporation. But no such corporation shall draw or receive money from public funds for the support of any such child committed under the provisions of this section, unless it shall have been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that such child had no relative, parent, or guardian living, or that such relative, parent, or guardian, if living, is destitute and actually unable to contribute to the support of such child.

§ 2. It shall not be lawful for any county superintendent or overseer of the poor, board of charity or other officer, to send any child between the ages of two and sixteen years, as a pauper, to any county poorhouse or almshouse for support and care, or to detain any child between the ages of two and sixteen years in such poorhouse or almshouse; but such county superintendent, overseers of the poor, boards of charities, or other officers shall provide for such child or children in families, orphan asylums, hospitals, or other appropriate institutions, as provided by law. The boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State are hereby directed to take such action in the matter as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. When any such child shall be so provided for or placed in any orphan asylum or such other institution, such child shall, when practicable, be so provided for or placed in such asylum or other institution as shall then be controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child.

§ 3. All institutions, public or private, incorporated or not incorporated, for the reception of minors, whether as orphan, or as pauper, indigent, destitute, vagrant, disorderly, or delinquent persons, are hereby required to provide and keep a record in which shall be entered the date of reception, and the names and places of birth and residence, as nearly as the same can reasonably be ascertained, of all children admitted in such institutions, and how and by whom and for what cause such children shall be placed therein, and the names, residence, birthplace, and religious denomination of the parents of such children so admitted, as nearly as the same can be reasonably ascertained; and whenever any such child shall leave such institution, the proper entry shall be made in such record, showing in what manner such child shall have been disposed of, and if apprenticed to or adopted by any person or family, or otherwise placed out at service or on trial, the name and place of residence of the person or head of the family to or with whom such child shall have been so apprenticed, adopted, or otherwise placed out; and extracts from such record relating to such child which shall have been so admitted shall, within twenty-four hours after request thereof by any parent, relative, or legal guardian of such child, of the secretary or other officer of such asylum or other institution, and an order of the Supreme Court to that effect, be given by such officer to such parent, relative, or legal guardian. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent visitation by relatives and friends in accordance with the established rules of such institutions.

§ 4. While any child which shall have been placed in such asylum, or other institution, as a pauper, in pursuance of the second section of this act, shall remain therein at the expense of the county or town to which such pauper child is chargeable, the

superintendents of the poor of such county, or the overseer of the poor of such town, may, in their discretion, remove such child from such asylum or other institution and place such child in some other such institution, or make such other disposition of such child as shall then be provided by law. The name of no such child shall be changed while in such institution as in this section aforesaid. But no parent of such pauper child, so in such asylum or other institution as in this section aforesaid shall be entitled to the custody thereof except in pursuance of a judgment or order of a court or judicial officer of competent jurisdiction, adjudging or determining that the interests of such child will be promoted thereby and that such parent is fit, competent, and able to duly maintain, support and educate such child.

§ 5. Any corporation specified in the first section of this act may bind out any indigent or pauper child, if a male, for a period which shall not be beyond his twenty-first year, and if a female, for a period which shall not be beyond her eighteenth year, which shall have been absolutely surrendered to the care and custody of such corporation in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of this act, or which shall have been placed therein as a pauper in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of this act, or which shall have been left to the care of such corporation with no provision by the parent, relative, or legal guardian of such child, for its support for a period of one year then next preceeding, to be a clerk, apprentice, or servant, by an indenture in writing, which shall be executed under seal and signed in the name of such corporation by such officer or officers thereof as shall be authorized by the directors or trustees thereof to sign such corporate name to such indentures, and shall be signed also by the person or persons to whom such child shall be so bound

out, who shall, in such indenture, undertake to treat such child kindly, which binding shall be as effectual as if such child had bound himself or herself with the consent of his or her father. The provisions of sections eight, nine and ten of article first of title fourth of chapter eight of part second of the Revised Statutes shall apply to all cases of binding under this act.

§ 6. Should any such master or employer to whom any such child shall have been so bound out fail, at any time during the continuance of such apprenticeship, to provide suitable and proper board, lodging, and medical attendance, or fail to perform any of the provisions of said indenture, on his part, said apprentice individually, or any person on his behalf, may bring an action against said employer to recover damages sustained by reason of such failure; and if proved to the satisfaction of the court, and the court shall deem it a proper case, the court shall direct said indentures to be cancelled, and may render a judgment against such employer not exceeding one thousand dollars, and said judgment shall be collected and paid over to the corporation which was a party to such indenture, to be used for the benefit of such minor as such corporation shall direct.

§ 7. Any child which a corporation specified in the first section of this act is, by the fifth section of this act, authorized to bind out, may be placed by such corporation, by adoption, with some suitable person or persons, by a written instrument of adoption, which shall be executed under seal and signed in the corporate name of such corporation by such officer or officers as shall be authorized by the directors or trustees thereof to sign such corporate name to such instruments, and which shall also be signed by the person or persons with whom such child shall be so placed by adoption, and if either of the persons so taking such child by adoption shall then

have a husband or wife from whom such person is not lawfully separated, such instrument of adoption shall also be signed by such husband or wife. When practicable, all such children shall be indentured, bound out, and given for adoption to persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child.

§ 8. Each person taking a child by adoption, in pursuance of this act, is hereafter designated as the foster parent of such child, and such foster parent and such child shall, after such adoption sustain toward each other the legal relation of parent and child, and have all the rights and be subject to all the duties of that relation, excepting the right of inheritance, and except that as respects the passing and limiting over of real and personal property under and by deeds, conveyances, wills, devises and trusts, said child so adopted shall not be deemed to sustain the legal relation of child to either of its foster parents; and such instrument of adoption shall contain in substance the foregoing provisions of this section, and the further provisions that the foster parents of such child shall treat such child, in all respects, as their own child should be treated. Such instrument of adoption shall also, contain as nearly as can reasonably be ascertained a statement of the age of such child, and the age as so stated shall be taken prima facie to be the true age without further proof thereof.

§ 9. Any child adopted in pursuance of the provision of this act may take the surname of its foster parents.

§ 10. If any child to be adopted or bound out in pursuance of this act shall be over twelve years of age prior to such binding out or adoption, such indenture or the instrument of adoption, as the case may be, may be also signed by said child.

§ 11. The parents of any child which shall have been adopted or bound out in pursuance of this act shall, from the time of such

adoption or binding out, as the case may be, be relieved from all parental duties toward, and of all responsibility for, the child so bound out or adopted, and shall thereafter have no right over or to the custody, services or earnings of such child.

§ 12. Any child which shall have been adopted in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or any corporation which shall have been a party to the agreement by which such child shall have been so adopted, or any person on behalf of such child may make an application to the Surrogate's Court of the county in which the foster parent of such child shall reside at the time of such application, for the cancellation of such agreement of adoption and for the termination of the relation of parent and child between such foster parent and adopted child, upon the ground of cruelty, misuse, refusal of necessary provisions or clothing or inability to support, maintain, or educate such child, or of any violation of duty on the part of such foster parent toward such child; which application shall be a petition setting forth the grounds of such application and duly verified by the person or by some officer of the corporation making the same. A citation shall thereupon be issued out of such Surrogate's Court, requiring such foster parent to show cause why such application should not be granted. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the issuing, contents, time and manner of service of citations issued out of Surrogate's Courts, and to the hearing upon the return thereof, and to enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and to all proceedings thereon, and to appeals from decrees of Surrogate's Court not inconsistent with this act, shall apply in cases of citations issued in pursuance of this act and to all proceedings had thereon. And such Surrogate's Court shall have jurisdiction to order and compel the production of the person or such child before such Surro-

gate's Court. In case such Surrogate's Court shall, upon the proofs adduced before him upon the hearing of such citation, determine that either of the aforesaid grounds for such application exist, and that the interests of such child will be promoted by granting such application, and that such foster parents has justly forfeited his rights to the custody and services of such child a decree shall be made and entered by such Surrogate's Court cancelling such agreement of adoption, and terminating the relation of parent and child between such foster parent and adopted child, which decree shall be valid, and effectual therefor; and thereupon the status of such child shall be the same as if no proceedings with reference thereto had been under this act. But after one such petition against any such foster parent shall have been denied, a citation upon a subsequent petition against the same foster parent may be issued or refused in the discretion of the Surrogate's Court to whom such subsequent petition shall be made.

§ 13. Any foster parent who shall have adopted any child in pursuance of this act may apply to the Surrogate's Court of the county in which such foster parent shall reside at the time of such application for the cancellation of the agreement for such adoption, and for the termination of the relation of parent and child between such foster parent and such adopted child upon the ground of the wilful desertion of such child from such foster parent, or of any misdemeanor, or ill-behavior of such child, which application shall be by petition stating the grounds of such application, and the substance of such agreement of adoption and duly verified by the petitioner, and thereupon a citation shall be issued out of such court directed to the said child and to the corporation which was a party to such agreement of adoption, or to the superintendent of the poor of such county in case such corporation shall not then

be in existence, requiring them to show cause why such petition should not be granted. Unless such corporation shall appear upon the return of such citation, before the hearing thereon shall proceed, a special guardian shall be appointed by such court to protect the interests of such child in such proceeding, and such foster parent shall pay to such special guardian such sum as such court shall direct for the purpose of paying the fees of such special guardian and the necessary disbursements of such guardian in preparing for and contesting such application on behalf of such child. In case such surrogate shall determine, upon the proofs adduced before him upon the hearing on such citation, that such child has violated his duty toward such foster parent, and that, due regard being had both to the interests of such child and of such foster parent, the circumstances of the case require that such agreement of adoption be cancelled, and that such relation of parent and child shall be terminated, a decree shall be made and entered, accordingly, which shall be valid and effectual for that purpose; and such court may make any disposition of such child which any court or officer shall then be authorized to make of vagrant, truant, or disorderly children. If such surrogate shall otherwise determine, a decree shall be made and entered by said court denying such petition.

§ 14. The following acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the legislature of the State are hereby repealed, to wit: chapter one hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five; chapter sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; chapter four hundred and eleven of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; chapter four hundred and thirty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy; chapter five hundred and twenty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and

seventy-five; and sections one and two of chapter one hundred and twelve of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight. But the repeal of said act shall not effect the validity of any indentures of apprenticeship or other agreements executed before this act shall take effect, or any action or proceedings which shall have been commenced in any court or before any officer before this act shall take effect.

§ 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 633, LAWS OF 1886.

AN ACT for the better preservation of the health of children in institutions.

Section 1. Every institution in this State incorporated for the express purpose of receiving or caring for orphans, vagrant or destitute children, or juvenile delinquents, excepting hospitals, shall have attached thereto a regular physician of its selection, duly licensed to practice under the laws of this State, and in good professional standing.

§ 2. The name of such physician and his address shall be posted and be kept posted conspicuously within such institution, near its main entrance.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the officers of such institution, upon receiving any child therein, either upon commitment or otherwise, before admitting it to contact with any other of its inmates, to cause such child to be examined by said physician and a certificate in writing to be given by him, stating whether such child is apparently suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whoop-

ing-cough, or any other contagious or infectious disease, especially of the eyes or skin, which might be communicated to the other inmates thereof. Such physician shall specify in such certificate the physical and mental condition of the child, the presence of any indication of hereditary or other constitutional disease, and also any deformity or abnormal condition which he may find upon examination to exist. Such certificates shall be kept by the officers of the institution filed with the commitment or other papers on record in the case, and no child shall be so admitted until after such certificate shall have been furnished as above provided.

§ 4. On receipt of such certificate the officers of such institution shall, on receiving such child, place it in strict quarantine thereafter from the other inmates of the institution until discharged therefrom by order of such physician, who shall thereupon endorse on such certificate the time such child has remained in quarantine and the date of such discharge therefrom.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of such physician at least once a month to thoroughly examine and inspect the entire institution and to report in writing, in such form as shall be approved by the State Board of Health, to the board of managers or directors of such institution, and also to the board of health within the district or place where the institution is situated, its condition, especially as to the plumbing, sinks, water-closets, urinals, privies, and dormitories, and also as to the physical condition of the children and the existence of any contagious or infectious diseases, especially of the eyes or skin, and as to their food, clothing, and cleanliness, and also whether the officers of such institution have provided proper and sufficient nurses, orderlies, and their attendants of proper capacity to attend to said children, to secure to them due

and proper care and attention as to their personal cleanliness and health, together with such recommendations for the improvement thereof as he may deem proper. And it shall be the duty of such boards to immediately investigate any complaint, and if the same shall prove to be well founded, to remedy the evil without delay.

§ 6. No child suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, especially of the eyes or skin, shall be allowed to enter or remain in any such institution in contact with any children not so afflicted, unless it shall immediately be isolated or placed in a proper room or infirmary which shall be provided for that purpose by the officers of the institution under the direction of said physician.

§ 7. The beds in every dormitory in such institution shall be separated by a passage-way of not less than two feet horizontally, and all the beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall freely circulate, and there be adequate ventilation. Every dormitory shall be provided with means of ventilation, as the board of health within the locality may prescribe. In the dormitories of such institutions, six hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided and allowed for each bed or occupant, and no more beds or occupants shall be permitted than those provided in this way, unless free and adequate means of ventilation exist, approved by the local board of health, and a special permit in writing be granted therefor, specifying the number of beds or the cubic air space which shall, under special circumstances, be allowed. Such permit shall be conspicuously posted and kept posted in each dormitory. It shall be the duty of the physician attached to any such institution to at once notify in writing the local board of health and the board of managers or directors of such institution, if the provisions of this section are at any time violated.

§ 8. The words "juvenile delinquents" in this act shall include all children whose commitment to an institution is provided for by the provisions of the Penal Code.

§ 9. Any person who shall wilfully refuse to comply with, or to discharge any duty imposed by this act, or who shall violate any provisions thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 10. This act shall take effect on the first day of October eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

PENAL CODE, SECTION 291.

Any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years who is found:

1. Begging or receiving or soliciting alms, in any manner or under any pretence, or gathering or picking rags, or collecting cigar stumps, bones, or refuse from markets; or

2. Not having any home or other place of or proper guardianship; or has been abandoned or improperly exposed or neglected, by its parents or other person or persons having it in charge; or being in a state of want or suffering; or

3. Destitute of means of support, being an orphan; or living or having lived with or in custody of a parent or guardian who has been sentenced to imprisonment for crime, or who has been convicted of a crime against the person of such child, or who has been adjudged an habitual criminal; or

4. Frequenting or being in the company of reputed thieves or prostitutes; or in reputed house of prostitution or assignation; or living in such a house either with or without its parents or guardian; or being in concert saloons, dance houses, theatres, mu-

seums, or other places of entertainment, or places where wine, malt or spirituous liquors are sold, without being in charge of its parents or guardian; or playing any game of chance or skill in any place wherein, or adjacent to which, any beer, ale, wine, or liquor is sold or given away, or being in any such place; or

5. Coming within any of the descriptions of children mentioned in section 292, must be arrested and brought before a proper court or magistrate who may commit the child to any incorporated charitable, reformatory, or other institution, and when practicable, to such as is governed by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of the child; or may make any disposition of the child such as now is or hereafter may be authorized in the cases of vagrants, truants, paupers, or disorderly persons; but such commitments shall, so far as is practicable, be made to such charitable or reformatory institutions. Whenever any child shall be committed to an institution under this Code, and the warrant of commitment shall so state, and it shall appear therefrom that either parent, or any guardian or custodian of such child was present at the examination before such court or magistrate, or had such notice thereof as was by such court or magistrate deemed and adjudged sufficient; no further or other notice required by any local or special statute, in regard to the committal of children to such institutions, shall be necessary, and such commitment shall in all respects be sufficient to authorize such institution to receive and retain such child in its custody as herein directed.

Whenever any commitment of a child shall for any reason be adjudged or found defective, a new commitment of the child may be made or directed by the court or magistrate, as the welfare of the child may require. And no commitment of a child which

shall recite therein the facts upon which it is based, shall be deemed invalid by reason of any omission of the court or magistrate by whom such commitment is made to file any documents, papers, or proceedings relating thereto, or by reason of any limitation as to the age of the child committed, contained in the act or articles of incorporation of the institution to which it may have been committed.

6. Any magistrate having criminal jurisdiction may commit temporarily to an institution authorized by law to receive children on final commitment, and to have compensation therefor from the city or county authorities, any child under the age of sixteen years who is held for trial on criminal charge; and may, in like manner, so commit any such child held as a witness to appear on the trial of any criminal case; which institution shall thereupon receive the same, and be entitled to the like compensation proportionally therefor as on final commitment, but subject to the order of the court as to the time of detention and discharge of the child. Any such child convicted of any misdemeanor shall be finally committed to some such institution, and not to any prison, or jail, or penitentiary, longer than is necessary for its transfer thereto.

No child under restraint or conviction, actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, shall be placed in any prison or place of confinement, or in any court-room, or in any vehicle for transportation, in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime, except in the presence of a proper official.

*Extract from the Revised Statutes, Part 1, Chapter 18, Title 3
(2 R. S., 5th Ed., 596), as to General Powers of Corporations.*

§ 1. Every corporation, as such, has power—

1. To have succession, by its corporate name, for the period limited in its charter; and, when no period is limited, perpetually.

2. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.

3. To make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

4. To hold, purchase, and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of the corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in the charter.

5. To appoint such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require, and to allow them a suitable compensation.

6. To make by-laws, not inconsistent with any existing law, for the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock.

§ 2. The powers enumerated in the preceding section shall vest in every corporation that shall hereafter be created, although they may not be specified in its charter, or in the act under which it shall be incorporated.

§ 3. In addition to the powers enumerated in the first section of this title and to those expressly given in its charter, or in the act under which it is or shall be incorporated, no corporation shall possess or exercise any corporate powers, except such as shall be necessary to the exercise of the powers so enumerated and given.

LAW OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Confirming the Indentures of Apprentices made by the New York Juvenile Asylum to Citizens of the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly:

§ 1. Indentures for the apprenticeship of any minor, heretofore or hereafter made and executed between the New York Juvenile Asylum, corporation created by act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed June 30, 1851, and any citizen of this State, in substance form as provided by its Act of Incorporation, are hereby declared to be valid and binding: Provided, that in all such indentures hereafter made the said corporation shall have inserted the covenants for the benefit of the apprentice, which are required to be inserted in indentures of apprentices by the laws of this State.

Passed February, 1861.

By-Laws of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

ADOPTED APRIL 3, 1894.

ARTICLE I.

The meeting of the corporation for the election of Directors shall be held on the second Monday of January in each year, and the annual meeting of the Board of Directors for the election of officers shall be held on the first Wednesday thereafter, at such hour and place as the Board shall determine. Stated meetings of the Board shall also be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in each month. Special meetings thereof shall be called by the president, on his own motion or on the written request of any three Directors; the object must, however, be stated in the call therefor, and no other business shall be acted upon except by unanimous consent.

Any vacancy in the Board of Directors, or in the officers or committees thereof, may be filled at a stated meeting, provided the person elected was nominated at the preceding stated meeting.

At the regular meeting in December, a committee shall be elected by the Board to nominate candidates for offices and standing committees for the ensuing year, except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE II.

No appointment nor removal of Superintendents can be made without a quorum of at least thirteen Directors.

ARTICLE III.

At all stated meetings of the Board, the usual order of business shall be as follows, viz.:

1. Reading and approving the minutes.
2. Reports or communications from officers of the Board and of the Asylum.
3. Reports from Standing Committees.
4. Reports from Special Committees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. Special orders.
7. New business.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the corporation shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be severally elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the Directors, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their places. At the same meeting there shall also be elected by ballot the following standing committees:

1. Finance.
2. Visiting.
3. Supplies.
4. Admissions, indentures, and discharges.
5. Building and Repairs.

The committee on finance, and that on building and repairs, shall each consist of three members; that on supplies of four members; and those on admissions, indentures and discharges, and on visiting, of such number as may be determined by the Board. They shall perform their appropriate duties under such

rules and regulations as may be suggested by the Board, and make a monthly report of their doings. There shall also be an executive committee as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE V.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the corporation and Board of Directors, preserve order, decide questions of order subject to appeal, appoint special committees unless otherwise ordered, call special meetings of the Board of Directors, apply for and receive from the Comptroller all moneys due from the city to this corporation, and cause the same to be paid over to the Treasurer. The President shall be, ex officio, a member of every standing committee. In case of the absence of the President, or his inability to perform these duties, the Vice-Presidents in their order, shall assume them; and in case of their absence or inability, a President pro tem. shall be appointed by the Board.

ARTICLE VI.

The Secretary shall have charge of the charter, seal, and records, attend all meetings of the Board, and keep accurate minutes of its proceedings, which, when approved, shall be recorded. He shall file and preserve all reports and communications, notify the Directors two days previous to each meeting, and also notify all committees of their appointments, and the objects thereof.

The members of the Board shall have free access at all reasonable times to all the papers, books and records of the corporation.

ARTICLE VII.

The Treasurer shall have charge of and be responsible for all deeds, contracts, and securities, and all moneys belonging to the

corporation, from whatever source derived, and shall deposit the said moneys, and keep the same on deposit until properly disbursed, in such bank or trust company as may be ordered by the Directors; and the account thereof shall be kept in the name of "The New York Juvenile Asylum." He shall also keep a book, in which all receipts and disbursements shall be entered. No money shall be drawn out of the bank except on the check of the Treasurer countersigned by the President, or, in his absence or inability, by one of the Vice-Presidents, or President pro tem. The Treasurer shall, at each stated meeting, submit a concise exhibit of the funds and securities of the corporation, particularly stating the receipts and disbursements of the preceding month. The Treasurer shall be ex officio a member of the finance committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Finance Committee.

The finance committee shall aid the Treasurer in managing the funds of the corporation. No bill shall be paid without their approval, unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

ARTICLE IX.

The Visiting Committee.

The visiting committee shall secure the weekly visitation both of the Asylum and the House of Reception, in all their departments, internally and externally, including the buildings and grounds. It shall especially acquaint itself with the health, education, employments, recreation, discipline, punishments, lodgings, rations, and general treatment of the children; also the manner in which the officers respectfully discharge their duties.

ARTICLE X.

The Committee on Supplies.

The committee on supplies shall either make or authorize all purchases of provisions, stores and supplies of all kinds required for the institution, including supplies for the farm and stable. The original and duplicate bills shall be sent with the goods, and be examined by the proper Superintendent, and, if correct, he shall retain and file in a book to be kept for that purpose, one of such bills, and place his signature of approval on each bill; and of the first of each month each Superintendent shall send the original of said bills, with a schedule thereof, and the pay-roll of wages, to the committee on supplies, who shall examine it, and if correct, affix on such original bill their signature of approval; and after entering the name, date, article and amount on their book of purchases, shall send the same to the finance committee for their order to be paid by the Treasurer. When paid, said bills to be filed in such manner that they will be readily accessible for future reference.

ARTICLE XI.

The Committee on Admissions, Indentures and Discharges.

It shall be the duty of this committee to meet as often as once in two weeks, and examine the commitments and admissions of the children, and see that each child has been committed by a proper precept, or surrendered in due form, and is of legal age; and that no child has been discharged without the written authority of the magistrate, or of the indenturing committee. It shall cause inquiry to be made into the history, characters, learning and condition of the pupils, and see that such history, and a memorandum of such commitment or surrender, are recorded.

It shall also inquire into the character and fitness of all persons proposing to take an apprentice, decide on such applications, and execute all agreements of indenture, and procure and retain on file duplicates of the same, and also certificates of the filing or recording thereof, in the proper offices, whenever such filing or recording shall be necessary or proper under the laws of the State in which such apprentice relation may be contracted. It shall, moreover, keep itself advised of the state and condition of the pupils who are apprenticed, through a semi-annual correspondence (and oftener if necessary) with both master and apprentice, and with personal interviews when practicable. It shall decide on all applications for discharge, and shall cause a record to be kept of all children discharged or apprenticed, in such manner as to show the age of the child, the time and manner of its commitment or surrender, the time and manner of contracting the apprentice relation or of its discharge, where and with whom it may be indentured and the condition of the child during each year of its minority while under indenture. And it shall have the power to do all matters and things in relation to the admissions, indentures and discharges of children which are by the charter conferred upon the Board of Directors.

All transfers of children to other institutions under the provisions of section six of the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, amending the charter of this corporation shall be made by this committee, and all such transfers shall be signed by a member thereof duly authorized by the said committee, and also by some person duly authorized by the institution to whom the transfer is made. The said transfer shall be signed in duplicate, one copy thereof shall be in a bound book to be kept at the House of Reception, and the other shall be delivered to the institution receiv-

ing the child. Such transfer shall contain a full transcript from the blotter, kept at the House of Reception, of the entry made at the date of the commitment of the child, and also an undertaking on the part of the institution to whom such child may be transferred, to receive, educate, and care for him or her, according to the intent of the act above referred to. It shall be the duty of this committee to supervise and control the Western Agency in all its details.

ARTICLE XII.

The Committee on Buildings and Repairs.

The committee on buildings and repairs shall have charge of the real estate, buildings, boilers and machinery and their connections. All plans and specifications for new work must be submitted to the Board for approval, and when ordered to be done, must be supervised by this committee. It shall have full power to make all ordinary repairs. Bills for work done or materials furnished must be rendered and duly certified before payment, and when paid must be filed in the same manner as directed by Article X. They shall keep, in a book, accounts with all persons with whom they contract or whom they may employ, and of all purchases made and of moneys ordered by them to be paid.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Executive Committee.

There shall be an executive committee, to consist of eight members; one of whom, with a substitute, shall be elected by each of the five standing committees, and two members to be appointed by the President, who shall be chairman of the committee. Said elections and appointments to be made as soon as possible after each annual meeting. Meetings shall be held whenever called

by the chairman, or when requested by any two members in writing. Four members shall constitute a quorum. It shall have all the power and control of the management of the institution and of the business affairs of the corporation, during the intermission of the meetings of the Board, and not delegated to any other committee; subject, however, to the approval of the Board.

ARTICLE XIV.

These by-laws may be amended or altered at any stated meeting, provided that notice of such proposed amendment or alteration has been given at a previous meeting, and that the Secretary has notified each Director of the nature of the proposed amendment, at least three days previous to said meeting.

LIST OF DIRECTORS,

FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Directors.	Term of service	
Adams, John T.	Elected in 1855	Died in 1881
Adams, Charles D.	Elected in 1872	Died in 1889
Allen, Horatio	Elected in 1851	Resigned in 1855
Agnew, Andrew G.	Elected in 1886	Resigned in 1900
Astor, John Jacob, Jr.	Elected in 1856	Resigned in 1859
Bradish, Luther	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1854
Baker, Josiah W.	Elected in 1872	Resigned in 1882
Barrow, James T.	Elected in 1890	
Bigelow, Richard	Elected in 1854	Died in 1863
Bishop, Nathan	Elected in 1865	Resigned in 1867
Brown, Stewart	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Brown, James	Elected in 1852	Resigned in 1853
Bonney, Benjamin W.	Elected in 1867	Died in 1868
Brown, William Harman..	Elected in 1886	Resigned in 1894
Butler, Benjamin F., Sr. .	Original Corporator	Died in 1858
Bulkley, Charles A.	Elected in 1857	Died in 1886
Butler, Benjamin F., Jr. .	Elected in 1858	Died in 1884
Butler, Willard Parker. .	Elected in 1900	
Bryan, John A.	Elected in 1858	Resigned in 1868
Byers, John	Elected in 1879	Died in 1888
Carter, Peter	Elected in 1874	Resigned in 1895
Chapin, Henry D.	Elected in 1896	
Collins, Joseph B.	Original Corporator	Died in 1867
Cooper, Peter	Original Corporator	Died in 1883
Crolius, Clarkson	Elected in 1851	Died in 1887
Coates, Joseph H.	Elected in 1865	Died in 1888
Collins, George C.	Elected in 1865	Resigned in 1866
Curtis, Cyrus	Elected in 1852	Resigned in 1852
Davenport, John	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1854
Dana, Richard P.	Elected in 1866	Resigned in 1882

LIST OF DIRECTORS—(Continued).

Directors.	Term of service	
Denny, Thomas, Sr.	Elected in 1852	Died in 1874
Denny, Thomas, Jr.	Elected in 1870	Resigned in 1879
Devoe, Frederick W.	Elected in 1889	
Dwight, Edmund, Sr.	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1893
Dwight, Theodore W.	Elected in 1863	Resigned in 1874
Dwight, Edmund, Jr.	Elected in 1893	
Dowd, William	Elected in 1881	Resigned in 1895
Dorman, Richard A.	Elected in 1891	
Duer, John	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1857
Edmond, John W.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Ely, Charles	Elected in 1852	Resigned in 1853
Graham, John A.	Elected in 1865	Resigned in 1867
Garth, Horace E.	Elected in 1886	Resigned in 1900
Gallaway, Robert M.	Elected in 1892	Resigned in 1894
Geissenhalner, Fred. W., Jr.	Elected in 1865	Resigned in 1870
Green, Andrew H.	Elected in 1879	
Gregory, Henry E.	Elected in 1895	
Gilbert, Albert	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1858
Gilman, William C., Sr. ...	Elected in 1851	Died in 1863
Gibson, Isaac	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1858
Gilman, William C., Jr. ...	Elected in 1864	Resigned in 1877
Goodrich, Samuel C., 2d. .	Elected in 1859	Resigned in 1865
Haëvens, Rensselaer N. ...	Original Corporator	Died in 1876
Hartley, Robert M.	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1868
Hartley, Joseph W.	Elected in 1895	
Hawk, William S.	Elected in 1895	Term expired Jan. '96
Hadden, Alexander	Elected in 1896	
Herring, Silas C.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1855
Hills, Henry F.	Elected in 1875	Resigned in 1879
Hopper, Isaac T.	Original Corporator	Died in 1852
Holden, Daniel J.	Elected in 1879	Resigned in 1895
Humphrey, Henry M.	Elected in 1889	Resigned in 1899
Hurry, Randolph	Elected in 1895	

LIST OF DIRECTORS—(Continued).

Directors.	Term of service.	
Jenner, Solomon	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1861
Joy, Joseph F.	Elected in 1861	Died in 1891
Johnson, John E.	Elected in 1868	Resigned in 1874
Kennedy, David S.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Kelly, James.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Kingsley, Ezra M.	Elected in 1861	Resigned in 1894
King, William V.	Elected in 1882	Resigned in 1885
Kingsley, William M.	Elected in 1894	Resigned in 1895
Lanibert, William	Elected in 1893	Resigned in 1894
Lockwood, Roe.	Elected in 1856	Resigned in 1858
Lowery, John	Elected in 1858	Resigned in 1861
Lovell, Leander N.	Elected in 1872	Resigned in 1879
Lockwood, Joseph B.	Elected in 1882	Died in 1893
Marling, Alfred E.	Elected in 1892	
Minturn, Robert B.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Miller, Walter T.	Elected in 1867	Resigned in 1869
Morrison, James M.	Elected in 1867	Resigned in 1869
Moulton, Franklin W.	Elected in 1896	
Newbold, Clayton	Elected in 1856	Resigned in 1865
O'Connor, Charles.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1856
Partridge, Charles.	Original Corporator	Died in 1885
Parkin, William W.	Elected in 1854	Resigned in 1857
Peck, Charles C.	Elected in 1876	Resigned in 1894
Plummer, John F.	Elected in 1888	Resigned in 1890
Quincy, John W.	Elected in 1858	Died in 1883
Redfield, James S.	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1854
Robb, J. Hampden.	Elected in 1880	Resigned in 1892
Russ, John D.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Stratton, Robert	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Slade, John M.	Elected in 1877	Resigned in 1888
Schwab, Gustav H.	Elected in 1887	Resigned in 1900

LIST OF DIRECTORS—(Concluded).

Directors.	Term of service	
Sweetzer, Joseph A.	Elected in 1874	Died in 1874
Sherman, Benjamin B.	Elected in 1879	Died in 1885
Sherman, William Watts. .	Elected in 1900	
Smith, Orison B.	Elected in 1894	
Strong, William K.	Elected in 1855	Resigned in 1856
Stokes, Anson P.	Elected in 1869	Resigned in 1872
Strong, Theron G.	Elected in 1885	
Sutton, George D.	Elected in 1868	Resigned in 1872
Talmadge, Henry	Elected in 1872	
Taylor, William B.	Elected in 1883	Died in 1899
Tillou, Francis R.	Original Corporator	Died in 1865
Tift, Henry N.	Elected in 1891	
Townsend, Howard	Elected in 1898	
Trow, John F.	Elected in 1868	Died in 1886
Truax, John G.	Elected in 1896	Died in 1898
Van Schalck, Myndert. . .	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Van Wagenen, William F. .	Elected in 1861	Resigned in 1865
Verplanck, Wm. E.	Elected in 1901	
Vermilye, Jacob D.	Elected in 1881	Died in 1892
Ward, Lebbeus B.	Elected in 1852	Resigned in 1865
Ward, John Seely, Jr.	Elected in 1894	
Wetmore, Appollos R.	Original Corporator	Died in 1881
Wemple, Christopher Y. . .	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1859
Wheelock, William E.	Elected in 1883	Resigned in 1892
Wendall, Evert Jansen. . .	Elected in 1900	
Williams, Leighton	Elected in 1883	Resigned in 1887
Williams, Mornay	Elected in 1887	
Winston, Frederick S.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1855
Wolcott, Frederick H.	Elected in 1852	Resigned in 1856
Worth, J. L.	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1856
Wood, Oliver E.	Elected in 1857	Died in 1883
Woodhouse, Lorenzo G. . .	Elected in 1889	Resigned in 1900

Donations, 1900.

Misses Collins, Christmas candies.

Mrs. D. Lee, 632 Fifth Avenue, a large quantity of dressed dolls and mechanical toys.

M. Leysersohn, holiday cakes and pastry.

American News company, magazines, periodicals, etc.

Music for the Asylum Band from:

Shapiro, Bernstein & Von Tilzer, 45 West 28th street, N. Y.

Feist & Frankenthaler, 1227 Broadway, N. Y.

Bernard Music Co., 2113 Third avenue, N. Y.

Prof. Fred J. Somerset, 227 East 47th street, N. Y.

Form of Bequest to the New York Juvenile Asylum.

I give and bequeath to the New York Juvenile Asylum, incorporated June 30, 1851, under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of.....to be applied for the uses and purposes of said corporation.

364
N481
Y.50

1902.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
New York Juvenile Asylum

TO THE
LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE
AND TO THE
MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.



For the Year 1901.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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ASYLUM, 1902.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Juvenile Asylum,

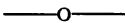
TO THE

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Municipal Assembly of the City of New York.

For the Year 1901.



NEW YORK :

1902.

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PRINTING CLASS,
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
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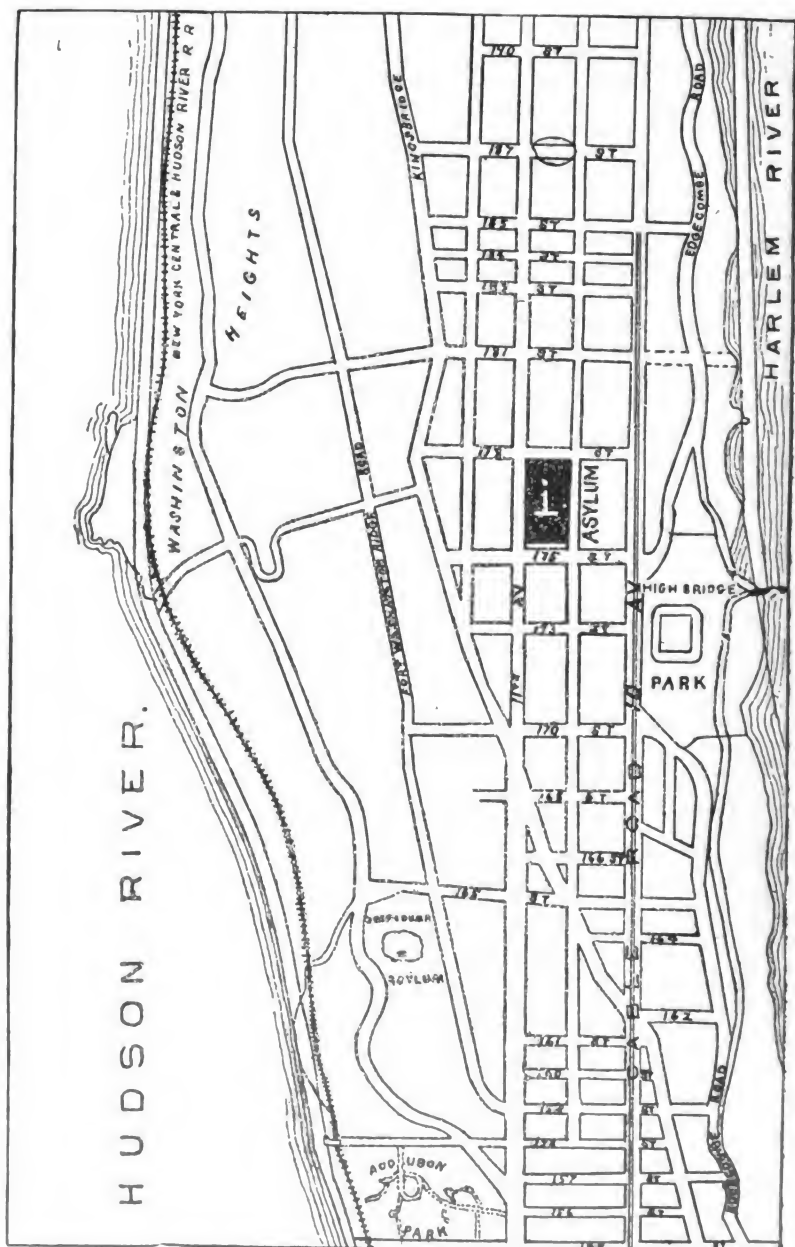
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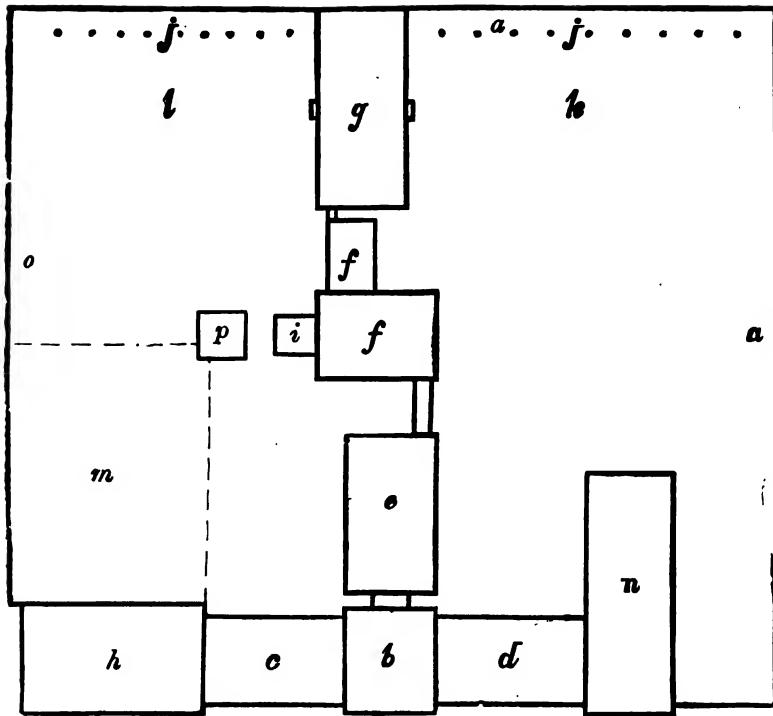
Jan 25 1895

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Plan of Buildings.....	5
Location, Buildings and Grounds.....	6
Circular.....	7
Officers and Directors.....	8
Standing Committees.....	9
Honorary Members.....	10
Officers of Asylum.....	11
and House of Reception.....	12
Annual Report of Directors.....	13
" " Treasurer.....	22
" " Superintendent.....	23
" " Principal.....	31
" " Physician.....	34
" " Dentist.....	36
" " Visitor.....	37
" " Apprenticing Agent.....	40
TABLES:	
1.--Commitments.....	44
2.--Manner of Commitment.....	45
3.--Ages when Committed.....	47
4.--Habits when Committed.....	49
5.--Education previous to Commitment.....	51
6.--Whether Parents are Living.....	53
7.--Habits of Parents.....	54
8.--Nativity of Children:	
United States.....	55
Foreign Countries.....	56
9.--Discharges.....	57
10.--Percentages of Admissions.....	59
Appendix A.....	60
Appendix B.....	74
Report of Executive Committee.....	80
Appendix C.....	91
Appendix D.....	99
List of Directors.....	109
Donations for 1901.....	112
Form of Bequest.....	112

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PLAN OF BUILDINGS.

b. Centre front building, 50x60, containing Reception-rooms, Library, Officers and Teachers' Apartments, and Boys' Ward on fourth floor.

c. West wing, 45x75, containing Girls' Dining-room in the basement, Sewing-room and Teachers' Rooms on first floor, Girls' Ward on second and third floors.

d. East wing, 45x75 containing a Cellar, two Kitchens in the basement, Officers' Dining-room and Teachers' Rooms on first floor, and Boys' Wards on the second and third floors.

e. North wing, 44x83, containing the Boys' Dining-room in the basement, Assembly room on the first floor, and Boys' Wards on the second and third floors.

f f. School building, 40x66, and wind, 26x35, containing a Cellar, a Laundry and Bakery on first floor, four School-rooms, on the second floor and four on the third.

g. Gymnasium building, 42x108, containing a Cellar, a Bath-room and a Play-room on first floor, two School-rooms, a Tailor-shop and Mending-room on the second floor, and the Hospital and Shoe-shop on third floor.

h. Wetmore Hall, 60x94, containing the Girls' play-rooms and Bath-room in the basement, Kindergarden Class rooms and Teachers' Rooms on the first floor, Girls' School rooms and Ward on second floor, and Chapel on third floor.

i. Officers' Laundry and Engine-room in basement.

j. Sheds in Boys' Yards, 200 and 150 feet long and 14 wide.

k. Boys' Play-ground, first division.

l. Boys' Play-ground, second division.

m Girls' Yard.

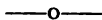
u. House of Reception and Dormitories.

o. Retaining wall surmounted by an iron railing eight feet high.

p. Boiler-house.

The rear buildings, e f g, are not seen in the cut on the opposite page.

Location, Buildings and Grounds.



The New York Juvenile Asylum consists of the Asylum proper and its two branches—the House of Reception and the Western Agency.

The Asylum, which has accommodation for one thousand children, is situated at 176th Street and Amsterdam (10th) Avenue, near the upper end of Manhattan Island, on Washington Heights, and not far from High Bridge. The location is one of the finest on the Island, commanding a view of the Hudson River and Palisades for many miles, Harlem River and Long Island Sound, and the whole country for miles around.

The Asylum grounds contain somewhat less than twelve acres, extending from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway, and are enclosed by a substantial stone wall and picket fence. On the part adjoining Amsterdam Avenue is a fine Oak Grove of four acres and a double cottage for the use of employees. The buildings and yards occupy four acres which form an eminence near the central part of the grounds. A cut of the buildings, and a plan, showing their extent and the uses to which they are severally devoted, are given on the preceding pages. The Asylum is easily reached by the Third or Sixth Avenue Electric Cars.

The House of Reception is at 176th Street and Amsterdam Avenue where all the children are received and discharged.

The office of the Western Agency is at 645 West Sixty-first Street, Chicago, Illinois.

CIRCULAR.



WHAT CHILDREN ARE ADMITTED INTO THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM —HOW IT IS DONE, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

- I.—Truant and disobedient children, and such as require discipline for any cause, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, belonging to Greater New York are admitted into the Asylum on an order from a city magistrate.
- II.—The courts commit children to the Asylum between the ages of six and sixteen.
- III.—Children having no friends to care for them, or whose friends choose to give them up wholly to the care of the Asylum, are provided with homes in the country.
- IV.—Children are kept but a few weeks at the House of Reception, and are then transferred to the Asylum, where they remain until finally discharged. While in the Asylum they attend school daily.
- V.—Children are discharged by the Directors of the Asylum.
- VI.—The terms for which children are detained in the Asylum depends on their improvement and reformation. No uniform time can be fixed for the attainment of these ends, but observation and experience have taught that, in a majority of cases, it should be from one and a half to two years.
- VII.—Applications for discharge should be made at the office of the House of Reception.
- VIII.—In case of the serious illness of a child, its friends are informed of the fact and allowed to visit it.
- IX.—Address letters for the Asylum "Station M," New York.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
OF THE
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM
FOR THE YEAR 1902.

PRESIDENT.

MORNAY WILLIAMS.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

HOWARD TOWNSEND.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALFRED E. MARLING.

SECRETARY.

HENRY N. TIFFT.

TREASURER.

HENRY TALMADGE.

DIRECTORS.

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE RESPECTIVELY

JANUARY, 1903.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
HENRY N. TIFFT,
ALFRED E. MARLING,
ORISON B. SMITH,
HENRY E. GREGORY,
RANDOLPH HURRY,
HOWARD TOWNSEND,
W. WATTS SHERMAN,

JANUARY, 1904.

HENRY TALMADGE,
LEONARD E. OPDYCKE,
FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
JAMES T. BARROW,
JOSEPH W. HARTLEY,
HENRY D. CHAPIN,
J. G. PHELPS STOKES,
WILLARD P. BUTLER,

JANUARY, 1905.

WM. E. VERPLANCK,
MORNAY WILLIAMS,
EVERT J. WENDELL,
RICHARD A. DORMAN,
EDMUND DWIGHT, JR.,
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,
ALEXANDER M. HADDEN,
ROBERT E. SPEER,

DIRECTORS EX-OFFICIO.

HON. SETH LOW, Mayor of the City of New York.
HON. JACOB A. CANTOR, President of the Borough of Manhattan.
HON. CHARLES V. FURNES, President of the Board of Aldermen.
HON. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner of Public Charities.
HON. THOMAS W. HYNES, Commissioner of Correction,

STANDING COMMITTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1902.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR., CHAIRMAN.
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER. WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

JAMES T. BARROW, CHAIRMAN.
EDMUND DWIGHT, JR. ALFRED E. MARLING.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

RICHARD A. DORMAN, CHAIRMAN.
WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK. ORISON B. SMITH.
JOSEPH W. HARTLY.

COMMITTEE ON VISITING.

EDMUND DWIGHT JR., CHAIRMAN.
RANDOLPH HURRY. HENRY D. CHAPIN.
ORISON B. SMITH. JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.
HENRY E. GREGORY. EVERT JANSEN WENDELL
ANDREW H. GREEN. HOWARD TOWNSEND.
WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN. WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.
J. G. PHELPS STOKES. ALEXANDER M. HADDEN.
ROBERT E. SPEER.

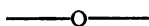
COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES AND DISCHARGES.

ALFRED E. MARLING, CHAIRMAN.
HENRY E. GREGORY. JAMES T. BARROW.
WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK. EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.
JOSEPH W. HARTLEY. LEONARD E. OPDYCKE.
J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, ex officio, Chairman.
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR. EDMUND DWIGHT, JR.,
of committee on Finance. of Committee on Visiting.
JAMES T. BARROW, ALFRED E. MARLING,
of Committee on Buildings and of Committee on Admissions, Indentures
Repairs. and Discharges.
R. A. DORMAN, HENRY E. GREGORY,
of Committee on Supplies. RANDOLPH HURRY.

HONORARY MEMBERS.



AGNEW, ANDREW G.	KINGSLEY, EZRA M.
BRYAN, JOHNA.	KINGSLEY, WILLIAM M.
BROWN, WM. HARMAN	LOVELL, LEANDER N.
DAVENPORT, JOHN	LAMBERT, WILLIAM
DENNY, THOMAS	MILLER, WALTER T.
GEISSENHAINER, F. W. JR,	MOULTON, FRANKLIN W.
GALLAWAY, ROBERT M.	PLUMMER, JOHN F.
GOODRICH, SAMUEL G.	PECK, CHARLES C.
GARTH, HORACE E.	ROBB, J. HAMPDEN
HILLS, HENRY F.	STOKES, ANSON P.
HOLDEN, DANIEL J.	SCHWAB, GUSTAV H.
HUMPHREY, HENRY M.	STRONG, THERON G.
HADDEN, ALEXANDER, M. D.	WHEELOCK, WILLIAM E.
JOHNSON, JOHN E.	WILLIAMS, LEIGHTON
KING, WILLIAM V.	WOODHOUSE, LORENZO G.

Officers of the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.

SUPERINTENDENT.

CHARLES E. BRUCE, M. D.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

AARON P. GARRABRANT, A. M., First Asst. Supt. and Principal of Schools.
JOHN KLEIN, Second Asst. Superintendent, and Instructor in Telegraphy.

VISITOR.

MISS HELEN M. HALL.

CLERKS.

JOHN W. STEVENS.
(House of Reception.)

MISS DOROTHY PAPENHAUSEN.

PRINCIPAL OF GIRLS' SCHOOL.

MISS MARY F. DOWLING.

MUSIC TEACHER.

MISS NELLIE M. CHASE.

TEACHERS.

MISS MARGARET MCINTOSH,
MISS ALFREDA BIGELOW,
MISS JANET D. BURNS,
MISS MARY L. GARTLAND,
MISS S. LILLIAN WEBSTER,
MISS MINNIE E. SWIFT,
MISS CORA A. DAMON,

MISS FANNIE M. BATCHELDER,
MISS LIZZIE A. DUNLAP,
MISS ANNA R. GREGORY,
MISS IDA J. KIRLEY,
MISS SARAH F. WALSH,
MISS ALICE M. FRANTZ,
MRS. B. D. WISSNER.

KINDERGARTNERS.

MISS MARY W. WALES.

MISS ANNA H. WALES.

DONALD MCLEAN, Teacher House of Reception.

MISS E. V. MILES, Matron Girls' Department.

Miss EDNA FERDON, Matron Girls' Depart., House of Reception.

MISS A. HALSEY, Matron Girls' Mending Room.

MISS E. DICK, Matron Boys' Mending Room.

MRS. K. C. RAYMOND, Matron Girls' Sewing Room.

MRS. A. E. HAMMOND, Housekeeper.

MISS B. M. BAMBER, Trained Nurse.

MISS N. LYNCH, Night Nurse.

MISS KATE E. FIRMIN, Nurse House of Reception.

MISS S. PETERSON, Asst. in Tailor Shop.

MISS A. RASMUSSEN, Night Matron.

SUPERVISORS.

EDWIN F. COLVIN, First Division.

WILLIAM ROHRER, Shoe Shop.

JOHN ROHRER, Second Division.

E. S. BERRY, Clothing Room.

BARTON F. ANDREWS, House of Reception.

C. C. SAWYER, Tailor Shop.

W. D. MANNING, Asst. House of Reception.

RALPH S. HEIGES,

Printing Class.

NIGHT SUPERVISORS IN DORMITORIES

F. S. WHORLOW.

W. D. HINMAN.

C. DOMINGE, Steward.

WALLACE JOHNSON, Baker.

JAMES GANNON, Farmer.

ANDREW C. JOHNSON, Engineer.

J. J. STRASBOURG, Painter.

FRED. BURGHER, Asst. Engineer.

GUSTAV HAROLD, Carpenter,

J. W. DYE, Nightwatchman.

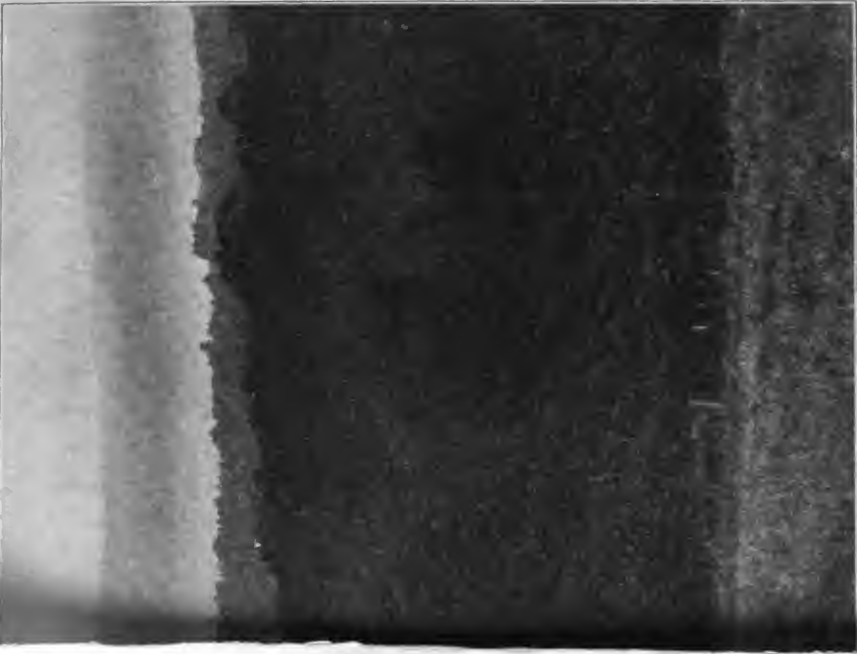
FREDERICK W. KORNMANN, Detailed Police Officer.

ALFRED M. SPALDING, M. D.,

Physician.

T. M. WEED, D. D. S.,

Dentist.



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FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York,
and the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York.

The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, in compliance with the Act under which they have for fifty years been a body corporate, submit their report for the year 1901, being their fiftieth annual report.

The Legislature, on the 30th of June, 1851, passed an Act incorporating the New York Juvenile Asylum. Among the names of the original incorporators are those of Robert B. Minturn, Solomon Jenner, Stewart Brown, Benjamin F. Butler, Luther Bradish, Charles O'Connor, John Duer, Peter Cooper, Apollos R. Wetmore, Rensselaer N. Havens, and John W. Edmonds. These men were representative of what was best in the business and professional life of New York half a century ago. They were men of character and benevolence who recognized generally the obligation of public service, and particularly the importance of doing something to save street boys from careers of vice and crime, and making useful citizens out of them.

There was, at the time of its incorporation, as there is to-day, an especial need of such an institution. The swelling tide of emigration from Western Europe had for some years been beating upon our shores. Thousands of the immigrants settled in New York. It was inevitable that among them many should, for one reason or another, be reduced to the lowest degree of poverty and helplessness. They could not, under the circumstances, provide suitable homes for themselves and their children. The boys, many of them, took to the streets. They became waifs, beggars, scamps, rowdies, loafers, roughs and toughs, and not a few became criminals. Here was a state of affairs that required attention. The men who founded the Juvenile Asylum determined to provide an institution where such boys (and girls also), having

been removed from the streets and their wretched habitations, could be subjected to helpful influences, instructed in the elementary branches of learning which constitute a common school education, in the fundamental truths of ethics and religion, and put in the way of becoming self-supporting and valuable citizens.

Their purpose was wise, humane and benevolent. The institution which they founded has been taking children during all these years, caring for them, teaching them, and trying to make them over into good men and women. Thirty-six thousand children have been its wards during the half century that has closed. We feel confident that the preponderating majority of that number have been permanently benefited by the institution, and that many who might have been led into careers of vice and crime have been rescued and set in the right direction.

The Directors organized and elected officers on November 14th, 1851. January 1st, 1853, they took possession of a house at 109 Bank street, their first habitation. They shortly removed to a building at the foot of Fifty-fifth street and the East River. April 2d, 1856, they began actually to occupy the property at Washington Heights, and there they have ever since been carrying on their work of child saving and juvenile reformation. The Washington Heights property was admirably adapted in 1856 for the work of the institution. It is an attractive spot even to-day. But the growth of the city has been reducing its advantages for institutional work. The opening of avenues and streets has diminished our acreage. During the past twelvemonth Audubon avenue has been extended through our grounds in close proximity to the main building, thus narrowing the play-ground of the larger boys and injuring the property as far as institutional work is concerned.

In 1897 the Board came to the conclusion that the best interests of the institution demanded the purchase of a larger area and the removal of the Asylum thither within a few years, and outlined their plans for such a purchase in a report of the Executive Committee, which is reprinted as an appendix to this report. It was no easy matter to find a site suitable in all respects for the requirements of the institution, the more especially as the cottage home system is to be substituted for the present congregate or barrack system. But the Directors think that they have at last secured the property that will afford them opportunities for the

development of their work in accordance with the plan they had adopted and the views of those best qualified to pronounce upon different methods of conducting juvenile reformatories.

The property which they have purchased consists of about 277 acres, situated on the highest ground within the village of Dobbs Ferry, in Westchester county. It is irregular in shape, and comprises meadow land, and wooded land, hill sides and rocky bluffs. At its highest point it is 430 feet above the tide water of the Hudson, and commands an extensive view of that river and of the surrounding country. It is easily accessible from the Hudson River railroad station at Dobbs Ferry, and by the Putnam division of the same railroad, the station of which at Chauncey is within the boundaries of the property itself. It is but thirteen miles from the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street station of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, thus affording convenient transit from the city. There are natural lakes on the grounds, and water in sufficient quantities can be obtained from springs or artesian wells. The soil is gravelly and the drainage satisfactory.

To this site the Directors propose to remove the institution as soon as practicable, and to carry on their work in the most approved way. They intend to secure the services of competent architects and to erect all buildings deemed necessary for a juvenile reformatory of the most advanced type. In this undertaking, which is by no means a simple or easy one, they invite the co-operation and sympathy of charitably-disposed persons. Opportunities are here afforded for the erection of cottages and other structures by private citizens as memorials to the deceased. And in what better way can benevolent individuals expend money than in providing homes for homeless children, thus enabling them to make a fresh start in life, with physical health established, good habits formed and right principles inculcated?

The aim of an institution for the care and training of dependent and delinquent children should be to provide, as far as possible, the helpful influences and safeguards of a good home. The institutional life should be very much the same as that of average boys and girls in homes where character and affection dominate. There must be a closer adherence to rules, greater regularity of life in an institution; and there necessarily will be less of that joyous yet restrained, freedom and spontaneity that are so notice-

able and so attractive in many homes. An institution conducted upon the old congregate plan is quite incapable of reproducing the atmosphere of even an average home. While it has its advantages, especially for obstreperous and recalcitrant boys, yet it cannot be commended as well-adapted for the great majority of children. The model institution, if such there be, or can be, must be one conducted on the cottage home plan. Not more than twenty should be domiciled in a cottage, and each cottage should be managed by a prudent woman of approved qualifications, or, in particular cases, perhaps by a man and his wife. It can readily be seen that the daily life of a boy or girl so situated would approach much nearer normality than in the congregate institution. This domestic training and experience, supplemented by the education of the school rooms, the labor and instruction of the shops, the exercises of the chapel, the evening entertainments, the sports and rivalries of the athletic field, the study of nature, the daily influences, admonitory and stimulating, that should come from teachers and officers, ought to be productive of the best and most permanent results in the lives of the children.

It must be admitted that the work of a juvenile reformatory demands constant thought. Methods and systems have their day; but in the study of child-life, carried on as it has been through so many years by competent persons, it cannot be said that finality has been attained. Open mindedness, a hospitality to new ideas, is as important, or almost as important, as enthusiasm and devotion. That which has general approval to-day may be discredited and ridiculed by the men of a later generation; and the managers of a juvenile reformatory should always be responsive to suggestions coming from an approved source.

It cannot be too often repeated, however, that the indispensable thing in institutional work is a deep and sympathetic interest on the part of those engaged in it, the real devotion of fine and earnest natures to the children themselves—children who have been brought into the world under circumstances, in varying degrees, of folly or transgression, of sadness or misfortune. Not to be susceptible to the pathos of the lives of the children is surely a disqualification for usefulness in a reformatory.

The work of the year at the Asylum has been marked by no extraordinary developments. The new rule of the State Board

of Charities which inhibits the reception of children by surrender has not operated to reduce the number of inmates. This rule was adopted in spite of the opposition of the Directors. By the Act of its incorporation the New York Juvenile Asylum has the right to "receive and take under its care and management children between seven and fourteen years of age, who, by the consent in writing of their parents and guardians, shall be voluntarily surrendered and entrusted to it." The contention of the Directors was that, while the State Board of Charities has the undoubted right to make rules for the reception and retention of children in institutions supported by the State or a sub-division of it, the Constitution did not confer upon the State Board the power to repeal statutes and amend or nullify the charter rights of institutions. Such a delegation of the authority of the sovereign did not seem to be in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution of 1894, or of the people who adopted it. To make rules respecting the formalities of reception and regulating the time of detention is one thing; to annul a right conferred by the Legislature is quite another. The Directors decided to test the validity of the new rule by a case in the Supreme Court, and have taken steps to that end.

No doubt the city has been imposed upon from time to time by parents who, though poor, were not actually in such a condition as to be unable to provide some sort of care and maintenance for their children. But, as in recent years, no child could be accepted by the institution, or made a public charge, upon surrender, without first having been accepted by the Department of Charities, it was difficult to see the necessity of adopting the new rule in order to prevent imposition upon the city. We are in entire agreement with those who assert that the number of dependent and delinquent children at present supported by the city is much too large. The amounts annually appropriated for the support of children in institutions are enormous, much larger, we believe, than those appropriated by any other city in the world. It is true, conditions here differ from those in other cities. It is to the port of New York that the great steamships laden with immigrants are headed. Here to-day, as fifty years ago, thousands find themselves unable to support their children, and so are obliged to resort to institutions. Even with these admissions, it nevertheless seems as if the city were being called upon to pay

for the care and maintenance of more children than might reasonably be expected of it.

It is to be hoped that a stricter enforcement of the immigration laws and the beneficent working of the new tenement house law will operate to reduce the number of children supported by the city in institutions. Immigrants who, from physical or other reasons, are unlikely to be able to support themselves and their children should not be permitted to become domiciled here.

If the number of childrens' institutions maintained by allowances from the city treasury is at present unnecessarily large, surely any increase or multiplication of them ought vigorously to be opposed; and from some, now in existence, largesses from the treasury might properly be withdrawn or reduced. Unworthy parents should not be supported and encouraged in their shiftlessness and irresponsibility by the comfortable reflection that their hapless and helpless offspring can easily be provided for at the public expense.

The Directors of the Juvenile Asylum do not desire to receive any children who are not proper charges upon the municipality. An obligation to the city rests upon them, and they would not be unmindful of it. They have no wish to secure any advantage from the city without rendering an adequate service for it.

As the city has provided generously for the children of its unfortunate citizens in the past, it is likely to continue to do so; but some consideration is due to the tax-payers who in recent years have found the burden of taxation exceedingly onerous, and even oppressive.

Corporal punishment having been abolished, it is important that the daily lives of children should be so ordered as to make infractions of rules difficult and infrequent. There should be such alternations of work and play, of study and recreation, of domestic labor and out-of-door games, as almost wholly to remove temptations to mischievous and rebellious outburst, or sullen defiance of authority. If the minds of the children are constantly interested and their energies normally directed, disobedience and disorder will be minimized. Managers, officials and teachers, through defects of temper or sympathy, or for some other reason, are oftentimes themselves responsible for the discontent and insubordination of which they complain as being so irritating and exhausting.

To instruct the children in the duties and obligations of citizenship, or practical patriotism, is one of the functions of the Juvenile Asylum. A neglect in this particular would rightly subject this or any other institution to unfavorable criticism. The national holidays are appropriately observed, and the children are reminded of the advantages and blessings of American citizenship.

It is worthy of note that, at the time of the sufferings and death of President McKinley, there was evidence of genuine feeling among the children. They were not unaffected by the great national bereavement, and manifested in their own way their participation in the national sorrow. The memorial service in the Chapel on September 19th was very impressive. The children sang the favorite hymns of the beloved President and listened to a commemorative address by the president of the Board.

The work of the Western Agency has progressed as during the previous year, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Shields, the successor of the late Ebenezer Wright. One hundred and six children have been placed in Western homes during the year. The Directors are still of the opinion that the importance of this placing-out work is very great. Home life, as has been said, is what the children of the institution especially need. If there are no suitable homes for them in the great city, if their parents are dead or unfit to have the care and custody of them, surely it is desirable to place them with respectable and prosperous people in the West who seek the assistance of boys and girls in farm and house work and are willing to provide them with schooling, the necessities of life, and a satisfactory compensation at the termination of their apprenticeship.

The hardships attending the separation of children from their relatives is sometimes more apparent than real. But when the parents or other relatives are convinced by the clearest and best testimony that the children are favorably situated, and are happy and contented in Western rural homes, they generally soon became reconciled to the new circumstances.

In the autumn Miss Louise A. Husted, M. D., resigned her position as visitor which she filled for three years with intelligent fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of the Board. Her successor is Miss Helen M. Hall.

The Committee on books has kept the teachers and children supplied with an abundance of periodical literature, and has re-

plenished the children's library with suitable books.

The health of children, as usual, has been remarkably good during the year. There were only two deaths. Since 1853 the number of deaths has been 146, and the number of children in the institution 36,667.

The following is a summary of the statistics for the year :

Number in Asylum January 1, 1901.....	788	
Received during year.....	1020	
	<hr/>	1808
Discharged to relatives or friends.....	351	
Discharged on expiration of term.....	316	
Dropped from roll.....	5	
Died.....	2	
Transferred to other institutions.....	7	
Escaped.....	5	
Placed out near New York.....	12	
Sent to Iowa or Illinois.....	106	
Discharged by Magistrate.....	124	920
Remaining January 1, 1902.....		880
Total since 1851.....		36667

During the year Messrs. Theron G. Strong, Alexander Hadden and Franklin W. Moulton resigned from the directorate of the institution. They were useful members of the Board and their resignations were accepted with regret. Mr. Wm. E. Verplanck was chosen a director in January to succeed Mr. Garth. Mr. Leonard E. Opdycke was elected in November to succeed Mr. Strong, and Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes in December to succeed Mr. Moulton. Two vacancies remain unfilled.

On the morning of December 30th a fire was discovered in the basement of the west wing of the main building in a room where a quantity of clothing belonging to the girls was kept. By prompt action on the part of the Superintendent, other officials and larger boys, and the ready assistance of the Fire Department, the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. Most of the children were in the class rooms when the alarm was given, and without confusion or panic, under the direction of officers and teachers, were led down into the yards. The promptitude and orderliness with which this was accomplished must be regarded as due to the coolness and self-possession of

the officers and teachers and to the fire drill, in which the children from time to time have been exercised in order to meet just such an emergency.

To the President and Directors of the New York Catholic Protectory and to the Superintendent of the Colored Orphan Asylum the Directors are grateful for their expressions of sympathy and their offers to take and provide temporarily for the children, had the necessity arisen.

This occurrence is an illustration of the danger that attends the housing of more than eight hundred children under one roof. While every reasonable precaution is taken to prevent an outbreak of fire, no large institution can be exempt from the possibility of a conflagration. The consequences of such a catastrophe in the building are appalling to contemplate. The responsibility resting upon the management is exceedingly heavy, and while the Directors are grateful to the officers and teachers for the promptness and efficiency displayed by them on this occasion, they must acknowledge that their deepest gratitude is due to that Divine Providence to whom, as during the entire career of this institution, all the praise belongs for whatever success has attended their efforts to care for, train and reform so many thousands of little children.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT.

HENRY E. GREGORY,

RANDOLPH HURRY,

COMMITTEE ON REPORT.

DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Report of Superintendent.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1902.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
MORNAY WILLIAMS, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to submit my Report for the year ending December 31, 1901.

The number of children in the Asylum and at the House of Reception on the first day of January, 1901, was.....	788
Received during the year.....	1020
Entire number for the year.....	1808
Discharged during the year.....	928
Number at the close of the year.....	880
In detail :	
At Asylum, January 1, 1901..... 554 boys, 178 girls...	732
At House of Reception..... 45 " 11 "	56
Received..... " "	1020
Discharged..... " "	928
At Asylum, December 31, 1901..... 661 " 165 "	826
At House of Reception..... 39 " 15 "	54

The discharges were :

To parents and friends.....	351
" homes in Illinois and Iowa.....	106
Volunteers sent west but not on roll.....	5
To homes near New York.....	12
To other institutions.....	7
By magistrates.....	124
Dropped from Roll.....	5
Released on expiration of sentence.....	316
Absconded Asylum.....	3
Absconded House.....	2
Deaths Asylum.....	2
Daily average at Asylum.....	787
Daily average at House of Reception.....	58

Largest number in the Institution at one time.....	916
Smallest " " " " " " ".....	794
Total number since the Institution opened.....	36,667

The average length of time of those who were discharged during the year was 1 year 10 months 26 days.

The ages of the children now in the Institution are:

17 years of age,	2	12 years of age,	116	7 years of age,	22
16 " " "	20	11 " " "	112	6 " " "	34
15 " " "	65	10 " " "	70	5 " " "	16
14 " " "	110	9 " " "	65	4 " " "	12
13 " " "	105	8 " " "	43	3 " " "	9

The general conduct of the children compares favorably with that of other Institutions. It is the aim as far as possible to do away with the term Institution and denominate the work here as that of a domiciliary school and the children as pupils rather than inmates. The children are beginning to speak of the school rather than of the Asylum.

As will be seen by the physician's report, the health of the children has been excellent. We have suffered no severe epidemic and sustained a loss of only two by death, one from inflammation of the kidneys and the other peritonitis, which makes a death rate of less than three per thousand.

The school work and industrial efforts have been carried out on the same lines as formerly. I may be pardoned if I quote from the report of the associate superintendents of public schools, Messrs. Edward D. Farrell, Edgar Dubs Shimer and Clarence E. Meleney, who visited the school on the 15th of December. Mr. Meleney examined the industrial work.

"The bake-shop, the laundry, the sewing room, the mending room, the shoe-shop, the kitchen, and the garden are all under responsible and competent heads, who supervise the manual training of the pupils most effectively at some time during the regular school hours, from 7:30 to 11:30 A. M. and from 1:30 to 4 P. M. The larger and older pupils attend the regular school one session. The distinct claim is made that the manual work done by the pupils is highly educative in the truest pedagogic sense. The school is not a prison: the pupils are constantly led to believe that it is not an Institution but a school. For exam-

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1911



LAKE AT ECHO HILLS.

ple, in the sewing class it is usual to find one of the pupils reading aloud to the others engaged in manual work.

"Singing is taught two nights in the week to the boys and two nights to the girls. General assembly is held every Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. The libraries are open during the evening so that every pupil has the opportunity of either reading or attending choir practice after the evening meal.

"It is to be observed that each one received pay in money amounting to from five to ten cents a month. This is not given as a reward but simply as an allowance. The reports are that there is no mutilation of books since this practise has been begun, and each pupil has been fined a portion of his allowance for carelessness in the use of any material.

"An effort has been made during the past year to treat backward pupils by gathering them together in one class. This class, however, is not distinct by name from the others, though in reality it is peculiar.

"There are all told fifteen classes in the school and one kindergarden. The kindergarden is in charge of two teachers. The principal is aided by a general assistant, who has charge of the music."

The grading of the school was marked excellent. All the examiners expressed themselves as more satisfied with their visit in December than at any previous time.

The classes in telegraphy and printing are worthy of the kindest consideration. Under the careful management of their instructors the boys have progressed very rapidly. From these two branches we are able to place boys in the position to obtain immediate employment upon their discharge from the school. The Telegraph Companies and District Messenger Service are always glad to get our boys by reason of the thorough instruction and drill received. Concerning the work of the printing class I feel it is only necessary to call attention to this Year Book. A boy can obtain employment almost anywhere in a printing shop by simply showing his ability. He is employed on what he can do.

The work of the other industrial departments has progressed as in former years. The clothing has been made by the boys in the tailor shop, our shoes have been furnished by the class in shoe making, the bake-shop, laundries, engine room, paint shop

and carpenter shop are all worthy of honorable mention. The band is composed of the boys in the shoe shop. Their progress in music has been very gratifying, and the efforts of the leader and the interest of the boys deserves high commendation.

The work of the House of Reception was moved from 106 W. 27th street to the Asylum in February, 1901. While it has not lost its identity as a quarantine station, the management has coalesced with the Asylum. A portion of the East wing known as the primary building was fitted up under the direction and supervision of the Health Department for the reception of children. In this portion of the building are detained those committed to the school for a short period, namely, ten days or under. Fortunately the number of such sentences are not so numerous as formally, though in several instances since the opening of the House of Reception there were boys who have been committed two and even three times within a few months for petty offences. If such sentences are administered in a reformatory sense the effort is absolutely futile. The child takes upon himself the "don't care" attitude and unfortunately passes on to a worse condition. If segregation is necessary for corrective work and a domiciliary school is considered the place for such administration, nothing short of an indeterminate sentence whose limit is within the control of the Board of Directors, can meet with success. Many children are committed for truancy, whose terms under the law must end with the school year, namely, July 31st, whether the commitment be obtained one week or six months before this date. Under this class we have repeated commitments. Such children are not kept long enough in the Institution to gain that precision of body and mind which is necessary to overcome these moral defects. Often these children are perniciously wilful; moral restraint to them is apparently an unknown quantity. They are not in the habit of yielding themselves to any of the virtues of childhood. Often their straightened circumstances and the social decrepitude from which their families suffer compels them to find their homes in the street. Hundreds of such children might be rescued from uncharitableness, from falsehood, intemperance, fraud and crime and reared to the performance of the duties and to the practice of the kindnesses and courtesies of domestic and social life if they could be surrounded with a proper environment.

The Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, in their wisdom and foresight have seen fit to buy a sufficiently large tract of land, properly located, with adequate natural resources, upon which to erect a domiciliary school, upon the cottage system or family plan, wherein the inmates are divided into groups and the classification can be made according to character, where there is a separate house for each group presided over by its own house-father and house-mother, where the discipline and training more closely akin to that of the family is possible than where all are housed in the same building. This effort can not be considered a theory. There has been sufficient work along this newer line to show that it is worthy of the highest consideration, the deepest thought and the most intense executive ability. There are schools in this country of sufficient age to prove the wisdom of this undertaking.

During the year, from time to time the larger boys have been favored with invitations to places of amusement, athletic sports and the like, by Mr. Wendell. These invitations are always most heartily accepted by a number only limited by the ability to be cared for by the attendants.

Mr. Joseph Fettretch has given the school a number of entertainments during the year, for which we are deeply grateful.

Mr. J. W. Vrooman interested a number of his friends to provide certain entertainment for the children through a little association called "The Happy Hour Society," to whom we were indebted for lemonade on the Saturdays of August, a treat of mince pie and cheese and apples on Thanksgiving and 850 boxes of candy for Christmas.

The school has been greatly indebted to Mr. D. F. McNab of the Chicago Great Western Railway, and Mr. Milloy of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Mr. G. S. Morse of the Iowa Central Railway for the generous courtesies that have been extended to our western wards, thereby enabling a much more extensive visitation than would have been possible without these concessions.

The interest shown by former pupils in the welfare of the schools seems to be increasing. Hardly a day passes that several do not call and display their good feeling. One day this week the school was visited by five western wards who came East to visit their people and called at the Asylum to renew their acquaintance.

Many pleasant conversations convey the lasting impression for good made upon the hearts of these boys. Many encouraging letters are received expressing thanks that the opportunity was afforded so many to be placed in good western homes, and the wish that many other girls and boys may have a like opportunity.

On December 30th a fire was discovered in the girls' clothing room in the basement of the west wing, which for a short while was thought to be of such magnitude as to threaten the building. However, by the prompt action of the officers and employees and large boys of the Institution it was kept in check until the arrival of the fire department. During this scene of excitement the steadiness of the children was remarkable. The girls and smaller children in that wing of the building, one floor above the fire, conducted themselves in quiet and order worthy of the highest praise. Too great credit can not be given to the teachers, matrons, officers and employees for their coolness, precision and good judgment.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL WORK.

TAILOR SHOP.

Winter coats made	494
Summer " "	629
Winter pants made	810
Summer " "	284
Winter Sunday coats made ..	245
" " pants "	306
" caps made	830
Summer caps made	786
Summer shirts made	438
" " cut	668
Winter " "	1200
Night shirts cut	1388
Suspenders made	578

BOY'S MENDING ROOM.

Trousers mended	10331
Coats "	8376
Shirts "	10250
Stockings "	15362
Towels made	1540
Suspenders	335

GIRLS' SEWING ROOMS.

Mother Hubbards	519
West Co. Dresses	63
Aprons	398
Waists	110
Petticoats	90
Drawers	110
Girls Night Gowns	29
Drawers cut	200
Waists cut	100
Mother Hubbards cut	1180
Boy's Winter Shirts	769
" Summer Shirts	1160
" Night Shirts	2082
" Shop Aprons	85
Dormitory Sheets	1514
" Curtains	24
Pillow Cases	1456
Bath Towels	188
Table Napkins	144
Miscellaneous	1088

GIRLS' MENDING ROOM.

Stockings mended.....	16184
Aprons ".....	4726
Dresses ".....	4845
Chemise ".....	1584
Drawers ".....	3541
Skirts ".....	1618
Night gowns ".....	355
Underclothing mended	1872

Towels made	2089
Bed Sheets made	565
Miscellaneous	2011

SHOE SHOP.

Girls' Shoes made	1525
Boys' Shoes made	3974
Girls' Shoes mended.....	3077
Boys' Shoes mended.....	9140

Respectfully submitted,

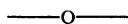
C. E. BRUCE, M. D.,

Superintendent.

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES IN THE APPENDIX.

YEAR.	Total number commit'd	Number of recom- mitments	Total number disch'rg'd	Number of escapes.	Number of deaths.	Total No d'ring the year.	No. at the end of the year.
1853.....	623	8	421	33	1	623	202
1854.....	1050	85	954	137	3	1252	298
1855.....	727	101	935	72	10	1025	90
1856.....	902	114	851	104	5	992	141
1857.....	741	124	685	128	2	882	197
1858.....	781	104	727	121	7	978	251
1859.....	863	136	613	19	6	1114	501
1860.....	863	59	816	33	5	1364	548
1861.....	800	47	847	15	4	1348	501
1862.....	957	109	1008	5	5	1458	450
1863.....	1160	234	1105	12	3	1610	505
1864.....	888	139	905	11	..	1398	488
1865.....	812	98	795	6	..	1300	505
1866.....	853	119	847	3	1	1358	511
1867.....	922	152	854	5	1	1433	579
1868.....	854	136	838	1	4	1433	595
1869.....	826	152	866	3	2	1421	555
1870.....	714	143	717	6	4	1269	552
1871.....	572	112	517	3	3	1124	607
1872.....	546	91	536	..	1	1153	617
1873.....	581	53	585	1	2	1198	613
1874.....	687	93	656	1	2	1300	644
1875.....	632	76	648	1	2	1276	628
1876.....	802	95	652	3	2	1430	778
1877.....	588	59	576	1	2	1366	790
1878.....	588	67	596	1	3	1378	782
1879.....	499	59	562	..	3	1340	775
1880.....	577	72	636	1	3	1352	716
1881.....	670	68	503	1	..	1386	883
1882.....	672	54	685	4	..	1555	870
1883.....	711	57	654	..	4	1581	923
1884.....	653	65	703	..	..	1576	873
1885.....	640	70	611	2	6	1513	894
1886.....	649	78	655	1	3	1543	888
1887.....	698	65	598	4	7	1586	988
1888.....	687	59	668	1	2	1675	1007
1889.....	638	61	702	1	3	1645	943
1891.....	646	72	635	1	1	1589	954
1890.....	614	70	567	2	5	1568	1001
1892.....	624	71	593	2	3	1625	1030
1893.....	569	58	548	7	1	1599	1051
1894.....	599	56	617	7	4	1650	1033
1895.....	541	47	633	9	6	1574	941
1896.....	692	46	680	2	4	1633	953
1897.....	916	67	821	1	1	1869	1048
1898.....	983	81	959	3	3	2031	1066
1899.....	905	112	1096	3	4	1971	875
1900.....	1073	124	1160	10	3	1948	788
1901.....	1020	167	920	6	2	1808	880

Report of the Principal.



New York, January, 1, 1902.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GENTLEMEN:—

The statistics of the school for the past year are as follows :

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number on register January 1, 1901, - - - -	554	178	732
Number received during the year, - - - -	564	137	701
Number instructed during the year, - - - -	1118	315	1433
Number discharged during the year, - - - -	459	150	609
Number on register Dec. 31, 1901. - - - -	659	165	824

The number of teachers in the boy's department is twelve, in the girl's department three, in the kindergarden two, a teacher of vocal music for the entire school and a teacher for the school of the House of Reception, making a total of nineteen teachers.

The school in the House of Reception was opened on the 29th day of April last. As this branch of the Institution is for quarantine purposes only, the stay of the children in this school is for only a few days, when they are transferred to the Asylum proper.

This school is graded according to the scheme of the public schools of this City. The boy's department contains twelve classes and the grades are from 1 A to 6 B. The girl's department contains three classes and is graded as well as circumstances permit; but the long experience of the teachers in this department enable them to master these conditions quite successfully.

During the year less than one hundred of the children received in our school entered the grammar grade and when the cause that brought these children under the care of the Asylum is known this result is not unexpected.

The kindergarden contains smaller children of both sexes who are of suitable age. Occasionally a backward child is placed in this class, notwithstanding its age is beyond the limit. Often this has proved much good to the child and quickly enabled it to take up work suited to its age but beyond its capacity when entering.

The monthly reports of the daily attendance of the school have been regularly made to the Board of Education as required by law. The average daily attendance for the school year of 1900-1901 was 729 pupils.

Messrs. Farrell, Meleney and Shimer, assistant superintendents of public instruction of this City visited the school officially on the 15th day of December last.

The school closed for the annual vacation on the 31st day of July and re-opened on the 3d day of September with eight hundred and fifty pupils on the register.

A few years ago we introduced into the school the plan of keeping a daily record of the conduct and quality of the recitation of each pupil, the teachers marking on a scale of 1 to 10. At the end of the month a copy of this record is written on a card and sent to the parent, guardian or friends of the pupil. While some things might be said in opposition to this scheme, yet it has a beneficial and stimulating effect in the case of many in that it furnishes to all interested a tangible record, and when kept in an impartial manner furnishes the pupil a fair judgment upon his conduct and progress in his studies.

In our last Annual Report I set forth a plan that has been adopted and put in operation, the purpose of which is to encourage and assist the children of the Asylum to save any portion of the money they might earn. This scheme has been continued during the year and many of the children have availed themselves of the opportunity.

The children have received the usual amount of instruction in vocal music and the boys in the shoe shop form the Asylum Cornet Band, and have received the usual amount of instruction.

The older children as hitherto have been engaged at various kinds of employment in or about the Asylum, in the shops, on the farm, and elsewhere. The doing of this work has had an educational effect upon them and at the same time been of some value to the Institution.

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LAKE AT ECHO HILLS.

The printing class, although recently equipped and established, has supplied the school with a considerable amount of reading matter in addition to their other work. The boys in this class take hold of their work enthusiastically and feel their time is well spent in learning a trade that has its educational advantages. And that they are making rapid progress is evidenced by the work coming from this class.

Many of the children who enter our school have to regain the knowledge they have partially lost through absence from school ; others begin their education and endeavor to gain what circumstances have hitherto withheld from them. We make the studies practical and simple, lest the child becomes discouraged and loses interest, at the same time never forgetting that the principles of a wholesome morality must be taught and encouragement given to bring out their better self.

Thus briefly have I set forth the salient points of our school work. The boys and girls who have come and gone have made the record which we feel as a whole is a credible one. Peace and good will have marked our school life during the past year, and we enter another with the belief that we shall be able to make again a record of good work.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

AARON P. GARRABRANT, A. M.,
Principal.

Physician's Report.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1902.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE
ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN:

During the year of 1901 the following cases have been under treatment in the hospital :

Appendicitis.....	1	Gastro-enteritis.....	2
Acute Nephritis.....	1	Haemophilia.....	1
Adhesions of Conjunctiva from burns.....	1	Hernia.....	3
Burns.....	3	Ivy poison.....	2
Bursitis.....	4	Indigestion.....	92
Bronchitis.....	13	Iritis.....	3
Conjunctivitis.....	106	Jaundice.....	4
Constipation.....	3	Keratitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	13	Malaria.....	28
Chorea.....	2	Purpura.....	1
Contusions.....	12	Pleurisy.....	2
Cellulitis of the leg.....	1	Peritonitis.....	1
Dermatitis.....	1	Phthisis.....	3
Diarrhoea.....	3	Rheumatism.....	3
Dislocation of elbow.....	1	Ring worm of scalp.....	32
Enlarged glands of neck.....	4	Scarlet fever.....	18
Eczema.....	2	Scabies.....	6
Fracture of arm.....	1	Stomatitis.....	5
Fracture of femur.....	1	Sprain of ankle.....	2
Fracture of clavicle.....	1	Trachoma.....	61
Fracture of leg.....	1	Tonsillitis.....	81
		Vaginitis.....	1

The health of the inmates of the Asylum has been excellent.

We have been comparatively free from contagious diseases, with the exception of a few cases of scarlet fever and an epidemic of acute conjunctivitis.

The number of cases of Trachoma requiring operation was 61. A large number of these cases were from those admitted to the House of Reception.

We have had two deaths during the year, one from peritonitis and one from acute nephritis.

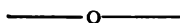
Much credit is due the nurses for their efficient care of the children in their charge.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. SPALDING,

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

Report of the Dentist.



JANUARY 1, 1902.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN:

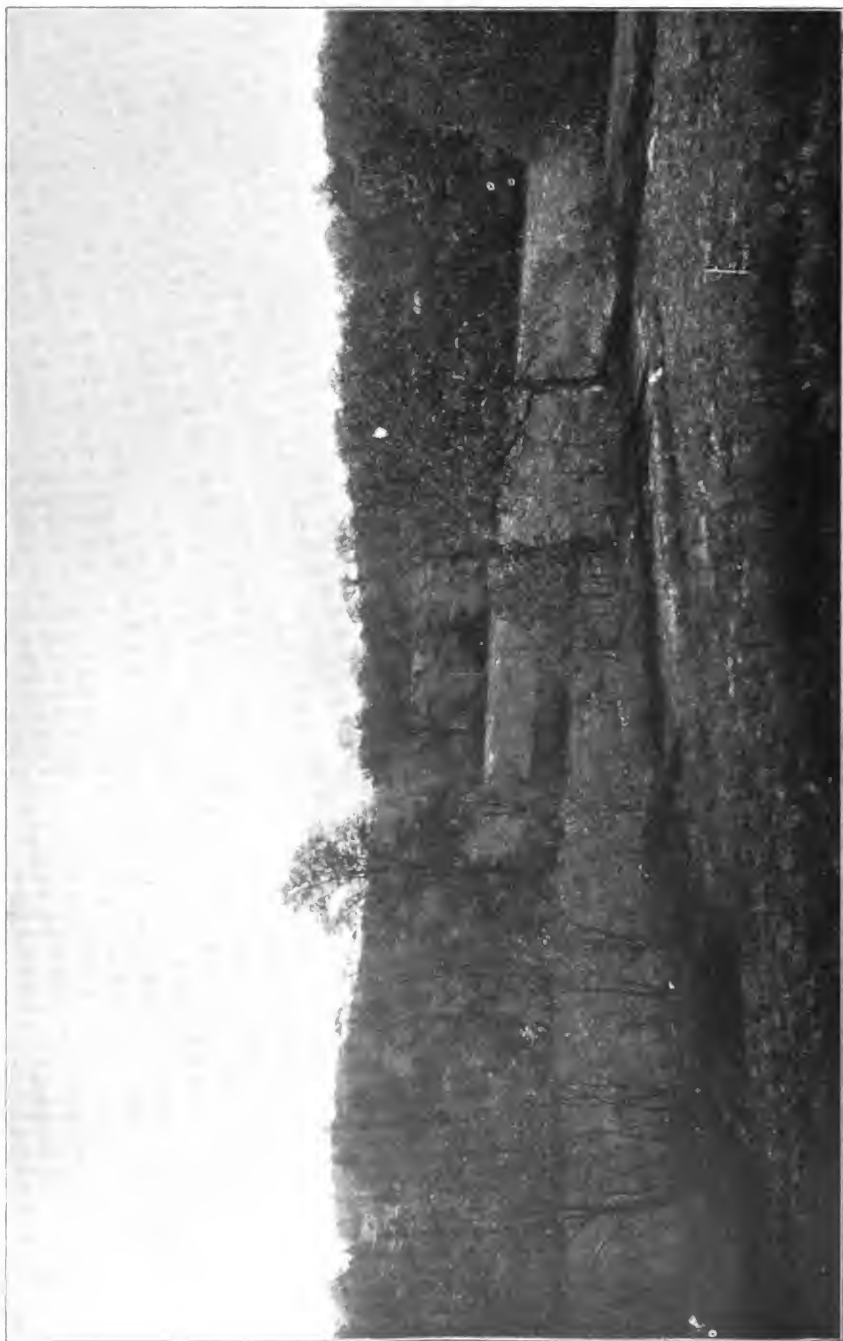
During the past year the number of cases requiring dental treatment has increased, owing to the amount of permanent teeth requiring fillings.

Number of fillings inserted (cement).....	581
Number of temporary teeth extracted.....	168
Number of permanent teeth extracted.....	93

There have been several cases of alveolar abscess, which have yielded to special treatment and at present there are no hospital cases.

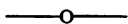
Respectfully,
THOS. M. WEED, D. D. S.

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SOUTH WEST VIEW OF FARM, ECHO HILLS.

Report of Visitor.



NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1902.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN:

Two thousand and forty-six calls have been made for the Juvenile Asylum during the year 1901.

Calls in response to applications for admission	. . . . .	418
Calls in response to applications for discharge	. . . . .	392
Calls upon families of candidates for the West	. . . . .	148
Calls upon persons given as references	. . . . .	654
Calls upon children discharged in 1899	. . . . .	409
Unclassified	. . . . .	25
		<hr/> 2049

By far the greater number of admissions for delinquency are from the lower East Side, showing clearly the evil results arising from living in so congested a district. The ubiquitous push cart and numerous corner stands are great temptations for pilfering, and the excitement of the streets alluring to the boy who does not care for school, or where there may be no room for him.

Two or three dark rooms in an ill-kept unsanitary house with an overworked, discouraged mother, who would not prefer the streets, and yet how can we expect the mother to do better? Oftentimes she is the only wage earner. One woman, with a family of four children and a sickly husband, has to stand outside the hat stores on Division street from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., in heat or cold, begging the passers-by to come into the stores and buy the hats. Another woman cleans at a department store from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M. She needs the day for sleep and so her house and family are neglected.

A number of destitution cases have been admitted on account of the desertion of the father. One little girl, aged

twelve, was taking care of a five months old baby when visitor called. The mother was out at work and every day but Saturday and Sunday the child was acting as nurse, housekeeper and mother. And not only was she taking care of her own baby brother but she had a three year old boy of a neighbor who was also compelled to work and from whom she would not take even a few pennies, "for she is a poor woman," she said. Now and then a woman rents a push cart from a friend for ten cents per day and so tries to make a little living for the family.

Another boy with only a drunken step-father was only too glad of a chance to get into what seemed to him a new world. One girl, whose father was anxious to have her go West, as his boy had been sent out from the Asylum, and had been doing so well.

STATISTICS OF THE FAMILIES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED.

Families in Private Houses....	4	Supported by Women only...	54
Families in Flats.....	28	Amount of wages per capita per	
Families in Tenements.....	189	week	
Families in Rear Tenements..	25	\$0.00 \$0.50 \$1.00 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$5.00	
Father Working.....	120	18 25 29 57 28 22	
Mother Working.....	70	Both Parents Living.....	130
Both Working.....	28	Both Parents Dead.....	10
Neither Working.....	34	Father Dead.....	145
Length of Time of Parents in U. S.		Mother Dead.....	71
Less than 5 yrs. 10 yrs. 20 yrs.		Father sick.....	12
20 30 71		Mother sick.....	22
25 yrs. 30 yrs. Life		Parents separated-with father	8
18 12 85		Parents separated-with mother	35
Number of rooms to one family		Step-Father.....	18
Rooms, 1 2 3 4 5 6		Step-mother.....	26
10 35 64 52 24 15		Apartments in which work is	
Number of rooms to two families		done.....	30
Rooms, 1 2 3 4 5 6		Rent, \$0 \$5 \$10 \$15 \$20	
0 8 12 11 2 4		18 84 53 28 17	
Apartments—Cleanliness.		Light and Ventilation.	
Good.....	135	Good.....	105
Fair.....	71	Fair.....	115
Bad.....	33	Bad.....	21

It has been a hard matter after but two months' experience at the Juvenile Asylum to judge whether the homes into which

the children are returning are really improved. In many cases they surely are. One father who had deserted family promises to pay towards children's support and so enables mother to have her little ones with her again. A man and wife who have been separated by Jewish law have come together again that they may have the children ; and older children have gotten positions and are now helping out the income of the family.

Again this year calls have been made on families of children discharged to their homes two years after at least a years residence in the Asylum. The following are the statistics :

At school.....	138
At work.....	116
In Institutions.....	40
Doing nothing.....	18
Died.....	3
Not Known.....	94
	<hr/>
	409

Doing well.....	264
Not doing well.....	67
Died.....	3
Not found.....	75
	<hr/>
	409

Eighty per cent. are doing well.

Much interest has been shown by parents in the work of the Asylum and the monthly reports of the children are carefully hoarded and exhibited at every opportunity.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN M. HALL.

Western Agency of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

—O—

645 WEST SIXTY-FIRST STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 1, 1902.

Alfred E. Marling, Esq., Chairman Com. on A. I. and D.,
New York Juvenile Asylum.

DEAR SIR :

The following statistics, showing the work accomplished by this branch of the Asylum, during the year are respectfully presented :

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1901.

Number of wards received—106 from Asylum, 5 Volunteer	-	-	-	-	111
Average age of wards received	-	-	-	-	11 5-6 years
Of these there have been indentured	-	-	-	-	61
“ “ remain on trial	-	-	-	-	48
“ “ have absconded while on trial	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ have been returned to the Asylum	-	-	-	-	1
Total number of wards sent West in 47 years	-	-	-	-	6240
Yearly average number for that period	-	-	-	-	132
Number of letters and oral reports from guardians	-	-	-	-	824
“ letters from wards	-	-	-	-	358
“ visits made on account of wards	-	-	-	-	394
“ visits of wards to Agency home	-	-	-	-	46
“ agreements executed	-	-	-	-	102
“ removals of wards	-	-	-	-	128
“ homes obtained	-	-	-	-	239
“ wards returned to the Asylum	-	-	-	-	2
“ who have died	-	-	-	-	0
Agent has traveled on railroads (miles)	-	-	-	-	35057

This year four companies, averaging twenty-seven and three fourths in each, after an average detention of sixteen and six elevenths months in the Asylum, have been received by the Western Agency. Forty-seven of these children were com-

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HOUSE OF WESTERN AGENCY, 645 WEST 61ST ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

mitted to the Asylum at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; twenty-two were committed for being ungovernable; two for attempted petit larceny; three for destitution; one for assault; twenty-four were surrendered for a home and twelve were surrendered for truancy and disobedience.

With a few exceptions these children were placed in homes in the State of Iowa and eighty-three per cent of them remain in the first home. The ones removed usually belong to the undesirable class for which it is difficult to find a suitable home. As a rule applicants for children will not keep one that is not worthy of a place in the family circle. An effort is usually made to have the child improve its opportunity and failing in this the removal is asked for.

The number of wards sent to this Agency each year is shown in the following table:

1855.....	100	1871.....	66	1887.....	136
1856.....	161	1872.....	90	1888.....	175
1857.....	122	1873.....	103	1889.....	172
1858.....	119	1874.....	150	1890.....	97
1859.....	154	1875.....	153	1891.....	110
1860.....	176	1876.....	154	1892.....	105
1851.....	232	1877.....	85	1893.....	108
1862.....	186	1878.....	141	1894.....	99
1863.....	103	1879.....	127	1895.....	86
1864.....	153	1880.....	151	1896.....	97
1865.....	164	1881.....	107	1897.....	86
1866.....	195	1882.....	182	1898.....	108
1867.....	156	1883.....	189	1899.....	120
1868.....	143	1884.....	184	1900.....	74
1869.....	142	1885.....	142	1901.....	111
1870.....	160	1886.....	130		
				Total.....	6240

REMARKS.

The nationality of the parents of the children received this year was as follows :

American.....	41	Italian.....	11	Hungarian.....	2
German.....	30	English.....	8	Dutch.....	1
Hebrew.....	12	Irish.....	5	Bohemian.....	1

Placing children as we do, on farms, naturally from their parentage and earlier training the Hebrew children are least successful and farmers are as a rule prejudiced against them.

The year has brought a larger experience and a more expanded view of the responsibilities of this position. One of the remarkable phases of this work is the ever present safety with which the children are surrounded by the unseen hand of the Divine Guardian of all. I believe that no one could be engaged in this work long and not feel that a hand stronger than any of earth was guiding the destinies of these homeless children.

REMOVALS.

The removal of children from one home to another has not been as frequent as formerly and in most cases is discouraged; but it does not follow that there should be none. One boy who was removed did so well in his second home that the guardian could not understand why the removal was requested. A girl who has been in a number of different homes is liked so well in her last home that the guardian writes: "You must be an excellent judge of human nature to bring us a girl that harmonizes so well with us. She had not been in our home four days before I knew she was just the girl we wanted."

When the demand for a removal is due to a restless nature and a craving for new scenes, an effort is made to induce the children to understand that homes and places are much alike, and that it is better to remain in one place and establish themselves than to be unfavorably known in many places. There has been one removal this year on account of improper treatment by the guardian, and the child is doing well in the new home. In another case cruelty was charged by the neighbors and partly sustained, but on promises made by the guardian and a better understanding of the relations of himself to the child, no removal was made.

PLACING OUT.

During the year a number of children have been placed in homes where they already had one or even two of our wards, and several in homes where former wards had grown up. Such events are the strongest testimony to the right training of our wards in the Asylum and the real merit of our placing-out system.

It has been a graceful tribute as well when the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society have placed children in the same homes where our wards are or have been. This year one of the

Directors of the Iowa Children's Aid Society took one of our children because he liked our plan of placing-out the best and he felt there would be less opportunity for interference on the part of officious or undesirable relatives of the child.

TRAINING.

To my mind the greatest single help in saving a child is to awaken within him a desire and ambition to be an honest and respected man, and to do this it is necessary so to train and discipline him that he may acquire the self reliance that is so essential to individual achievement. When the child understands this one thing it is easy to place him in a good home where he will be helped onward.

CONCLUSION.

Your attention is respectfully called to the appendix where the letters received from wards tell their own story. These are very similar to those of former years, yet I think we hardly appreciate during the year as we labor to help those who need it most, how many are going steadily along without our further assistance, toward a noble and successful manhood.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. SHIELDS,

WESTERN AGENT.

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS.

THESE EMBRACE ALL ADMISSIONS INTO THE INSTITUTION, WHETHER UNDER COMMITMENTS FROM THE MAGISTRATES, SURRENDERS BY PARENTS, OR OTHERWISE.

RECAPITULATION.

First commitments.....	32257
Second ".....	3953
Third ".....	457
Fourth ".....	
Total.....	36667

YEAR	NEW COMMITMENTS.					SECOND COMMITMENTS.					THIRD AND FOURTH COMMITMENTS.					Grand Totals.
	White		Colored		Totals.	White		Colored		Totals.	White		Colored		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
1853....	593	12	10	..	615	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	623
1854....	774	156	30	6	965	83	1	..	..	84	1	..	..	..	1	1,050
1855....	473	128	19	5	626	81	13	1	..	95	6	..	..	..	6	727
1856....	605	154	20	9	788	99	12	..	..	111	3	..	..	..	3	902
1857....	494	102	20	1	617	102	18	3	1	124	..	..	..	..	..	741
1858....	501	154	19	3	677	85	17	2	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	781
1859....	535	163	23	6	727	117	13	6	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	863
1860....	626	144	24	10	804	40	6	2	4	52	7	..	..	..	7	863
1861....	583	132	29	9	753	29	10	3	1	43	4	..	..	..	4	800
1862....	676	141	28	3	848	79	12	5	1	97	11	1	..	..	12	957
1863....	746	149	19	12	926	161	22	5	..	188	42	4	..	..	46	1,160
1864....	600	134	9	6	749	107	11	4	1	123	16	..	..	..	16	888
1865....	567	121	18	8	714	82	6	2	2	92	6	..	..	..	6	812
1866....	589	126	14	5	734	94	9	1	1	105	12	2	..	..	14	853
1867....	627	129	9	5	770	120	15	2	..	137	14	1	..	..	15	922
1868....	556	135	17	10	718	110	13	3	..	126	9	1	..	..	10	854
1869....	540	111	14	9	674	113	15	2	1	131	20	1	..	..	21	826
1870....	439	108	17	7	571	101	15	7	1	124	17	1	1	..	19	714
1871....	379	62	12	7	460	70	15	2	1	88	23	1	..	..	24	572
1872....	375	61	11	8	455	66	7	1	1	75	18	1	..	..	16	546
1873....	408	77	12	7	504	56	6	3	2	67	9	1	..	..	10	581
1874....	468	111	11	4	594	63	8	2	1	74	17	1	..	1	19	687
1875....	456	91	6	2	555	55	8	3	..	66	11	..	..	..	11	632
1876....	562	129	14	2	707	71	14	2	1	88	7	..	..	..	7	802
1877....	438	73	13	5	529	45	9	..	..	54	5	..	..	..	5	588
1878....	402	105	13	1	521	52	4	1	..	57	10	..	..	..	10	588
1879....	390	90	14	5	499	48	4	3	..	55	4	..	..	..	4	558
1880....	391	94	15	5	505	58	4	..	..	62	10	..	..	..	10	577
1881....	458	115	22	7	602	50	6	3	..	59	9	..	..	..	9	670
1882....	464	123	23	8	618	45	8	1	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	672
1883....	487	135	24	8	654	43	5	5	..	53	4	..	..	..	4	711
1884....	436	117	28	7	588	51	11	1	1	64	..	1	..	..	1	653
1885....	429	100	30	11	570	53	6	3	..	62	7	1	..	..	8	640
1886....	400	105	43	23	571	51	15	6	2	74	4	..	..	..	4	649
1887....	441	110	44	29	633	47	7	8	1	63	2	..	..	..	2	698
1888....	448	126	38	16	628	40	7	5	4	56	3	..	..	..	3	687
1889....	405	103	51	18	577	47	2	9	1	59	1	..	1	..	2	638
1890....	427	90	34	23	574	51	1	6	5	63	8	1	..	..	9	646
1891....	389	110	24	21	544	43	7	8	5	63	7	..	..	..	7	614
1892....	410	93	37	13	553	49	6	8	..	63	6	..	1	1	8	624
1893....	389	85	26	11	511	41	7	4	2	54	3	1	..	..	4	569
1894....	403	98	30	12	543	39	6	4	..	49	..	..	3	1	7	599
1895....	365	90	29	10	494	31	6	5	..	42	2	3	..	..	5	541
1896....	466	127	34	19	646	36	4	1	1	42	4	..	..	..	4	692
1897....	600	107	40	12	849	46	5	6	..	57	9	1	..	1	10	916
1898....	701	157	34	16	902	64	5	4	1	74	6	1	..	..	7	983
1899....	621	112	44	16	793	77	8	9	2	96	13	..	2	1	16	905
1900....	782	94	57	16	949	86	7	8	3	104	19	..	1	..	20	1073
1901....	653	123	62	15	853	120	8	6	2	136	29	..	2	..	31	1020
Total..	24967	5611	1214	465	32257	3305	424	175	49	3953	418	23	12	4	457	36667

Males, 30091 females, 6576 — Total 36667.

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WEST COMPANY, APRIL, 1901.

TABLE 2.—MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

YEARS.	CLASS 1.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE.				CLASS 2.—COMMITTED BY MAGISTRATE AT THE REQUEST OF PARENTS OR FR'NDS				CLASS 3.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	435	9	9	.....	65	1	.....	.....	28	1	.....	.....
1854.....	667	107	21	2	101	29	4	2	19	3	5	.....
1855.....	386	92	10	2	89	27	6	3	34	8	2	.....
1856.....	409	86	12	5	130	33	4	2	54	12	3	.....
1857.....	364	59	15	1	104	29	5	1	48	11	3	.....
1858.....	508	140	20	2	60	21	.....	1	11	9	1	.....
1859.....	394	114	13	2	184	32	9	3	36	13	3	.....
1860.....	420	104	11	3	180	33	11	9	32	5	.....	1
1861.....	270	68	7	2	268	48	16	9	11	3	1	.....
1862.....	275	63	13	1	403	67	18	2	31	7	1	.....
1863.....	313	40	7	.....	490	95	6	10	21	10	8	.....
1864.....	162	25	2	.....	279	44	5	2	2	1	1	.....
1865.....	173	25	6	3	269	36	8	3	3	2	.....	.....
1866.....	208	22	6	4	282	49	6	1	8	2	.....	.....
1867.....	141	19	.....	.....	414	62	6	5	4	1	.....	.....
1868.....	90	12	3	1	257	50	3	3	9	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	39	4	.....	.....	286	35	3	3	16	1	1	.....
1870.....	15	4	1	.....	187	32	7	2	9	2	.....	.....
1871.....	18	5	2	.....	161	19	4	2	12	2	.....	.....
1872.....	36	4	1	.....	177	23	7	7	3	2	1	.....
1873.....	51	12	1	.....	163	31	6	5	4	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	54	16	1	.....	192	44	6	2	9	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	37	4	2	1	168	29	2	.....	6	1	.....	.....
1876.....	57	22	1	.....	145	41	4	1	4	2	.....	.....
1877.....	60	15	3	.....	109	15	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	51	11	4	1	105	29	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	39	6	5	.....	61	15	3	1	4	1	.....	.....
1880.....	43	10	4	.....	60	15	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	67	15	7	1	58	14	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	51	18	2	1	56	22	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	58	19	3	2	65	24	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	56	33	4	4	113	38	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	77	34	4	1	90	17	11	4	5	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	84	41	7	12	130	35	23	4	4	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	69	36	7	12	103	40	13	8	2	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	102	39	6	4	143	58	14	9	1	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	89	29	8	4	144	35	21	9	1	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	75	15	10	4	123	29	9	13	1	.....	.....	1
1891.....	62	12	6	2	130	24	11	10	1	1	.....	.....
1892.....	101	11	8	2	146	43	20	6	1	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	60	6	5	3	131	20	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	74	18	8	.....	166	31	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895.....	90	21	5	1	140	29	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896.....	131	8	6	.....	96	16	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
1897.....	234	3	8	1	80	18	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	377	12	15	2	120	37	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	446	16	27	2	86	19	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	633	28	32	4	106	26	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	510	49	38	3	163	44	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9161	1561	398	95	7787	1603	401	185	491	100	31	1



WEST COMPANY, APRIL, 1901.

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

YEARS.	CLASS 1.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE.				CLASS 2.—COMMITTED BY MAGISTRATE AT THE REQUEST OF PARENTS OR FR'NDS				CLASS 3.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	435	9	9	.....	65	1	..	..	28	1	..	..
1854.....	667	107	21	2	101	29	4	2	19	3	5	..
1855.....	386	92	10	2	89	27	6	3	34	8	2	..
1856.....	409	86	12	5	130	33	4	2	54	12	3	..
1857.....	364	59	15	1	104	29	5	1	48	11	3	..
1858.....	508	140	20	2	60	21	..	1	11	9	1	..
1859.....	394	114	13	2	184	32	9	3	36	13	3	..
1860.....	420	104	11	3	180	33	11	9	32	5	..	1
1861.....	270	68	7	2	268	48	16	9	11	3	1	..
1862.....	275	63	13	1	403	67	18	2	31	7	1	..
1863.....	313	40	7	.....	490	95	6	10	21	10	8	..
1864.....	162	25	2	.....	279	44	5	2	2	1	1	..
1865.....	173	25	6	3	269	36	8	3	3	2	..	..
1866.....	208	22	6	4	282	49	6	1	8	2	..	..
1867.....	141	19	.....	.....	414	62	6	5	4	1	..	..
1868.....	90	12	3	1	257	50	3	3	9	..	..	..
1869.....	39	4	2	.....	286	35	3	3	16	1	1	..
1870.....	15	4	1	.....	187	32	7	2	9	2	..	..
1871.....	18	5	2	.....	161	19	4	2	12	2	..	..
1872.....	36	4	1	.....	177	23	7	7	3	2	1	..
1873.....	51	12	1	.....	163	31	6	5	4	..	..	..
1874.....	54	16	1	.....	192	44	6	2	9	..	..	..
1875.....	37	4	2	1	168	29	2	..	6	1	..	..
1876.....	57	22	1	.....	145	41	4	1	4	2	..	..
1877.....	60	15	3	.....	109	15	3	2	5	..	..	..
1878.....	51	11	4	1	105	29	3	..	8	..	..	..
1879.....	39	6	5	.....	61	15	3	1	4	1	..	..
1880.....	43	10	4	.....	69	15	2	..	4	..	..	..
1881.....	67	15	7	1	58	14	3	..	2	..	..	..
1882.....	51	18	2	1	56	22	5	2	..	..	..	..
1883.....	58	19	3	2	65	24	8	..	2	..	..	..
1884.....	56	33	4	4	113	38	3	3	4	..	..	..
1885.....	77	34	4	1	90	17	11	4	5	..	..	..
1886.....	84	41	7	12	130	35	23	4	4	..	..	..
1887.....	69	36	7	12	103	40	13	8	2	..	..	..
1888.....	102	39	6	4	143	58	14	9	1	..	..	..
1889.....	89	29	8	4	144	35	21	9	1	..	..	..
1890.....	75	15	10	4	123	29	9	13	1	..	1	..
1891.....	62	12	6	2	130	24	11	10	1	1	..	..
1892.....	101	11	8	2	146	43	20	6	1	..	..	..
1893.....	60	6	5	3	131	20	10	1	1	..	..	..
1894.....	74	18	8	.....	166	31	13	5	..	..	..	..
1895.....	90	21	5	1	140	29	15	5	..	..	..	..
1896.....	131	8	6	.....	96	16	4	3	1	..	..	..
1897.....	234	3	8	1	80	18	10	2	..	..	..	..
1898.....	377	12	15	2	120	37	5	3	..	..	..	..
1899.....	446	16	27	2	86	19	16	4	..	..	..	..
1900.....	633	28	32	4	106	26	17	5	..	..	..	..
1901.....	510	49	38	3	163	44	13	8	..	..	..	..
Total.....	9161	1561	308	95	7787	1603	401	185	461	100	31	1

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEARS.	CLASS 4.—SURRENDERED TO COMMITTEE BY PARENTS OR FRIENDS.				CLASS 5.—SURRENDERED THEMSELVES TO THE COMMITTEE.				CLASS 6.—RECEIVED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	67	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623
1854.....	60	15	.....	1	6	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1,050
1855.....	43	12	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	727
1856.....	88	26	1	2	22	8	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	902
1857.....	80	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	741
1858.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	781
1859.....	38	17	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863
1860.....	39	8	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	863
1861.....	68	20	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
1862.....	53	10	.....	1	3	3	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	957
1863.....	123	30	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,166
1864.....	284	64	5	6	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	888
1865.....	203	64	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	812
1866.....	190	63	3	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	853
1867.....	193	61	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	922
1868.....	315	87	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	854
1869.....	329	84	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	826
1870.....	343	86	18	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	714
1871.....	275	48	7	6	.....	2	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	572
1872.....	238	39	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	546
1873.....	254	42	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	581
1874.....	288	62	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	687
1875.....	295	64	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	.....	632
1876.....	422	74	9	2	.....	.....	1	.....	11	6	.....	.....	802
1877.....	313	51	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	888
1878.....	299	65	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	888
1879.....	333	65	8	3	2	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	888
1880.....	340	69	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	877
1881.....	380	88	15	6	2	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	670
1882.....	392	84	16	5	1	.....	.....	.....	9	7	1	.....	672
1883.....	400	95	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	711
1884.....	302	55	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	653
1885.....	308	50	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	640
1886.....	227	42	19	9	1	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	640
1887.....	307	48	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	2	.....	698
1888.....	240	34	21	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	.....	687
1889.....	216	39	28	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	1	638
1890.....	287	48	19	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	616
1891.....	246	80	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	614
1892.....	214	45	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	624
1893.....	239	67	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	569
1894.....	203	55	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	599
1895.....	168	49	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541
1896.....	276	103	24	17	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	692
1897.....	341	181	29	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	916
1898.....	270	113	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	1	933
1899.....	176	82	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	905
1900.....	129	46	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	1	1073
1901.....	106	36	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	2	.....	1020
Total.....	11007	2657	523	230	63	21	4	.....	235	80	26	6	36667

First Class, 11215; Second Class, 9976; Third Class, 593; Fourth Class, 14447; Fifth Class, 89; Sixth Class, 347. Total, 36667.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

YEARS.	EIGHT YEARS AND UNDER.				NINE YEARS.				TEN YEARS.				ELEVEN YEARS.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	64	..	1	..	51	4	1	..	96	3	2	..	110	3	1	..
1854.....	97	39	6	1	77	19	2	..	149	21	7	2	123	20	2	..
1855.....	72	29	2	1	53	19	1	..	103	24	3	..	86	19	4	1
1856.....	74	33	3	..	49	16	..	..	78	17	1	1	104	20	3	3
1857.....	23	13	..	..	46	12	1	..	62	12	1	1	70	15	7	..
1858.....	37	18	..	..	38	15	1	..	42	9	3	..	66	20	1	..
1859.....	82	46	3	1	53	28	3	1	88	16	4	..	80	17	2	..
1860.....	85	42	3	3	57	19	2	1	93	19	4	2	95	18	2	2
1861.....	111	33	6	4	65	18	11	3	79	17	3	1	89	12	3	2
1862.....	106	50	5	..	75	19	1	..	147	21	4	..	104	15	4	1
1863.....	150	36	4	2	90	28	1	2	176	20	1	4	140	19	4	1
1864.....	129	43	1	..	86	11	3	..	96	15	..	..	117	15	1	..
1865.....	104	29	2	1	78	14	2	..	107	17	1	2	83	14	4	2
1866.....	117	41	1	..	65	21	..	1	83	17	3	..	102	16	2	1
1867.....	118	46	1	..	88	7	2	..	100	15	2	..	107	13	2	..
1868.....	134	46	1	..	79	12	4	2	84	12	1	1	83	19	6	2
1869.....	132	39	4	1	76	13	1	..	87	16	2	2	96	11	2	..
1870.....	100	29	6	1	63	19	3	..	86	17	1	1	74	15	4	..
1871.....	75	15	1	..	61	6	1	..	80	12	1	1	79	12	5	1
1872.....	60	23	2	..	61	8	1	2	62	4	4	..	65	8	2	2
1873.....	80	25	2	..	48	7	1	..	81	10	1	4	54	8	1	..
1874.....	87	35	..	..	67	12	2	..	74	21	2	1	68	13	2	1
1875.....	90	36	1	..	65	13	1	..	69	11	1	1	67	10	..	..
1876.....	117	51	2	..	84	22	2	..	104	12	2	..	104	16	4	1
1877.....	67	19	3	..	61	9	1	..	73	11	1	1	83	14	1	2
1878.....	68	26	1	..	52	19	1	..	59	21	..	..	77	14	1	..
1879.....	74	37	4	..	56	10	4	..	73	19	2	..	71	12	..	1
1880.....	89	30	1	..	53	12	5	1	76	12	5	2	77	17	1	2
1881.....	86	41	3	1	78	17	4	1	74	15	4	1	82	10	5	..
1882.....	109	35	7	..	64	23	3	1	85	19	2	2	73	13	6	..
1883.....	113	45	6	2	73	22	2	..	88	20	4	..	78	17	4	3
1884.....	94	38	7	2	64	26	5	..	91	9	6	1	76	17	4	..
1885.....	105	27	7	2	64	19	3	..	73	10	6	1	64	14	4	3
1886.....	72	34	5	4	68	14	10	1	67	21	3	4	59	13	6	5
1887.....	98	29	9	5	76	19	5	3	75	22	10	3	62	16	6	6
1888.....	86	33	5	2	62	15	6	1	65	12	7	3	69	19	4	3
1889.....	75	25	8	5	56	12	7	2	72	16	8	1	50	8	7	4
1890.....	96	19	6	..	48	15	5	3	58	12	10	1	84	11	5	2
1891.....	53	28	4	1	49	17	..	6	57	10	6	..	57	15	6	4
1892.....	67	25	1	3	46	9	5	..	58	8	6	..	69	14	4	3
1893.....	75	28	5	5	47	14	2	..	52	11	..	1	64	8	6	..
1894.....	62	30	3	2	47	11	6	1	68	16	6	..	55	10	6	5
1895.....	71	38	5	1	46	12	5	3	52	10	6	1	51	10	7	2
1896.....	84	44	9	8	53	25	3	1	64	18	5	2	64	15	4	2
1897.....	132	90	0	2	60	35	6	4	89	33	2	2	81	16	8	1
1898.....	126	83	17	3	62	19	3	1	83	21	6	2	82	14	4	1
1899.....	76	54	4	4	57	20	1	3	74	12	2	2	75	11	5	2
1900.....	90	39	3	8	53	10	3	3	98	8	7	2	96	10	8	..
1901.....	86	60	..	1	47	10	3	..	59	10	8	1	102	12	6	2
Total.....	4398	1754	180	76	3017	776	145	47	3994	734	176	58	3067	678	186	73

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

YEARS.	TWELVE YEARS.				THIRTEEN YEARS.				FOURTEEN YEARS AND OVER.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	110	..	2	..	104	1	2	..	66		1	..	623
1854.....	189	25	4	1	120	21	7	1	103	12	2	..	1,050
1855.....	91	23	5	1	88	16	2	1	67	11	3	2	727
1856.....	126	28	8	1	120	24	2	2	108	27	3	2	902
1857.....	79	9	3	1	112	13	2	....	204	46	9	..	741
1858.....	58	12	4	..	103	19	6	..	242	78	6	3	781
1859.....	95	23	3	..	128	18	6	3	126	28	8	1	863
1860.....	109	17	6	3	103	15	4	2	131	20	5	1	863
1861.....	93	16	3	2	80	17	3	3	96	21	7	2	800
1862.....	139	18	8	1	94	14	4	2	110	17	7	..	957
1863.....	150	20	6	..	147	26	3	1	96	26	5	2	1160
1864.....	100	18	4	1	118	18	1	2	83	18	4	3	888
1865.....	117	20	5	1	90	8	3	3	86	15	3	1	812
1866.....	109	13	6	1	105	11	1	1	116	18	2	..	853
1867.....	139	17	1	3	101	18	1	2	108	29	2	..	922
1868.....	99	19	1	1	97	22	4	..	99	19	3	4	851
1869.....	97	14	3	3	85	10	4	1	100	24	..	3	826
1870.....	66	..	2	1	78	16	..	3	90	20	6	13	714
1871.....	62	10	3	1	59	5	1	2	54	17	4	4	572
1872.....	84	8	1	2	65	10	1	7	55	6	2	1	546
1873.....	70	7	2	..	72	12	5	1	71	14	1	4	581
1874.....	80	20	1	1	80	7	..	..	83	23	3	4	687
1875.....	83	8	1	1	73	10	3	1	78	8	1	..	632
1876.....	88	18	2	..	77	13	2	3	62	15	..	1	802
1877.....	91	11	3	2	80	10	3	..	34	7	..	1	588
1878.....	85	12	5	..	77	12	4	..	47	6	1	..	588
1879.....	72	7	..	..	67	8	5	2	29	3	1	1	558
1880.....	69	6	3	..	67	13	..	..	29	7	..	..	577
1881.....	87	19	2	3	64	14	3	..	46	5	4	1	670
1882.....	77	20	3	2	66	16	3	1	34	6	1	1	672
1883.....	82	17	7	2	69	14	5	1	31	5	1	..	711
1884.....	72	17	4	4	57	16	2	..	23	6	1	1	653
1885.....	69	12	4	2	70	12	6	3	44	13	3	..	640
1886.....	82	10	11	2	56	14	10	5	52	13	5	3	649
1887.....	65	14	8	3	68	13	8	5	46	13	6	5	698
1888.....	72	16	7	1	70	21	7	5	67	17	7	5	687
1889.....	75	18	9	1	56	12	8	2	69	14	14	4	538
1890.....	66	7	4	10	62	9	7	2	72	19	3	10	646
1891.....	73	10	4	3	60	16	7	7	90	21	5	5	614
1892.....	77	7	7	4	54	12	11	2	94	24	12	2	624
1893.....	73	10	5	2	63	10	4	4	59	12	8	1	569
1894.....	75	14	2	..	76	9	6	2	62	14	8	3	599
1895.....	71	10	4	1	50	8	2	..	57	11	5	2	541
1896.....	68	9	5	3	64	9	0	2	109	11	3	2	692
1897.....	100	16	6	1	79	7	6	2	144	5	9	..	916
1898.....	130	10	..	1	108	8	7	1	174	8	11	2	983
1899.....	112	9	4	1	103	2	22	4	215	12	16	3	905
1900.....	144	6	14	2	120	8	9	1	286	20	22	3	1073
1901.....	132	10	10	3	102	12	14	3	274	17	29	7	1020
Total.....	4543	660	215	79	4117	629	232	95	4661	802	262	113	36,667

8 years and under, 6408; 9 years, 3985; 10 years, 4962; 11 years, 4904; 12 years, 5497; 13 years, 5073; 14 years and over, 5838. Total, 36667.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



WEST COMPANY, JUNE, 1901.

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED.

Year.	UNFORTUNATE.				PILFERING				VAGRANT.				BAD AND DISORDERLY.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	5				102	3	1		479	9	9		8			
1854.....	90	43	6	1	257	24	5	1	392	45	17	1	108	45	2	2
1855.....	93	53	5	2	177	13	2	2	145	20	10	2	96	25	3	
1856.....	70	27	3	2	243	30	9		182	45	3	3	165	29	5	4
1857.....	160	47	7		159	7	3		88	5	8	1	138	33	3	1
1858.....	171	70	6	1	120	10	3		93	10	3		169	47	8	2
1859.....	127	79	5	1	151	8	6	1	113	5	7		187	32	10	4
1860.....	129	63	7	7	111	9	2	1	166	20	4		73	11	4	4
1861.....	166	70	9	3	106	10	6		88	21	3					
1862.....	136	74	9	1	76	6	2		167	25	9	1				
1863.....	170	80	6	4	148	9	4	2	153	20	4	1				
1864.....	139	76	4	1	84	13	2		45	9	2		77	11	4	3
1865.....	135	57	6	2	75	10	2	2	52	15	4	2	44	6	2	1
1866.....	193	72	5	1	80	5	2	2	53	9	1		13	2		
1867.....	159	66	2		120	9	1		38	16						
1868.....	165	96	4		80	4			40	7	1	1				
1869.....	185	74	4	2	64	4	4		8	1		1				
1870.....	173	62	13	1	32	6	1		4	1			1			
1871.....	134	41	5	3	21	3	3		7	2			1			
1872.....	109	33	5	4	35	3		1	10	2			1			
1873.....	150	43	4	1	49	8	2		5	2						
1874.....	166	65	1		44	6	1		19	5						
1875.....	175	58	2		23	2			15	4	1	1				
1876.....	294	90	2	1	17	5			31	13			2			
1877.....	129	42	1	1	15	4			26	5	3	1				
1878.....	153	66	1	1	24	2			24	5	1	1	4			
1879.....	161	62	4	2	3	5	1		10	4	1					
1880.....	179	60	1	4	15	7			11	2	2	1				
1881.....	189	80	3	5	31	1	2		14	1	2					
1882.....	162	83	5	1	26	5	1		13		1					
1883.....	180	72	5	4	12	3	1		18	8	2					
1884.....	191	77	7	2	12	1	1	1	21	8	4	2				
1885.....	200	67	13	7	15	1		1	18	4	3					
1886.....	162	93	11	14	22	4	2		16	3	5	1				
1887.....	190	80	18	16	25	3	2	3	20	1	4	1				
1888.....	184	88	4	8	33	6			21	4	3					
1889.....	149	60	14	9	37	3	2	1	22	1	3	1				
1890.....	141	50	17	9	31	6	5		30	1	1					
1891.....	115	55	5	3	55	5	4	4	14	1	2					
1892.....	128	57	13	6	72	4	5	1	26	2	2					
1893.....	130	52	8	6	56	5	5	1	14	2						
1894.....	188	76	12	6	52	5	4		11	1	2		1			
1895.....	172	84	10	5	37	3	2		3				18		1	
1896.....	203	100	22	14	27	1	2		2	1			93		2	
1897.....	282	190	23	12	35				1		1		193		6	
1898.....	257	143	14	8	43	2		1					302		13	
1899.....	156	106	9	9	28	1	1						384		23	
1900.....	137	79	12	14	33	2	3						563	1	25	
1901.....	135	94	10	5	74	3	7	1	9	2	1		383	5	26	1
Totals.....	7767	3455	362	209	3187	280	111	26	2737	365	128	23	3024	247	137	22

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

Year.	BEGGARS.				PED- DLING.		DISOBEDIENT AND TRUANT				TEMPORARY, AS WITNESSES.				Total.
	White		Colored.		White.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.							7								623
1854.	2						9								1050
1855.	25	29					24	1							727
1856.	14	34					29				4	1			902
1857.	17	28	1				32		1		2				741
1858.	8	34					24		1		1				781
1859.	29	47	1				45	4			1	1			863
1860.	29	36	1				165	11	8	2					863
1861.	14	12					243	28	13	8					800
1862.	10	20					377	29	13	2					957
1863.	18	8		1			460	58	10	4					1160
1864.	1	2					378	31	2	3	1				888
1865.							349	39	6	3					812
1866.		1					356	48	8	2					853
1867.	1						443	54	9	4					922
1868.	1						389	42	15	9					854
1869.		1					416	47	8	7					826
1870.							348	54	12	6					714
1871.							309	33	7	3					572
1872.							304	28	7	4					546
1873.	1						270	31	10	5					581
1874.	3	1					315	48	8	5					687
1875.	1						308	37	4	1					632
1876.	2	4	2				296	29	12	2					802
1877.	1						316	32	8	4					588
1878.	2	2					259	33	10						588
1879.	4						265	25	9	2					558
1880.							255	31	11						577
1881.	5	3					280	36	14	2					670
1882.	4	3	2				304	40	16	7					672
1883.	7		1				316	57	21	4	1				711
1884.	6	3					258	39	17	3					653
1885.	5	5			10	3	241	27	17	3					646
1886.	5	3			5	1	236	16	30	10	9		1		649
1887.	4	2			9	1	241	39	27	9	1		1	1	692
1888.	11			1	8	2	231	32	35	11	3	1	1		687
1889.	4	3			2	3	225	31	42	8	14	4			638
1890.	9				5		269	35	17	19	1				646
1891.	7			1	2		244	56	21	18	2				614
1892.	8	1			3		227	34	26	7	1	1			624
1893.	1						232	34	17	6					569
1894.	4				3		186	22	19	7					599
1895.	2				2		164	12	21	5					541
1896.	3				1		177	29	9	6					692
1897.					1		143	12	17						916
1898.					4		165	18	11	2					983
1899.	5						138	13	22	10					905
1900.	2						151	19	26	5	1				1073
1901.							201	27	26	10					1020
Totals.	275	282	8	3	55	10	11620	1401	643	228	41	8	3	1	36667

Unfortunate, 11793; Pilfering, 3613; Vagrant, 3253; Bad, 3430; Beggars, 568; Peddling, 65; Disobedient and Truant, 13892; Temporary as Witnesses, 53—Total, 36667.

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

YEAR.	No. 1—COULD READ, WRITE AND CIPHER.				No. 2—COULD READ AND WRITE.			
	White		Colored.		White.		Colored	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	16	2	.....	.....	65	2	.....	.....
1854.....	10	3	.....	.....	147	25	3	1
1855.....	59	17	2	.....	36	12	1	.....
1856.....	160	20	.....	.....	53	9	2	1
1857.....	167	22	3	.....	21	10	1	.....
1858.....	166	46	5	2	25	9	3	.....
1859.....	186	31	4	1	44	14	5	.....
1860.....	110	14	2	2	81	14	2	1
1861.....	72	6	1	.....	66	18	5	.....
1862.....	176	10	3	1	55	10	1	.....
1863.....	350	45	8	5	29	8	1	1
1864.....	242	30	1	3	41	9	2	.....
1865.....	251	45	3	3	40	7	3	2
1866.....	280	34	4	2	52	13	3	1
1867.....	298	48	2	2	25	2	.....	1
1868.....	258	64	9	7	21	3	.....	.....
1869.....	298	38	6	5	62	9	.....	.....
1870.....	204	35	11	3	48	7	1	.....
1871.....	191	29	8	2	48	7	.....	3
1872.....	249	19	3	3	49	6	3	1
1873.....	241	31	5	3	46	13	1	2
1874.....	251	36	7	3	86	18	1	.....
1875.....	253	31	3	1	87	14	1	1
1876.....	328	46	7	4	106	25	1	.....
1877.....	245	36	4	1	75	14	.....	2
1878.....	275	51	9	.....	63	14	.....	1
1879.....	263	31	4	4	53	14	1	.....
1880.....	241	45	6	3	49	7	1	.....
1881.....	310	46	14	3	43	13	1	1
1882.....	261	59	13	6	54	10	1	1
1883.....	267	54	12	2	56	15	5	2
1884.....	260	55	11	4	37	9	1	.....
1885.....	288	53	21	7	22	12	2	1
1886.....	282	61	29	17	26	4	3	1
1887.....	285	66	33	17	25	1	5	1
1888.....	308	77	28	15	17	4	4	.....
1889.....	314	63	38	13	12	3	5	2
1890.....	333	57	32	26	4	2	.....	.....
1891.....	315	57	23	21	1	3	.....	1
1892.....	329	54	40	11	2	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	286	48	24	8	6	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	333	57	25	10	3	2	.....	.....
1895.....	296	48	20	5	14	7	3	1
1896.....	339	58	19	11	27	7	3	.....
1897.....	406	59	32	8	60	16	5	.....
1898.....	553	48	25	6	47	16	5	1
1899.....	554	41	47	12	33	10	5	3
1900.....	749	52	54	9	36	10	5	0
1901.....	600	69	67	16	16	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	13508	2047	727	288	2114	458	97	33

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YFAR.	No. 3—COULD READ ONLY.				No. 4—COULD NOT READ				Total.
	white.		Colored.		white.		Colored		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	176	2	4	.....	345	5	6	.....	623
1854.....	220	42	9	2	481	87	18	2	1050
1855.....	150	38	6	2	315	75	10	4	727
1856.....	130	45	6	2	364	92	12	6	902
1857.....	120	32	2	1	288	56	17	1	741
1858.....	113	25	1	.....	283	91	11	1	781
1859.....	118	27	3	1	304	104	17	4	863
1860.....	148	26	3	2	334	96	19	9	863
1861.....	173	37	6	2	302	81	23	8	800
1862.....	268	39	7	3	267	95	22	.....	957
1863.....	286	53	8	3	284	69	7	3	1160
1864.....	211	47	4	1	240	51	4	2	588
1865.....	156	35	6	2	209	39	8	3	812
1866.....	147	45	5	1	216	45	3	2	853
1867.....	218	41	5	1	220	54	4	1	922
1868.....	201	31	5	3	195	51	6	.....	854
1869.....	178	34	5	3	135	46	4	2	826
1870.....	149	33	7	1	157	48	7	3	714
1871.....	152	26	4	3	85	13	1	.....	572
1872.....	105	21	3	3	53	23	4	1	546
1873.....	93	13	7	2	97	26	1	.....	581
1874.....	126	30	2	.....	90	34	2	1	687
1875.....	108	27	2	.....	75	28	1	.....	632
1876.....	102	38	5	.....	105	33	2	.....	802
1877.....	92	15	2	.....	79	18	4	1	588
1878.....	74	16	1	1	61	20	2	.....	588
1879.....	62	18	4	.....	65	35	4	.....	558
1880.....	83	17	6	1	86	29	2	1	577
1881.....	63	21	4	1	102	41	5	2	670
1882.....	67	10	4	.....	127	52	6	1	672
1883.....	92	28	6	1	119	43	6	2	711
1884.....	62	18	5	1	128	47	12	3	653
1885.....	65	12	3	1	114	30	7	2	640
1886.....	42	10	9	4	105	45	8	3	649
1887.....	38	6	8	3	142	49	10	9	698
1888.....	40	11	7	3	126	41	4	2	687
1889.....	27	9	7	1	100	30	11	3	638
1890.....	26	5	2	1	123	28	6	1	646
1891.....	21	2	2	.....	102	55	7	4	614
1892.....	27	6	4	.....	107	39	2	3	624
1893.....	28	1	3	.....	113	44	3	5	569
1894.....	13	9	2	.....	96	36	10	3	599
1895.....	8	3	3	2	80	41	8	2	541
1896.....	17	8	2	1	123	58	11	8	692
1897.....	16	11	1	1	173	116	9	3	916
1898.....	14	7	.....	1	157	92	8	3	983
1899.....	7	4	.....	.....	117	65	3	4	905
1900.....	8	4	1	1	94	35	6	9	1073
1901.....	9	5	2	.....	87	56	.....	1	1020
Total.....	4839	1043	203	62	8170	2487	363	128	36667

No. (1), 16660; No. (2), 2702; No. (3), 6157; No. (4), 11148.—Total, 36667.

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WEST COMPANY, SEPTEMBER, 1901.

TABLE 6—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING.

YEAR.	Both Parents Living.	Father only Living.	Mother only Living.	Both Parents Dead.	Unknown.	TOTALS.
1853.....	230	122	164	106	1	623
1854.....	323	210	238	185	94	1,050
1855.....	275	114	195	129	14	727
1856.....	374	124	241	152	11	902
1857.....	316	114	185	117	9	741
1858.....	342	114	213	103	9	781
1859.....	396	112	251	84	20	863
1860.....	373	125	256	90	19	863
1861.....	387	106	228	70	9	800
1862.....	449	141	264	96	7	957
1863.....	557	180	331	88	4	1,160
1864.....	424	121	272	66	5	888
1865.....	367	124	228	91	2	812
1866.....	378	118	231	123	3	853
1867.....	400	151	294	77	..	922
1868.....	368	151	256	79	..	854
1869.....	381	144	227	74	..	826
1870.....	320	136	205	51	2	714
1871.....	253	95	169	45	10	572
1872.....	246	94	161	36	9	546
1873.....	232	101	205	41	2	581
1874.....	271	129	233	44	10	687
1875.....	240	133	205	39	15	632
1876.....	310	178	252	47	15	802
1877.....	202	121	213	33	19	588
1878.....	220	117	198	36	17	588
1879.....	189	135	186	38	10	558
1880.....	218	125	193	33	8	577
1881.....	280	144	202	31	13	670
1882.....	256	150	210	41	15	672
1883.....	310	150	215	25	11	711
1884.....	282	139	194	25	13	653
1885.....	240	153	198	40	9	640
1886.....	273	131	193	34	18	640
1887.....	297	166	176	51	8	698
1888.....	286	149	193	46	13	687
1889.....	282	116	174	54	12	638
1890.....	330	108	149	54	5	646
1891.....	313	117	147	30	7	614
1892.....	285	121	168	39	11	624
1893.....	269	114	157	25	4	569
1894.....	291	118	151	30	9	599
1895.....	246	115	151	28	1	541
1896.....	371	118	160	39	4	692
1897.....	541	128	202	44	1	916
1898.....	686	95	164	33	5	983
1899.....	591	100	171	36	7	905
1900.....	742	114	180	31	6	1,073
1901.....	648	122	211	24	15	1,020
Totals...	16,860	6,303	10,060	2,933	511	36,667

TABLE 7.—HABITS OF PARENTS.

YEAR.	Both Whose Parents were Temperate.	One or both whose parents were intem- perate.	Unknown.	Totals.
1853.....	236	331	56	623
1854.....	407	446	197	1,050
1855.....	397	295	35	727
1856.....	472	396	34	902
1857.....	396	324	21	741
1858.....	440	307	34	781
1859.....	470	356	37	863
1860.....	545	277	41	863
1861.....	563	232	5	800
1862.....	703	254	.....	957
1863.....	913	231	16	1,160
1864.....	722	152	14	888
1865.....	673	78	61	812
1866.....	667	124	62	853
1867.....	800	122	.....	922
1868.....	739	97	18	854
1869.....	647	161	18	826
1870.....	588	110	16	714
1871.....	475	79	18	572
1872.....	476	66	4	546
1873.....	505	70	6	581
1874.....	600	83	4	687
1875.....	574	55	3	632
1876.....	684	108	10	802
1877.....	545	35	8	588
1878.....	537	46	5	588
1879.....	510	35	13	558
1880.....	522	47	8	577
1881.....	609	47	14	670
1882.....	590	73	9	672
1883.....	625	70	16	711
1884.....	557	83	13	653
1885.....	573	58	9	640
1886.....	563	78	8	649
1887.....	617	72	9	698
1888.....	610	67	10	687
1889.....	593	39	6	638
1890.....	611	32	3	646
1891.....	592	21	1	614
1892.....	593	27	4	624
1893.....	546	20	3	569
1894.....	558	37	4	599
1895.....	495	45	1	541
1896.....	660	26	6	692
1897.....	877	37	2	916
1898.....	928	49	6	983
1899.....	863	35	7	905
1900.....	1025	37	11	1073
1901.....	947	55	18	1020
Totals.....	29,838	5,925	904	36667

TABLE 8.—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—UNITED STATES.

YEARS.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.	Maine.	New Hamp.	Vermont.	Rhode Island.	Virginia.	Maryland.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	No. Carolina.	So. Carolina.	Georgia.	Louisiana.	Missouri.	Illinois.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	California.	Texas.	Florida.	Totals.
1853....	281	13	11	6	5	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	326
1854....	505	20	16	10	5	3	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	567
1855....	360	6	9	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	402
1856....	505	22	10	14	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	568
1857....	393	11	4	8	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	2	..	1	1	1	433
1858....	422	8	16	11	5	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	2	..	1	1	1	479
1859....	537	10	12	6	5	2	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	586	
1860....	554	11	8	10	5	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	599
1861....	543	19	13	8	5	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	608
1862....	694	21	17	22	5	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	783
1863....	897	28	14	11	16	..	1	1	3	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	989
1864....	714	30	9	11	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	3	..	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	790	
1865....	620	33	16	7	7	..	..	..	2	4	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	702
1866....	656	28	15	11	7	2	1	..	2	6	2	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	744
1867....	743	15	20	15	8	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	5	..	3	3	1	829
1868....	686	31	16	15	8	2	..	4	2	1	1	..	3	..	2	1	4	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	779	
1869....	628	25	18	12	10	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	5	1	1	1	2	..	..	724
1870....	553	22	9	12	6	1	1	..	..	3	1	1	2	..	2	..	3	4	3	3	5	1	1	3	..	627
1871....	433	25	6	4	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	485
1872....	402	21	8	3	6	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	459
1873....	445	15	11	5	9	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	499
1874....	526	15	8	6	5	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	578
1875....	476	11	8	4	5	1	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	5	2	..	2	..	1	526
1876....	623	18	5	6	7	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	672
1877....	469	21	13	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	523
1878....	476	13	4	5	5	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	516
1879....	448	24	11	6	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	509
1880....	483	12	7	12	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	7	1	..	1	1	1	..	534
1881....	529	16	7	4	10	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	..	1	1	1	583
1882....	482	25	12	2	5	1	..	2	6	1	..	6	..	1	2	..	2	2	3	3	..	1	1	2	..	557	
1883....	507	25	14	5	12	..	6	..	5	3	..	1	..	2	..	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	591
1884....	471	16	10	4	5	..	1	..	1	5	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	524
1885....	440	18	10	2	6	2	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	2	1	1	1	500	
1886....	459	22	12	6	3	..	..	..	11	3	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	524
1887....	455	16	13	3	1	..	2	1	12	3	..	5	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	521
1888....	436	20	11	1	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	488
1889....	396	13	4	4	3	..	..	..	21	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	452
1890....	363	10	11	5	6	..	..	1	9	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	416
1891....	341	18	4	3	3	..	1	1	7	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	391
1892....	358	13	8	4	2	..	..	..	7	6	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	6	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	417
1893....	321	13	6	3	1	..	..	..	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	368
1894....	334	12	3	2	2	2	..	3	9	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	376
1895....	314	3	5	..	3	..	3	3	4	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	343
1896....	368	10	5	2	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	410
1897....	438	13	4	4	8	3	..	..	10	1	..	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	4	..	2	1	..	..	503
1898....	503	11	10	2	3	..	..	1	14	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	556
1899....	466	9	6	7	..	..	1	1	20	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	6	3	..	..	4	..	2	542
1900....	619	14	15	5	5	..	2	3	17	2	..	4	..	2	3	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	709	
1901....	666	17	15	5	4	..	..	1	21	2	1	..	..	4	3	5	..	2	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	751
Totals.	24338	842	502	329	271	27	13	22	52	259	82	11	62	41	57	38	57	36	88	75	34	17	22	52	8	20	27355

TABLE 8—(Continued).

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

YEARS.	Canada, etc	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Hungary.	Turkey and Syria.	Russia.	Poland.	Norway.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Africa.	Italy.	Australia.	St. Helena.	West Indies.	S. America.	At Sea.	Austria.	Japan.	Total foreign.	Unknown.
1853.	1	29	180	10	1	37	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	272	25
1854.	7	40	308	8	2	44	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	6	..	1	2	..	3	..	430	27
1855.	6	26	201	10	1	45	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	298	33
1856.	7	34	194	5	8	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	290	44
1857.	11	43	190	4	3	37	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	294	14
1858.	9	28	172	10	4	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	267	35
1859.	9	34	145	14	3	41	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	4	..	..	263	14
1860.	9	46	132	12	3	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	253	11
1861.	9	37	77	8	2	35	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	184	8
1862.	6	32	74	11	4	37	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	172	3
1863.	13	42	48	15	5	37	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	..	171	..
1864.	9	20	26	6	2	27	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	100	..
1865.	8	26	28	10	3	30	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	110	..
1866.	10	32	28	5	4	15	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	104	2
1867.	9	21	18	1	4	32	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	92	1
1868.	6	15	18	2	4	25	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	74	1
1869.	14	26	14	1	2	31	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	1	1	..	101	1
1870.	5	27	11	2	2	28	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	87	..
1871.	3	21	17	1	2	31	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	86	1
1872.	4	27	20	2	3	24	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	90	..
1873.	7	9	5	2	9	33	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	6	1	..	3	..	..	..	82	..
1874.	9	22	13	7	5	29	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	109	..
1875.	1	22	15	9	14	31	1	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	106	..
1876.	3	31	13	8	7	49	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	130	..
1877.	..	22	8	2	7	15	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	63	2
1878.	2	23	4	1	2	26	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	70	2
1879.	2	13	2	..	5	11	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	45	4
1880.	3	9	2	2	3	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
1881.	2	18	4	1	5	29	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	4	..	..	11	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	84	5
1882.	4	17	2	2	5	38	3	..	3	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	30	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	113	2
1883.	3	11	11	1	1	31	3	..	4	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	120	..
1884.	2	14	2	4	3	34	3	..	1	4	..	..	3	3	..	..	53	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	129	..
1885.	2	9	8	7	2	47	1	..	2	7	2	1	..	5	..	..	42	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	138	2
1886.	1	7	1	3	1	45	..	10	..	5	2	1	2	2	2	..	38	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	125	..
1887.	7	16	3	3	3	31	4	..	4	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	84	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	177	..
1888.	4	23	3	5	5	51	2	..	21	6	..	2	1	1	2	..	70	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	199	..
1889.	1	19	2	10	2	63	5	2	14	8	..	2	..	3	1	..	49	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	186	..
1890.	4	16	4	5	2	60	14	..	14	5	..	2	..	2	..	108	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	229	1
1891.	2	12	4	3	3	32	3	..	30	3	1	3	..	2	1	..	99	..	..	4	..	11	..	..	223	..
1892.	6	19	4	3	3	41	3	7	34	4	..	1	2	1	5	1	62	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	205	2
1893.	3	13	2	8	3	29	4	15	34	5	..	1	..	2	2	1	72	1	..	1	2	..	6	..	201	..	
1894.	3	20	6	2	..	40	4	17	51	7	..	1	1	3	2	1	57	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	222	1
1895.	4	18	3	4	3	19	9	4	64	4	..	2	..	3	..	1	50	..	4	..	1	4	..	..	197	1
1896.	1	8	4	4	5	25	4	14	69	2	..	1	..	1	10	..	117	..	3	1	..	13	..	..	281	1
1897.	4	7	2	5	4	35	2	24	104	2	..	1	3	3	..	2	195	..	..	3	..	17	..	..	413	..
1898.	3	24	3	7	3	23	4	13	156	4	..	1	2	1	..	..	156	..	4	..	1	22	..	..	427	..
1899.	2	20	3	..	1	26	9	17	170	2	2	..	3	1	..	..	84	..	..	1	1	17	..	..	359	4
1900.	1	19	1	2	2	18	6	7	224	4	1	2	3	1	..	..	36	..	7	1	1	21	2	..	359	5
1901.	2	11	4	1	4	14	7	3	168	2	..	..	4	1	1	..	15	..	3	..	..	11	..	..	251	18
	247	1078	2039	248	174	1609	97	125	1186	121	13	28	41	20	75	28	4	1590	14	5	59	30	28	163	2	9024	288

Native born, 27,355; Foreign, 9,024; Unknown, 288. Total, 36,667.

LIBRARY
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WEST COMPANY. NOVEMBER 1901.

TABLE 9,

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

YEARS.	Restored by Magistrates to Parents, Guardians or Friends,					Expiration of Sentence,					Restored by the Committee to Parents, Guardians or Friends,					Returned by the Committee to Magistrates; also those transferred by Magistrates and the Committee to other Institutions.				
	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1852	251	2	...	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	19	15	...	...	...	15
1853	436	55	6	...	497	...	...	...	...	...	44	18	...	...	62	40	4	...	...	44
1854	336	50	4	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	76	26	1	...	103	32	3	...	...	36
1855	335	65	1	1	402	...	...	...	...	...	95	34	2	1	132	11	3	...	1	15
1856	255	52	1	...	308	...	...	...	...	...	99	21	...	...	120	5	1	...	...	6
1857	210	69	3	1	283	...	...	...	...	...	139	35	...	...	174	14	1	...	...	15
1858	268	59	10	1	338	...	...	...	...	...	47	7	1	1	56	11	3	...	...	14
1859	241	50	2	2	295	...	...	...	...	...	170	50	4	3	227	21	10	1	2	34
1860	271	29	3	2	305	...	...	...	...	...	174	42	8	3	227	10	7	4	...	21
1861	386	54	2	...	442	...	...	...	...	...	213	41	7	1	262	42	12	12	5	71
1862	425	46	2	...	473	...	...	...	...	...	364	69	6	2	441	12	10	5	3	30
1863	158	12	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	434	81	11	2	528	5	3	...	...	8
1864	73	10	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	404	75	3	2	484	11	2	...	...	13
1865	90	7	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	450	53	4	2	509	9	3	2	1	15
1866	130	18	...	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	411	67	11	2	491	15	9	...	...	24
1867	104	11	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	438	94	10	10	552	9	...	1	...	10
1868	100	11	...	1	112	...	...	...	...	...	465	85	10	8	568	11	1	...	...	12
1869	50	3	2	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	415	92	7	4	518	9	...	1	1	11
1870	35	6	1	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	307	62	6	2	377	3	3	1	...	7
1871	45	5	1	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	305	52	12	6	376	3	...	2	1	6
1872	45	8	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	352	45	13	2	412	2	2	...	...	4
1873	48	8	1	1	58	...	...	...	...	...	336	78	8	8	430	6	2	...	...	8
1874	18	2	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	355	70	5	4	404	5	1	1	...	7
1875	18	13	1	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	362	78	13	2	455	4	2	...	...	6
1876	21	3	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	391	60	4	1	456	4	1	1	...	6
1877	17	1	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	343	69	10	...	422	4	...	...	...	4
1878	21	1	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	312	77	9	1	399	5	1	1	...	7
1879	15	1	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	372	65	12	3	452	4	...	1	...	5
1880	7	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	302	66	8	1	377	...	...	...	...	...
1881	7	2	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	363	84	21	5	473	8	2	...	...	10
1882	9	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	337	84	16	10	447	5	...	...	...	5
1883	15	3	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	373	98	17	3	491	3	...	...	1	4
1884	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	332	83	25	7	447	4	...	1	...	5
1885	19	3	2	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	361	79	26	9	475	7	1	...	...	8
1886	8	5	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	323	66	25	7	421	2	...	...	...	2
1887	12	4	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	326	66	45	12	449	3	...	...	...	3
1888	24	6	1	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	332	69	47	15	463	2	...	...	...	2
1889	15	...	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	350	87	36	17	490	7	...	1	1	9
1890	11	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	302	67	25	13	407	8	1	2	2	12
1891	15	...	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	317	74	41	14	446	7	...	...	...	10
1892	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	289	71	27	13	400	8	1	2	...	11
1893	11	2	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	366	71	24	11	472	4	...	3	1	8
1894	39	2	2	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	342	84	25	10	461	4	3	1	2	10
1895	24	...	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	433	73	27	10	543	2	1	...	...	3
1896	38	2	2	...	42	162	...	4	...	166	363	88	37	8	496	4	5	1	...	10
1897	54	...	3	...	57	263	...	9	...	272	345	130	23	9	507	1	2	...	...	3
1898	81	...	...	...	81	324	1	26	...	351	317	143	38	11	509	2	4	...	1	7
1899	229	1	9	...	239	347	1	15	...	363	296	120	22	10	448	7	1	...	...	8
1900	117	3	3	1	124	294	2	...	...	316	242	85	19	10	356	1	1	3	2	7
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5155	685	74	17	5931	1390	4	74	0	1468	14934	3334	751	275	10264	411	107	40	24	501

TABLE 9—(Concluded).

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

YEARS.	Apprenticed,					Escaped,					Deaths.					Totals.
	White.		Colored		Total	White		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	
	M	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853.....	97	3	.	.	100	33	.	.	.	33	1	.	.	.	1	421
1854.....	155	47	8	1	211	130	6	1	.	137	3	.	.	.	3	955
1855.....	220	98	4	2	324	68	3	1	.	72	10	.	.	.	10	934
1856.....	152	31	10	.	193	101	3	.	.	104	5	.	.	.	5	851
1857.....	77	40	2	2	121	122	5	1	.	128	2	.	.	.	2	685
1858.....	76	51	.	.	127	117	3	1	.	121	7	.	.	.	7	727
1859.....	115	59	4	2	180	18	.	1	.	19	6	.	.	.	6	613
1860.....	162	53	3	4	222	29	3	1	.	33	2	1	2	.	5	816
1861.....	199	63	12	1	275	14	1	.	.	15	4	.	.	.	4	847
1862.....	170	43	9	1	223	5	.	.	.	5	2	1	2	.	5	1008
1863.....	94	37	12	3	146	12	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	3	1105
1864.....	130	38	10	10	188	8	2	1	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	905
1865.....	141	48	5	15	209	4	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	795
1866.....	160	54	5	3	222	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	847
1867.....	136	46	1	2	185	5	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	854
1868.....	122	33	.	1	156	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	4	838
1869.....	120	30	18	1	169	3	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	2	866
1870.....	88	33	2	.	123	6	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	.	4	717
1871.....	55	20	6	4	85	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	3	517
1872.....	76	21	2	3	102	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	536
1873.....	77	29	2	5	113	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	585
1874.....	133	17	4	3	157	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	656
1875.....	124	28	.	.	154	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	648
1876.....	123	30	1	.	154	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	2	652
1877.....	86	1	.	.	87	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	576
1878.....	116	26	2	2	146	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	3	596
1879.....	106	26	.	1	133	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	565
1880.....	116	37	2	2	157	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	3	636
1881.....	98	13	4	2	117	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	503
1882.....	129	56	2	1	188	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	685
1883.....	144	45	2	1	192	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	658
1884.....	150	37	3	.	190	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	703
1885.....	116	28	3	1	148	1	.	1	.	2	2	1	3	.	6	619
1886.....	103	37	2	2	144	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	3	655
1887.....	112	29	7	2	150	4	.	.	.	4	3	3	1	.	7	598
1888.....	130	47	4	15	196	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	668
1889.....	125	51	11	13	200	1	.	.	2	3	1	.	1	1	3	702
1890.....	93	18	4	2	117	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	635
1891.....	95	25	6	3	129	2	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	.	5	567
1892.....	89	19	6	2	116	2	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	3	595
1893.....	80	34	4	4	122	5	.	.	2	7	.	.	1	.	1	548
1894.....	86	16	3	7	112	6	.	1	.	7	1	.	3	.	4	617
1895.....	74	20	5	4	103	9	.	.	.	9	2	1	2	1	6	633
1896.....	64	35	1	2	102	2	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	2	4	680
1897.....	79	18	3	5	105	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	821
1898.....	93	24	1	2	120	3	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	3	965
1899.....	86	50	1	4	141	3	.	.	.	3	2	2	.	.	4	1096
1900.....	50	19	7	4	89	7	.	3	.	10	.	.	1	1	3	1100
1901.....	64	48	1	5	118	4	.	1	.	5	1	.	1	.	2	928
Totals.....	5495	1711	200	149	7561	749	28	13	4	794	94	25	24	5	148	35787

By magistrates, 5931; by expiration of sentence, 1468; by committee, 19294; transferred, 591; apprenticed, 7561; escaped, 794; deaths, 148; total, 35787; remaining in the institution December 31, 1901, 880; grand total, 36667.

TABLE X—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS

YEAR.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany	France.	Russia.	Poland.	Italy.	Turkey & Syria.	West Indies.
1853	4.65	1.61	28.66	5.94	.16	....	.32	.16	...	.32
1854	2.86	.76	29.33	4.19	.19	....	.19	.57	...	.19
1855	3.58	1.38	27.65	6.19	.14	....	.14	.55	...	.14
1856	3.77	.55	21.51	4.10	.89	....	...	.11	...	.33
1857	5.80	.54	25.64	4.99	.40	....	...	.54	...	...
1858	3.59	1.28	22.02	4.87	.51	....	...	.13	...	...
1859	3.94	1.62	16.80	5.56	.35	....	...	.81	...	.12
1860	5.33	1.39	15.30	4.75	.35	....	...	.70	...	.23
1861	4.62	1.00	9.62	4.72	.25	....	...	1.50	...	.25
1862	3.34	1.15	7.73	3.87	.25	....	.10	.31	...	...
1863	3.62	1.29	4.14	2.84	.43	....	.34	.09	...	...
1864	2.25	.68	2.93	3.04	.23	.11	.23	.11	.11	...
1865	3.20	1.23	3.45	3.69	.37	....	.12	.25	...	...
1866	3.73	.59	3.28	1.76	.47	....	.35	....	...	...
1867	2.27	.11	1.96	3.47	.43	.11	.11	.32	...	.11
1868	1.76	.23	2.11	2.93	.47	....	...	.32	...	...
1869	3.15	.12	1.69	3.75	.24	.12	...	.48	...	.24
1870	3.78	.28	1.68	3.92	.28	.14	.14	.28	...	...
1871	3.67	.17	2.97	5.42	.35	....	...	.70	...	.18
1872	4.94	.37	3.66	4.39	.55	....	.18	.73	...	...
1873	1.55	.34	.86	5.68	1.55	.34	.17	1.03	.17	...
1874	3.20	1.02	1.89	4.22	.73	....	.29	2.33	...	...
1875	3.48	1.42	2.37	4.91	2.21	....	.63	.60	...	...
1876	3.86	1.00	1.62	6.11	.87	....	.25	1.50	...	...
1877	3.74	.34	1.36	2.55	1.19	....	...	....	...	.34
1878	3.91	.17	.68	4.42	.34	.17	...	.34	...	...
1879	2.33	...	.36	1.97	.90	.35	.36	....	...	.36
1880	1.56	.35	.35	1.56	.52	....	.17	1.04	...	...
1881	2.69	.15	.59	4.33	.75	....	.59	1.64	...	.45
1882	2.53	.30	.30	5.65	.74	.45	.15	4.46	...	.30
1883	1.55	.14	1.55	4.36	.14	.56	.42	6.61	...	...
1884	2.13	.61	.31	5.21	.46	.15	.61	8.11	...	.15
1885	1.40	1.86	1.25	7.34	.31	.31	1.09	6.56	...	.16
1886	1.08	.46	.15	8.47	.15	1.54	.77	5.86	...	.15
1887	2.29	.43	.43	4.44	.43	.57	1.15	12.04	...	.72
1888	3.35	.73	.44	7.42	.73	3.06	.87	10.19	...	...
1889	2.98	1.45	.33	9.87	.29	2.19	1.16	7.12	.31	.29
1890	2.48	.77	.62	9.29	.31	2.17	.77	16.72	...	...
1891	1.95	.49	.65	5.21	.49	4.89	.49	16.12	...	...
1892	3.06	.48	.64	6.57	.48	5.45	.64	9.94	1.01	...
1893	2.28	1.41	.35	5.10	.53	5.98	.88	12.65	2.64	.18
1894	3.34	.33	1.00	6.68	...	8.51	1.17	9.51	2.84	.17
1895	3.33	.74	.55	3.51	.55	11.83	.74	9.24	.74	.74
1896	1.16	.58	.58	3.61	.72	9.97	.29	16.91	2.02	.43
1897	.76	.55	.21	3.82	.44	12.44	.22	21.29	2.62	...
1898	2.44	.71	.31	2.34	.31	15.89	.41	16.90	1.32	.41
1899	2.21	...	.33	2.87	.11	18.78	.22	9.28	1.88	...
1900	1.77	.18	.09	1.67	.18	20.78	.37	3.35	.65	.65
1901	1.78	.09	.39	1.37	.39	16.47	.19	1.47	.29	.29

Appendix A.

LETTERS FROM WARDS.

From FRED A SCHLIEPHAKE, aged 17, who came to Iowa in 1901.

"It is almost three weeks since I came West. I like my home, get lonesome sometimes but that does not matter for I will soon get over that. School opened a week ago ; I have a mile to walk, but I shall go as regularly as the weather will permit. Mr. Jones who was formerly a teacher helps me with my lessons in the evening. I am as far advanced as the highest class in everything except Arithmetic and I will soon catch them if I keep on trying for I often work until nine o'clock or later. I have not seen any of the girls who came with me but expect to see them when we go to Vinton. My guardians are very kind to me and have already bought me several things. They have a nice little boy not quite two years old. Iowa is quite a different place from New York City. I miss seeing the buildings for the largest structure in Mt. Auburn is no higher than a small dwelling in New York. I am not at all dissatisfied for we live in the country and I do not see the town except when we go to church. We usually attend the Methodist church but on Thanksgiving we went to the Christian church."

MR. J. W. JONES, Guardian, writes: "When Freda first came here she had several little annoyances which did not help her in getting used to her new life so that she became quite irritable, so that when I was helping her in her school work and she did not understand quickly she would lose her temper and grow sulky. After I had told her that she would have to control her temper and put forth her best efforts and left her alone for a day or two she has been getting along quite nicely and has gained very good control of herself. She is finishing Decimal Fractions and will soon begin Weights and Measures. Freda is quick to learn both at books and housework and if she continues to do well we would not part with her for anything. She seems satisfied with her home and we will do our best for her if she will only try."

MT. AUBURN, IOWA.

From ANGELINA CIACCI, aged 11, who came to Iowa in 1901.

"I thank you for the Annual Report which you sent me. I am glad to have a good home and like it very much, and want to stay in it until I am of age. I go to church on Sunday and to school every day. I am in the fourth reader. I hope all the boys and girls in the Asylum will have as good

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ALPINE ROAD, ECHO HILLS.

a home as I have. I wash the dishes and sometimes scrub the floor; but I like to do it. When I first saw the pigs and calves I called them bears, I did not know calves from cows did not know where milk came from. One of the boys who came West when I did goes to the same school. Now I will close for I have nothing more to say."

WATERLOO, IOWA.

From CHARLES ROESSEL, aged 13, who came to Iowa in 1901.

"I like my home very much, I go to school, I like my teacher and the boys too; I have gone to church several times. I like farming, can milk, feed hogs and do lots of other chores. I can come home every day for my dinner for the school house is right near to us. I can do all my chores before school time. I do not have to work hard. I have to help take care of the children, but I like them, they are not mean. The boys and I go down on the pond in the winter when it is frozen hard and have lots of fun. I am getting acquainted with the boys and we have a nice little boy and girl for neighbors. Please answer my letter; tell all the boys it is a nice place out West."

Mr. DEWITT COPELAND, Guardian, writes: "Charley is a very good boy and we think everything of him. He goes to school and has not missed a day of winter term though he went only a part of the fall term. He is trustworthy, kind to everything and very obedient; we would not ask for a better boy. He goes to church sometimes, but next summer he will go every Sunday that is convenient. I think as much of him as of my own boy and will take the same interest in his welfare. He has never been discontented or sick a day, and is growing very fast. He is a great help to my wife in taking care of our two children."

INDEPENDENCE, IOWA.

From CARLO GRAMCKO, aged 11, who came to Iowa in 1901.

"I received your letter just the other day and was glad to hear from you. May and I go to school and May is learning quite fast; we like our teacher. The goats did not butt me yet, but one day May was playing with them and one of them got up on its hind feet and ran at her and threw her down. I have a new overcoat, a cap and a pair of overshoes. I have seven studies at school. Thank you very much for the papers and books which I have read many times."

MR. C. HOLMAN, Guardian writes: "Carl is just the same boy he was when he came to us, happy, light-hearted, good-natured and obedient. He goes to school and his teacher says that he makes no trouble whatever. He made 100 on examination in most of his studies. We think we have the best boy to be found."

AURORA, IOWA.

From FRANK DEWEES, aged 17, who came to Iowa in 1901.

I received the book containing the pictures of the Asylum and find it

very interesting reading. I went down to see my brothers, Willie and Gilbert at Christmas time and found them looking well. We all received several presents. I sent a postal to Will's guardian that I would be down, but Will was at school and as he had been worrying for fear I would not get down, they did not show the card to him or say anything about my coming. They came down in the evening to meet me and as we were going out to his home we saw Will strutting down the road with his hands in the pockets of his long pants going to church. When we called him and he came up to the buggy he did not know me because I had on a big coat and a different hat, but when I got out of the buggy he was a very surprised boy. We had great sport with him the next morning when he opened a box which contained a small gift and the best wishes of a young lady friend. I have started to school and find it much better than working in the field when the thermometer stands twenty-seven degrees below."

MR. M. S. SCHNEIDER, Guardian, writes: "In answer to your inquiry in regard to Frank Dewees, I can say that we like him very much; he is industrious, of good disposition and quick to learn, has been in school the last month and does well. He is an uncommonly good boy and we will give him all the privileges we can as we would our own child."

OELWEIN, IOWA.

From LENA WEINGART, aged 13, who came to Iowa in 1901.

"I have pleasure in writing a letter as you requested in the book you sent me. I was going to write a long time ago but I went to school and did not have much time. School is out to-day and I will not go again until spring. I have been to school about six months since I came here. My brother, Charley, likes his home very well and would not like to leave it. Mamie likes her home too, and we are very well pleased with ours."

MR. J. J. CLINE, Guardian, writes: "I should have written to you before about our girls, Lena and Lizzie. They are pretty good girls, especially Lena, and Lizzie is as good as could be expected for a child of her age. They are at church and they go to Sunday school every Sunday."

FRASER, IOWA.

From ERNEST RATHKE, age 10, who came to Iowa in 1901.

"I am getting along all right and hope you are the same. I like my home first rate. I milk three cows night and morning. I have two black calves, a red pig and a colt which I call Jim and am breaking to ride. Two of our horses died of distemper and we will have to buy a team before spring. We are fattening five steers; we had sixty little pigs but forty of them died. My papa and mama have two children, a boy and a girl. We live in a nice large, warm house. I ride to school every morning with my teacher. I am teaching my papa German and he has learned to count up to one hundred."

P. W. GARVEY, Guardian, writes: "Ernest's conduct and disposition are good; he attends school regularly and church when he can. He seems

to take an interest in farming and in his school work. With the exception of a little trouble with his ear, he has been well ever since he came ; has not missed a meal and is growing fast."

BOONE, IOWA.

From ISIDORE VORGEITZ, aged 9, who came to Iowa in 1900.

"I am writing you a letter to let you know that I am well and growing very fast. I have been here now over a year, I like my home very much and love my papa and mamma very dearly. I am going to school every day and this is my third term ; I am in the third reader and arithmetic. My brother Peter was here a short time ago and stayed all night. Give my love to the children at the Asylum."

MRS. CHRIS HALVERSON, Guardian, writes : "We received the Annual Report and the Youth's Companions which come regularly, thanking you for the same. Isidore is a good, honest, upright little boy, willing and obedient. Of course he has little faults common to children, but we think of him as our own son. He is a smart boy, goes to school and carries his work all the time. The teacher and the children think a great deal of him. He kneels down by his bed every night and says his prayers. We are seven miles from church and do not go often, but Isidore studies his Bible at home. I will close by saying that Isidore is in every way a good boy."

ROLAND, IOWA.

From JOHN SCHERMAN, age 16, who came to Iowa in 1900.

"I was very glad you wrote to me some time ago ; but I was always busy during the day and too tired and sleepy at night for writing letters. I like my home and my guardians very much and we have very nice neighbors. I have started in for the winter term of school. We have lots of fun here ; on Sundays in warm weather we would lie under the apple trees and eat until we were full when we could find something else with which to amuse ourselves. I enjoyed the hay time very much too if it was very warm. It is great fun to go squirrel hunting ; we take a pole, tie to it a strong string which has a loop at the end ; we put the loop over the hole and when master squirrel puts up his head—a quick jerk of the pole and he is a prisoner. Rabbit-hunting is fun too when there is plenty of snow on the ground so that they can be tracked. We are feeding two car loads of cattle which we expect to ship in February."

MR. J. L. KELDERHOUSE, Guardian, writes : John is getting along all right, is very healthy and growing so fast you would not know him. He started to school when the winter term began and is learning fast and becoming a good writer. John is a very good boy and seems to take an interest in farming."

COLLINS, IOWA.

From WILLIAM DOBLER, aged 13, who came to Iowa in 1900.

I am glad to tell you that I have a good home. For Christmas I got a

muffler some candy and an apple; Mr. Larrowe gave them to me. I am going to school now and have been for six weeks. We have thirty-five pupils in our school. I wrote a letter to Dr. Bruce to let him know that I am well. My guardian has 113 acres of land, 11 horses 65 head of cattle and one hundred hogs. I can plow, cultivate and rake hay and helped unload 44 loads of hay in the fall."

From FRANCIS ROY, aged 15, who came West in 1900.

"In answer to your request in the letter, I thought I would write and tell you that I am getting along fine and so are my guardians. We are all well and doing finely; I have gained twelve pounds since I came here. I am satisfied with my home and my guardians seem well pleased with me. Mr. Heedwell cannot understand why my former guardian did not want me for he says that there is only one thing against me and that is my high temper but he thinks he can help me overcome that. He says he was the same when a boy and his father had a time getting him to control his temper. He had given me a fine spring pig and says he will give me one every year I am here and if I stand by him he will let me work long enough to earn a team. Mr. Heedwell gives me spending money but I have saved it until I now have \$5.14. Do not forget to write me a long letter and tell me how the Doctor and all the boys are getting along."

Mr. GOTHARD HEEDWELL, Guardian, writes: "In regard to Francis Roy, I can frankly state that he is a credit to both you and your Asylum. The only fault I can find in him is his hot temper, but he is trying hard to control it. We have started him to school and Sunday school; he has attended church ever since he came here. He has no trouble in learning his lessons. I bought a new set of books, all the highest, so when he gets through those he will have to leave the country school and go into town. The long and short of it is, he is a smart boy. His health is good and he grows rapidly."

OGDEN, IOWA.

From VICTOR DEWEY, aged 16, who came to Iowa in 1900.

"A year ago when I came to Iowa I was small for my age and in very poor health; now I am in the best of health and am fully a foot taller. I have a rifle and have great sport shooting rabbits and other game. A creek runs through the pasture and abounds in mink; I shot one and kept his hide. Mr. Harris bought me a broncho pony and a cowboy saddle. When I got the pony she had never been ridden and I broke her to the saddle myself. When I first got on her she ran about eighty rods with her head between her knees and bucking all the time, but she did not succeed in getting me off nor has she done so since. To see me on her you would think me a regular cow puncher. I thank you very much for the Youth's Companions and the Annual Report which I enjoyed very much."

MR. H. O. HARRIS, Guardian, writes: "Victor Dewey is a good boy and doing very well. Last year we sent him to the home school, but the

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ROAD TO HASTINGS FROM ECHO HILLS.

first of last September we started him to the High School in Manchester where he will go until next June. He attended church and Sunday school very regularly until he started to school but as he has to ride six miles to school every day I thought it would be too much for him to be on the road six days in the week. He seems very contented, likes the farm and wants to stay."

MANCHESTER, IOWA.

From JOSEPHINE FREN, aged 11, who came to Illinois in 1899.

"I have a very nice home. Mr. Crider gave me a colt and a calf, mama gave me a black hen and some chicks. I had a kitty but it ran away; I had a dog too, but I gave it away. I can milk and gather eggs too. My colt is very cute and I call him Dandy. I have about a mile to go to school, I have a good teacher, am in the Third Grade and study arithmetic physiology, language and spelling. I like the country much better than the City and I like my guardians best of all for they are very kind to me.

MR. M. H. CRIDER, Guardian, writes: "Josephine's conduct is very good, her disposition pleasant and cheerful. She attends church and school regularly with great cheer and enthusiasm; is a leader among her classmates, at play as well as in her classes. She is good company at all times and is hailed with pleasure and smiles by all acquaintances and even by strangers. She is modest about her person and uses no improper language. She is fearless about stock but quick to comprehend danger. She loves horses and is fond of riding and driving them. She works for approbation, gifts and money; is progressing in every way, is quick, witty and amusing. Indeed we are much interested in her and shall for the future study her best interests."

From FLORENCE SMITH, aged 11, who came to Iowa in 1899.

"I was very glad to get the Annual Report. I like my home very well and would not like to give it up. I go to school every day and to church and Sunday school whenever the weather is nice. I am getting along quite well at school and am doing some extra studying at home beside my music. Mamma gave me a gold ring for my birthday and my teacher gave me a memory book when school closed. The last day of school I spoke a piece and had a part in a dialogue. When I came here my hair was two inches long and now it is sixteen; I weighed sixty pounds and now I weigh one hundred and ten."

MRS. M. D. VINTON, Guardian, writes: We are well pleased with Florence for she is a bright little girl and has learned to do a great many things. She can make beds, set the table and straighten up the parlor and is very fond of sewing and fancy work. She has a good memory and once telling is all that is necessary. She is very much interested in her Sunday school and attends church and Epworth League nearly every Sunday. Florence is a good reader and has a very good understanding of what she reads. Our

home would be lost without her for she never goes to bed at night without kissing us and we never think of leaving her at home alone. My neighbors laugh at me, but I remember that I was a girl once and had to take all kinds of abuse and I resolved then that nothing of the kind should ever occur in my home. She is singing now as she does her evening work. Two girls whom we raised until of age and our own daughter, all married, were home a few days ago, and seemed a little jealous of Florence, but I told them that I would not live without a girl in my home if they did go off and leave me."

WHITTEN, IOWA.

From GRACE REAL, aged 11, who came Iowa in 1899.

"I like to get the Annual Report because the letters from the boys and girls are so interesting. I also enjoy reading the Youth's Companion. I take the Children's page first and afterward the stories. I have a nice teacher this winter and go to school every day even if it is pretty cold sometimes. I have six studies and am in the fifth reader. I like my home and would rather live on the farm than in the City. My brother John and John Allen live about half a mile from me. We have forty books in our school library and we take great pleasure in reading them. Our teacher is reading one to us now called "Little Women" and the author is Louisa M. Alcott. I have three playmates who go to school with me every day. The last month I was star scholar and got a perfect attendance certificate. We had goose for Thanksgiving and another one for Christmas."

Mr. WILLIAM BLAIN, Guardian, writes: "Grace goes to school every day and is extra smart in learning, is in the fifth reader. As for Sunday school I am sorry to say that she does not go as often as I would like for she has a long way to go, but she goes as often as weather will permit. Grace is willing to do anything that is asked of her and we like her very much. She is growing fast and has not been sick a day since she came to us."

MARENGO, IOWA.

From ALVIN OLSEN, aged 18, who came to Illinois in 1899.

"I go to the minister's every Tuesday and Saturday and am going to be confirmed in the spring if I can pass the examination. I have been busy breaking a pony which Mr. Hansen gave but he is not well broken yet. He does very well to ride but he does not drive well. I have a small road cart and pony harness for him. I have a shot gun and like to go rabbit-hunting; I shot one yesterday. Thank you for the Annual Report and the Youth's Companions."

Mr. JACOB C. HANSEN, Guardian, writes: "Alvin is getting along all right, is healthy and strong and growing like a weed. I think a great deal of him and so do all the family for he is kind and true. I would like to get another good boy who will appreciate a good home; Alvin would like to have a companion. Drop in and visit us when you are around again."

DWIGHT, ILLINOIS.

From MARY LEAHY, aged 14, and JOHN LEAHY, aged 12, who came to Iowa in 1899.

"In answer to your request for a letter from each one of us I will try to write you a letter. I am attending the country school now, but expect to be in High School next year for we have rented the farm for five years and will move to Norway, Benton Co., Iowa, on March 1st. I was confirmed in the Lutheran church this fall and am preparing to take part in the Christmas exercises. Mr. Nerison gave me a gold watch when I was confirmed and when we move to town I will get an organ. I am well pleased with my home."

John writes: "I had not time to write before. I am twelve years old. I have a very nice home. I go to school and study arithmetic, physiology, history, grammar, geography, and spelling. I go to church and have a piece to speak for Christmas."

MR. ALEX. NERISON, Guardian, writes: "Mary and John behave pretty fair, their disposition is good, they attend school four months in the winter and go to church regularly. We always take them with us when we go visiting and sometimes they go alone. They can both speak Norwegian and Mary can read it quite well. They are both very good in arithmetic."

From CHRISTOPHER SPELLMAN, aged 14, who came to Iowa in 1899.

I thought I would let you know that I am well and hope you are the same. I have a nice home and am well pleased to go where the folks go. I call my guardians mama and papa. I had a horse to practice on when I was learning to ride and now I have a nice horse. There are a lot of bad boys around here who would rather play ball than go to Sunday school, but I cannot agree with them. Papa sold his farm and is going to Blackhawk County two miles east of Waterloo. I have two suits of clothes, a saddle, a gold watch and chain and a nice pig. We would like to have you come out and eat Thanksgiving dinner with us. John Heiselbetz came to our house and stayed two days until he got work. All he had was eighty-five cents and some clothes."

From JOHN C. COWPER, age 13, who came to Iowa in 1899.

"I thank you very much for the Youth's Companions and the Annual Report. I liked to read the letter and look at the pictures to see if I know any of the boys. I go to church and Sunday School every Sunday. I do the chores morning and evenings when I go to school and often go out for a drive with Mr. Samson as I can now handle a team. I shall work in the field next summer. The Botnia river is near us and there are plenty of fish in it."

MR. W. M. SAMSON, Guardian, writes: "John is in school and at the head of all his classes. He received a Bible for his regular attendance at Sunday school for a year and a nice book for repeating the commandments

and the books of the Bible ; his teacher is very proud of him. John is a good boy to work, smart and intelligent, but very high tempered and set in his way. It is a hard matter to convince him when he is in the wrong. We get along very nicely most of the time, and he has learned to handle a team and help with all the chores."

LEWIS, IOWA.

From OTTO GREENBERGER, age 13, who came to Illinois in 1899.

"I am going to write you a letter and tell you how I am getting along. I go to school all the time, get along well in my studies and have a good home. We do not go to church very often but I read in my Bible every Sunday. We have had a little snow, but our farm work is all done for this fall. I thank you for the Annual Report you sent me and the Asylum for what it has done for me. I have had my picture taken and I will send you one. Please tell the boys in the Asylum that if they will come out west they will learn a great many things and have an opportunity to become useful men. I cannot think of anything else to write, so I will close."

WALSHVILLE, ILLINOIS.

From ANDREW RYAN, aged 16, who came West in 1899.

"I am having a good time and like to live here. In the summer time I help with the fruit and I like that kind of work. We have all kinds, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, grapes, gooseberries and apples and peaches ; these are the kinds I like to eat too. I go to school every day and like my teacher. I also go to church and Sunday school regularly. My guardians are very kind to me and treat me as they would their own child ; I like them and always will."

Mr. A. J. MONTGOMERY, Guardian, writes: "Andrews conduct and disposition are very good and his report card from school gives his deportment as the best. During the time he has been with us we have always found him to be truthful and industrious. I do not know of a better boy than Andrew and we think a great deal of him."

PRINCETON, MISSOURI.

From LIZZIE PAFFRATH, aged 17, who came to Illinois in 1899.

Today I received a beautiful present of which I think very much. It is a little booklet entitled "Nearer my God to Thee." I think very much of that song because it was the favorite of one of our martyred presidents. Dr. Bruce sent it to me and I thank him very much. This Christmas has been a very pleasant one; my guardians gave me a nice book and I received several other presents. The little boy and girl were very happy when they awakened in the morning and found their stockings full of goodies besides books and toys. I was very pleased to receive the Annual Report and think it ever so much nicer to have the House of Reception at the Juvenile Asylum. I like the Youth's Companion very much and have kept every number. I am very grateful to the Asylum for placing me in a good comfortable home.

LIST OF
OF THE
PUBLISHED (1884)



ROAD THROUGH WOODS, ECHO HILLS.

We get along all right now, but I used to get very angry when I first came here. I have tried very hard to control my temper and they all think I have improved,—grandma says I have grown older and learned better. We are looking forward to the time when we will move to Iowa for we are going to be among Americans."

STEWART, ILLINOIS.

From HARRY LICKEY, aged 12, and CLARA LICKEY, aged 11, who came to Iowa in 1899.

"I was very glad to get the Annual Report and thank you very much for your good advice. I have a good home, have learned to do all kinds of farm work which is just what I like. We had eighty acres of corn this year and most of it will yield fifty bushels to the acre. The corn will be out this week and then I will start in for the winter term of school. We are feeding twenty-eight head of cattle and ninety hogs. Some of the steers are awful fat. I like to stall feed cattle and I think if I get to be a man that is what I will do. I got a nice pair of felts and overs and I tell you they are warm. We had a fine big turkey for Thanksgiving and we will have another for Christmas, and all the candy we can eat for a week, last year we had seven pounds."

Clara writes: "I was glad to get the Report and learn that you are finding homes in the west for so many unfortunate children. I have a good home a very kind father and mother and I hope that I shall live long enough to pay them for all their kindness. I think that I will never want to leave them, but they say that when I grow up I will. We have lots of turkeys and chickens and big fat cattle and hogs. Tell all the boys and girls to come west and eat turkey."

Mr. J. W. TERHUNE, Guardian, writes: "Clara's health has improved and she is getting stout and growing fast. She is very smart and quick to learn anything while Harry is slow, but steady and truthful. Neither of them have any faults and I hardly think that two better children are living."

WOODBURN, IOWA.

From BERNARD NOWACK, aged 12, who came to Iowa in 1899.

"I like my home, go to school most of the time and am getting along finely. If every boy liked the country as well as I do and knew it they would all want to come out west. I am very thankful for your trouble in bringing me out here for I have very kind guardians and like them very much. We have a 100 head of cattle, 15 horses, 55 hogs and 29 sheep. We have no place to keep the sheep and they make us lots of trouble. I do not like them. We had a good dog which could drive as many cattle and sheep as six men but he was killed. I felt very bad about it and I can hardly get along without him. I thank you for the Annual Report and the Companions which I enjoy reading. I go to Sunday school in the summer, but in the winter we have none. I milk five cows before breakfast and before I go to school I help turn the cattle into the stalls, and in the evening I bring

them in. Last spring I staid at home and helped to put in the crops. Next year we will farm only our own land and we will not have to keep any hired men. I shall like it better."

GRINNELL, IOWA.

From HERMAN SANDERS, aged 16, who came to Illinois in 1898.

"I was glad to get the Annual Report and thank you for your kind letter. I am thankful to the Asylum for finding me such a good home and kind guardians, and I am very well satisfied out here. I have been in the State of Illinois three years and have learned more than I ever would in the City. I enjoy reading the Youth's Companions. I have very good health, and am able to do all kinds of farm work. I like to take care of stock and farm but we do not have very much land to farm. I send my regards to the Asylum and wish you much success."

MR. WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Guardian, writes: "We are well pleased with Herman; his conduct and disposition are good; he is a good, generous, kind-hearted boy and I am not afraid to trust him with anything. He is perfectly well and has grown a great deal since he came here. I can send him off with my team and he will do as well as I could myself. We do not have much land to farm, but Herman does most of it. He goes to school and makes good progress in his studies. He acts as though he liked his home and tries hard to please us. We will give him the best chance we can."

COMPTON, ILLINOIS.

From LOUIS LEROY, aged 14, who came to Illinois in 1897.

"I am getting along very well and so is Charles. We go to the same school. I like farming and I hope that the other boys who came west when I did are getting along all right. This spring we are going to farm one hundred acres, part of it in corn and the rest in oats. I like to plow and can drive a team first rate. I can pick 50 bushels of corn in a day and they tell me that is doing pretty well. I am trapping now and have \$5.55 this fall. We have a nice flock of sheep and I like to feed them. I thank you for the Annual Report and the Companions."

GREEN RIVER, ILLINOIS.

From WILLIAM HUGUENIN, aged 14, who came to Illinois in 1896.

"I do not know much news to write only that we have moved to a warmer climate, Safford, Graham County, Arizona, where we do not have to wear overshoes or overcoats. This is a fine country; we have had pretty days ever since we came, the grass is fresh and green and the stock is in fine shape. I tell you, Mr. Shields, you prosper by being a good boy. My father and mother would not let me go out nights and I thought I was the worst abused boy, but now I see that it was for the best and I hope other boys will prosper by being obedient. I had a jolly Christmas and was pleased with everything I got. Well, I will send you one of my pictures and let you see what an ugly chap I am. I hope you will answer soon."

SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

From LILLIE HERMAN, who came to Illinois in 1896. Aged 16.

"I thank you for the Report and Companions which I have enjoyed very much. I have been in my home nearly seven years and expect to stay until I am of age. I have a good home and wish all the poor children in New York could find a home like mine. Of course I must obey my guardians, but I am glad that I do for when I do as I am told I know that I am doing right. I go to school four months in a year and will finish my country school this term. I do not go to church as much as I would like because it is too far. My brother has a good home in Mendota; I saw him last fall when we went there for my sister's wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Hoberg would like to get a little boy about four or five and I wish you would get them one for I know he would have a fine home."

MRS. WM. HOBERG, Guardian, writes: "Lillie is well and has grown to perfect womanhood. She has outgrown her worst faults and we are proud of her. We love her as our own, and our home is hers as long as she wishes to remain. She does well at school and we are willing to give her a college education but she does not care for it. She is skillful in all kinds of housework except cooking, but she will learn that next summer, for I wish her to be perfect in all. We would like to take a boy as small as we can get: We love children and our home is open to them."

ODELL, ILLINOIS.

From ANNIE LAUFFER, aged 16, who came to Illinois in 1896.

"I started to school last Monday and get along pretty well; I have six studies. We go to church once in a while but not very often. I help with the milking morning and evening and can do lots of other work. I am strong and healthy and have not been sick this fall. Christmas will soon be here; but I do not know what Santa Claus will bring me this time."

MRS. JOHN WHITE, Guardian, writes: "Annie is getting along very nicely and we think a great deal of her. As she is the youngest, I think she is a little spoiled. She is quite a help to me and is a good obedient child. I believe that she and her brother are as happy as you could wish them to be. The country agrees with them for they are both hearty."

From HERMAN O. MAKEY, aged 16, who came to Illinois in 1895.

"This is Thanksgiving Day and among the many things for which I am thankful are the Annual Report and the Youth's Companions which I enjoy very much. I am in the Eighth Grade and on the first examination I made 94 and on the second 95. I have not missed a day this fall. I am very fond of books and last summer I bought me a Webster's International Dictionary. Upon making a list of the books I have read I find that I have read forty-two. I go to Sunday school and church."

MISS MOLLIE SOMMERVILLE, Guardian, writes: "Herman is strictly honest and truthful; he likes money but always puts it to some good use. We

have always given him some spending money, thinking it would teach him how to use it. He has always been obedient and contented. He is growing very fast and we will not have a little boy very long."

EDGAR, ILLINOIS.

From BERNARD GAFFNEY, aged 20, who came to Illinois in 1895.

"I always take great pleasure in the Annual Report as they come each year and in the last I find there have been some improvements at the Asylum especially in the business course. I have been in my present home almost eight years and have never regretted coming out here. I had two cousins who came out when I did; but they went back after they had been here only a short time. I had a chance to go back; but I knew that New York City was no place to make a success in life. The west is the place, where one has the better opportunity to become a Christian and in time have a farm of his own. If it had not been for this great Institution no doubt there are thousands of children who would have taken the road to ruin, and yet there are parents who have children placed among farmers that think they are sold as slaves; but that is a great mistake. I lived in Illinois seven years before my guardian moved to Iowa, and I believe that I like it better there. The soil is better and there are not so many rocks. Mr. Dickey has promised to give me seventy-five dollars more than my contract requires, and I expect to leave \$200 of it with him. I have an offer of twenty dollars per month for this summer and I am going to save my money so that in time I can buy a farm for myself."

MR. A. D. DICKEY, Guardian, writes: Bernard Gaffney is all right—a good boy, or rather a man for he is twenty-one years old the 10th of next March. As I will not need him he has decided to work for one of the neighbors. Bernard is just a first class boy and has more friends than anybody. He is a boy that will be all right in any place. He saves his money and some day he will be the owner of property. I don't know what to say of him except that he is all right, healthy and hearty, mind and body."

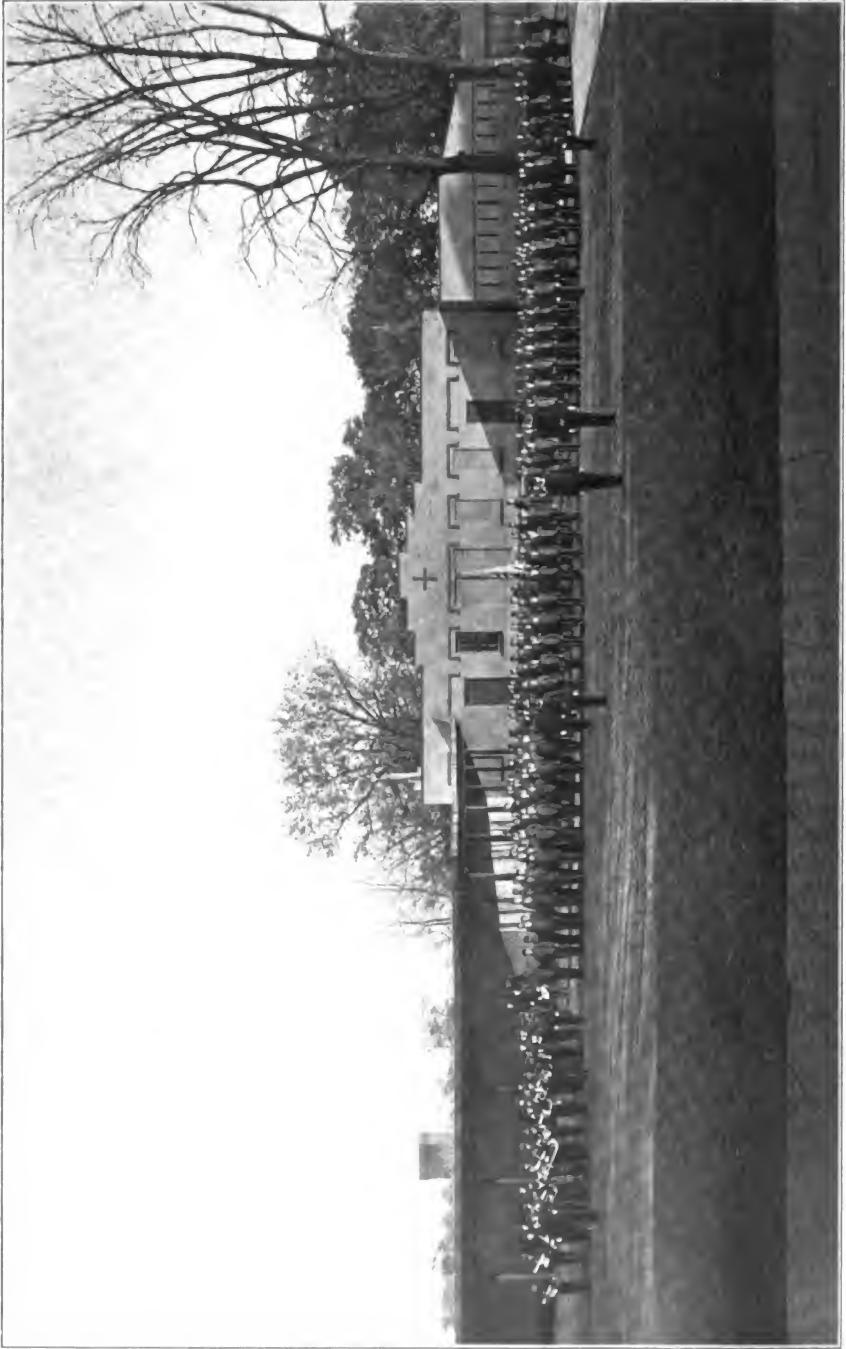
LINDEN, IOWA.

From ERNEST BAUER, aged 19, who came to Illinois in 1893.

"I am writing these lines to let the children know something about country life. It is very nice to live on a farm where you can take care of the cattle and hogs and take a team and go into the field to work. We have our farm work all finished up for this year. I went back to New York this fall to visit relatives and would have gone to the Asylum if I could have done it. I have a brother in Iowa and I am expecting him to visit me before long."

MRS. M. BRACKEN, Guardian, writes: Ernest is getting along nicely and is perfectly satisfied with his home. Perhaps he has it a little different from most boys. He has all the spending money he needs, has eighty-five dollars out on interest and enough laid by to buy him a two year old colt which he has already chosen. Last fall I gave him sixty dollars when he went to New York for a visit. I am very well pleased with my boy and

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



BOYS BATTALION.

think that he will stay until his time is up if no one coaxes him away and I think there is no one around here who would do it."

HAZELHURST, ILLINOIS.

From CLEMENTINA CIPRIANO, aged 19, who came to Illinois in 1892.

"I have been in Mt. Carroll since leaving Lena last January. I attended the Frances Shiner Academy until June. I was able to do this by working very hard. My school year ended very successfully and I received an award of honor by getting the first prize in my English class. I have reasons to be gratified as the scholastic work of the F. S. A., is considered very high. I only regret that I cannot continue my studies, but financially I am unable to do so. My father who resides at Nutley, N. J., wishes me to come home but says that if I do I must work. To do this it will mean to give up all thought of an education and go to work as my younger brother and sister have been compelled to do. While I stay here I still have some hope of acquiring an education. I have been working out since school closed in June, but I get so tired of the routine of household drudgery that I become melancholy and despondent, for my aspirations go higher than just a common "kitchen maid." I wish you would advise me what to do in regard to returning to my father. I feel comparatively alone in the world."

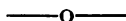
Mt. CARROLL, ILLINOIS.

From LOUIS JANN, aged 23, who came to Illinois in 1892.

"Thinking that you would like to hear from me, I am writing this to thank you for the report and to tell you how I am getting along. I am well and am still in my old home with Mr. Baker, and they treat me just as if I were one of the family. I can never be thankful enough for the good home which was secured for me. I would advise all the boys and girls in the New York Juvenile Asylum to come West, get a good home and behave themselves. If they will do this they will never regret it. After Dec. first we will be again in Astoria, Illinois, for Mr. Baker expects now to devote his time to preaching. He is district Evangelist for the German Baptist church in Illinois. I thank you for the past kindness and wish you continued success."

ASTORIA, ILLINOIS.

Appendix B.



LETTERS FROM GUARDIANS.

From Mr. Geo. Johnston, Monti, Iowa. Report of Harry Kennedy, aged 13, who came to Iowa in 1901.

Harry Kennedy our little charge, is getting along quite well, is going to school and seems quite interested in his studies. He went all of the fall term and stood high in both conduct and work. He attends church and instructions every Sunday, has been confirmed and seems religiously inclined, and truthful as far as we can see. His worse faults are his crankiness and forgetfulness. He has to be told several times and urged to get him to do what little work we have for him to do. His health is not good and his eyes are weak, but he growing quite fast. We love Harry dearly and I trust, God helping, that we may rear him in such a way that he will be an honor to all who have been instrumental in his upbringing. The Asylum deserves great credit for the good training given to these little ones."



From Mr. Benjamin Nowlin, Ames, Iowa. Report of Edna Thompson, aged 13, who came to Iowa in 1900.

Edna is in good health and spirits, a good and obedient child, quick to respond when asked to assist and very kind to our two babies who love her dearly. When she came to us she was quite wild; but her disposition has become much more quiet. She attends school all of the times except in very stormy weather. She has been in school six months, is a good scholar and learns fast. Her teacher says she is quite proud of her. We would give her lessons in music as she learns it quite readily; but we can get no teacher. She can play some now. Edna has attended church and Sunday school very regularly and seems to enjoy it, but will not be able to go much this winter. She seems anxious to do right in all things and has an especial desire to lead a good life. She has learned to do a great deal of housework and does it well. She can help with almost any kind of work that is not too heavy. Her health is very good, she has not been sick since she came here. Every one who knows her, likes her, we treat her just the same as our own and think a great deal of her—in short we could not keep house without her. We received the Annual Report and the Companions for which Edna is very thankful."

From Mrs. Nicholas Hentz, Otterville, Iowa. Report of Ella Abrams, aged 9, who came to Iowa in 1900.

Ella whom we call Nellie is a very kind, affectionate and truthful child. Of course she has some faults; her temper is a little cranky she tries to be obedient but is very heedless and absent minded. I believe that with careful and judicious training all these will be outgrown. When all is said she is not a bad child. She seems to be subject to headaches but is very plucky and will not give up. I think they are due to catarrh of the head. She is happy and likes her home and would not like to leave it. She has plenty of warm clothes for the winter and will be in school every day that the weather will permit. She learns well, taking great pride in her work at school. I teach her some every evening, and for recreation she reads books from the School Library. Nellie likes her school, her teacher, and her playmates. She is always ready for church on Sunday morning and we always take her with us. She would have written you a nice little letter which she had planned but she came home to-day with a headache and had to give up writing. She wishes me to write a few things for her. She likes to get the Companions in which she can read quite a few stories, and enjoyed the Annual Report very much. She liked to read the letters from the children and look at the pictures. She says I must be sure to tell you that she likes her home and does not wish to leave. We like her very much, though she is a child which will require a great deal of tender care for a few years."

From Mrs. J. J. Williams, Hazleton, Iowa. Report of Walter James, aged 8, who came to Iowa in 1900.

"It is with a sad heart that I write you that Mr. Williams departed this life October 20th after short illness. This is a hard blow for me and Walter takes it very hard as he thought a great deal of him. We were both very much attached to Walter and I would like to keep him just the same, for I do not know what I would do without his childish prattle in my sad and lonely home. I could not love him or do more for him if he were my son. I have kept up the home teachings of the Sunday school lessons but was unable to attend church on account of sickness, and it is too far to send him alone, and now not being able to drive we cannot go. Walter has a set of new books and will start in for the winter term of school tomorrow. The school is so near that he comes home for his dinner. He is a very bright boy and learns fast. He enjoys the Companions very much, I read them to him now but he will soon be able to read them for himself."

From Robert Ginther, Independence, Iowa. Report of William Marquardt, aged 11, who came to Iowa in 1900.

"I wish I could give as good a report of William as I know will be given of some others. William seems to be very forgetful or absent-minded. We tell him when and how to do things and he will do everything all right for a few times and then neglect them altogether. He is good to work and we

want him to learn all he can and would like to make something of him beside just a laborer. He had a peculiar disposition, and his conduct at school has not been good. His teacher could do nothing with him until I punished him, and he has been doing better since. He has not lost a day of school, and has been tardy only twice since in June. He progresses slowly in his studies and does not learn to talk plain. One thing about William I cannot understand and that is his disinclination to talk. He never volunteers a remark and when asked a question simply says, 'I don't know.' At first I thought him bashful but he is just the same now. He cares nothing for reading, and sometimes when we try to get him to read he will look through the paper pretending to do so but when he gets through and we ask him what he had read he can tell us nothing. When he received the Report he looked it through and I asked him how many letters there were from the children and he said none. When he learned that I was writing this letter he began to cry thinking that he would be taken away. He likes his home and we like him, and would do well by him if he would only put forth a little effort for himself."

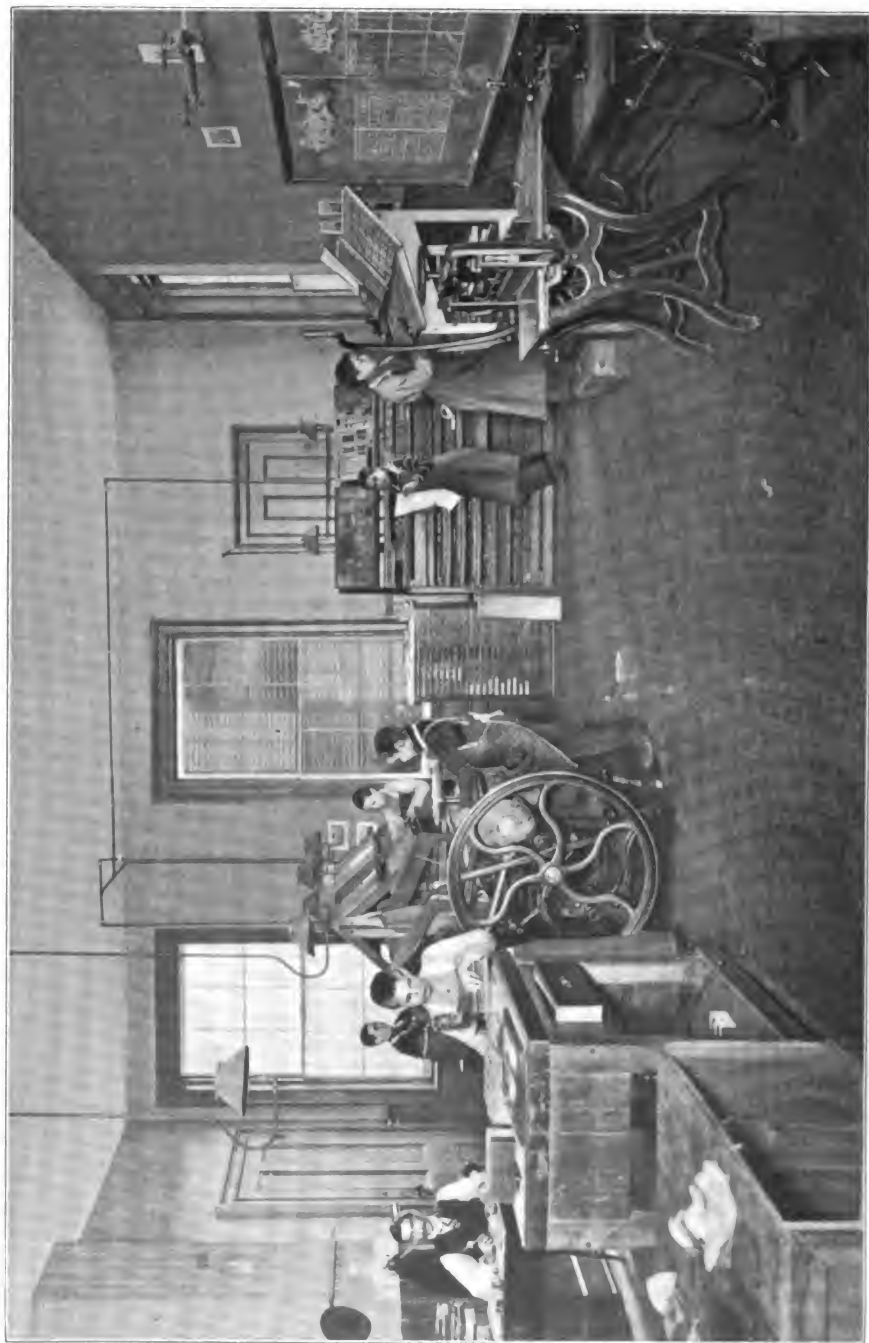
From Mrs. Delia Ravlin, Liscomb, Iowa. Report of Mary Mariano, aged 14 who came to Iowa in 1899.

Mary goes to school regularly and we go to church and Sunday school every Sunday unless something prevents. She is progressing rapidly in all directions and is as good as could be expected. She wishes to do well and has never been spoken to in school for misconduct. She is trying to learn all she can and we think lots of her. She is as good as the children who have always been in good homes and had everything done for them. She is a proud little girl and likes to appear as well as any one. Of course she has faults common to children, but a little good advice helps a great deal. She is learning to do housework and does everything well. She has pieced blocks of three quilts and they are all to be all her own. She is becoming more interested in reading and enjoys the Youth's Companion and the Annual Report. The letters from the children interest her very much. She is lots of company and we would not like to part with her."

From Mr. J.C. Kirkpatrick, Tipton, Iowa. Report of Loretta Parks, aged 10, and Alexander Parks, aged 8, who came to Iowa in 1899.

"Loretta and Alexander are well and contented, have missed but one meal since coming here, are both growing and there is a decided improvement in their looks, so that you would hardly believe them to be the same children you brought here over two years ago. We are sending them to school every day and they like to go but are making little progress. Alex is naturally very bright but will not try. He had to stand on the floor every day last term but two to learn his lessons. Loretta tries hard but is very slow. They are reading in the second reader. We gave her a term of music lessons but she is too young to appreciate such an advantage. There are plenty of children who are not as good as these two, but there is room for

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PRINTING CLASS, 1902.

improvement, but though they try us sometimes we would not wish to give them up and they would not leave us. They are inclined to be stubborn and saucy, but with firmness and careful management they are not hard to control. We always take them with us to church and never leave them at home alone. They enjoy the Companions and the Report but read very little in them. We like to have some of the Asylum people come to visit us."

From M. Amos Miller, New Sharon, Iowa. Report of Lizzie Smith, aged 13, who came to Iowa in 1899.

"I am glad to say that Lizzie is doing quite well, much better than when I wrote to you last. She is not nearly so forgetful and is as obedient as is common among children. She has been in school eight months and will enclose her report card which shows very good work. Our church privileges are not as good as we would like as we do not have regular services. Lizzie attended Sunday school during the summer months. She is slow about her work and in her studies but we get along without any difficulty. Her health has been very good.

Lizzie writes: I like my home very much and have plenty of good clothes. I like to go to school but cannot go now on account of the small pox. I can bake bread and pies and get you a good dinner."

From Mr. J. V. Hanby, Summerset, Iowa. Report of William Haight, aged 10, who came to Iowa in 1898.

"Willie is going to school and has been in school about seven months each year since he came to us. He learns very fast and his classmates are all two or three years older than he. He grows rapidly and when we got him his new overcoat we had to get it large enough for a fifteen year old. He is a good boy to work and care for the stock and I think his disposition is improving. He goes to church and Sunday school every Sunday and his teacher say he is the most attentive one in the class. He is a great reader and is always glad to get the Companions, the Annual Report and the letter. Other boys tell him he could get wages and I fear sometimes that he will leave me, but I hope as he gets older that he will appreciate his home more and more. We think so much of him that we are anxious to keep him with us. His mother and brother write him very nice letters and always tell him to be a good boy."

From Otto E. Dreeke, Rochelle, Illinois. Report of Fred Baumann, aged 10, who came to Illinois in 1898.

"Fred is doing very well and was christened last spring in the German Lutheran church. He goes to the public school every day and German school on Saturday. He enjoys good health and I think if he keeps on the way he is doing now that I can make a smart man out of him. It is my aim to give him a good education in both English and German so that he can do business as well in one as the other. If he stays with me and does his part I shall give

him a good education and a good start, but he must learn English and German equally well. If you are ever down in this neighborhood, please come and see us."

From C. F. Oberman, Mediapolis, Iowa. Report of Louis Thomas, aged 12, who came to Iowa in 1898.

"In reply to your request I will say that our boy, Louis, is doing fairly well. He attends Sunday school regularly and conducts himself as an average country boy. He goes to school and is very bright being above the average in his studies. He is very regular in his work and is always in good shape for sleep and meals. He has never been in the least out of fix since he came here and is a good one to look out for number one so I think he will take of himself. We have no fault to find and we never hear any complaint from him so take it all in all I think we get along better than nine out of ten get along with their own children."

From C. W. Gilbert, Kilbourne, Iowa. Report of William Lyon, aged 15, who came to Iowa in 1898.

"William is doing as well as any boy could. He is a good boy to work, takes a great interest in the stock and in fact has charge of the barnyard and the stock looks well. He is small for his age, but is stout and hearty and never has to take any medicine. He has plenty of warm clothes and goes to school when there is any to go to, is well pleased with his home and says that his name is no longer Lyon, but Gilbert. We have sold our home and bought seventy acres one half mile from town which I think is better for William as it will take him away from town boys who never have anything to do but get into mischief. He gets letters from his brother Joe and they visit back and forth. Joe is about twenty-eight miles away and is in a good home. If he continues to be a good boy he will be a rich man some day for Mr. Rogers is greatly taken with him and is able to push him along as soon as he is ready to go into business for himself. Well, Mr. Shields, I will close by assuring you that Bill is all right and any time you wish to hear from us drop us a card and we will respond."

From C. B. Ellis, Milan, Illinois. Report of Alfred Werner, aged 19, who came to Illinois in 1897.

"Alfred Werner, my ward, is obedient, faithful, studious, economical and well-behaved, in short all that I could require. His spare time is devoted to reading and his chief amusement aside from that is hunting wild game. He has not attended church as regularly of late on account of his work this season being much harder, his full time being taken except on holiday and a few picnics which he attended and a visit to Buffalo Bill's Wild West. His growth in both mind and body has been in a healthy direction. Alfred is not in school this winter, having passed the required mark and securing excellent grades in all his studies. I could dispose of ten

boys right in this neighborhood tomorrow if they were all Alfreds. We are thinking about selling or trading our farm and moving to Missouri but we cannot do so to good advantage will stay here and I would like another boy in the spring about ten to fourteen years old."

From Mr. J. J. Bailey, Cantrall, Illinois. Report of Fred Gunter, aged 16, who came to Illinois in 1896.

"Fred has done much better this last year than ever before, can do all kinds of farm work and helped this year to tend one hundred sixty acres of corn and fifty acres of small grain. Besides this we hauled one hundred cords of wood to the soldiers at Camp Lincoln. All this had to be done in June and July right in the busy season and Fred did as much as either one of the other hands. He is liked by everybody and people say he is an exception of a boy. He does not care to go to school any more, but has a gun and prefers to go hunting when there is snow on the ground so that he can track the rabbits. He attends church when we have services near enough, but we are eight miles from town and only have preaching at the school house once in a long time. Fred has discovered that there is no place like home and seems very well contented. He corresponds with his sisters in New York. Last summer the team ran away with him and he had a very narrow escape with his life. He was dragged over the brick pavement for about two blocks, his clothing was badly torn and he was very badly bruised all over and had to be in the hospital for some time and it was quite a while after he came home before he could do any work. He is all right now and can do as much work as any one. He was very glad to get the Report from the Asylum."

Report of Executive Committee.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Some time since the Committee appointed by you on Plan and Scope of Asylum work presented their report to the Board including in their recommendations the following as the second recommendation :

“That the future development of the Asylum’s work should be along the lines of what is known as the ‘Cottage System.’ For the accomplishment of this purpose, the Asylum should, at an early date, acquire a new site better adapted for this work than its present one ; and to enable the carrying out of these plans, the Committee recommend that all the New York real estate of the Asylum should be sold as soon as possible, the sales to begin with the unused portion of the real estate and to be continued at intervals until the whole real estate has been sold, unless it should be ascertained that a better financial result can be obtained by selling all the property at one time.”

This recommendation was, after considerable discussion in the Board, referred to the Executive Committee which was requested to consider the recommendation and present a further and detailed report thereon. In pursuance of this requirement the Executive Committee would respectfully present the following report :

There are two main lines along which the work of an institution such as that of the New York Juvenile Asylum can be considered :

- 1st. The financial basis of the work, and
- 2d. The distinctly philanthropic work.

Without a due consideration of the financial basis on which the work is to be carried on it is, of course, impossible to do any work successfully, and it is for the direct purpose of insuring a proper consideration of the financial basis, that Boards of Direc-

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SHOE SHOP, 1902.

tors are entrusted by law with the powers possessed by them. This aspect, therefore, of our work may properly be first discussed.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the members of this Board that this institution originally appealed, not only to the state and county for support, but received very considerable sums by way of endowment from charitably disposed persons; that in the early days of the institution's history, land was purchased and buildings erected, from the funds partially derived from the state and partially from contributions of benevolent persons. To-day the institution has, as its basis of financial operations, an endowment in the shape of land and buildings received from a past generation, and a fund for the meeting of current expenses almost entirely derived from the public moneys. Apart from the endowment of land and buildings, the institution has succeeded in acquiring a small amount of invested property. On the first day of January, 1897, the invested funds of the institution which could properly be described as capital, consisted of \$106,656.19. This was including a Certificate of Deposit in the Central Trust Company. It is also, perhaps, scarcely necessary to point out that while the sums last named produce a revenue—being invested—the land and building endowments of the Asylum produce no revenue and are only useful for current needs so far as they serve the purpose of a shelter and abiding place for the inmates of the institution, and it is also a matter of common knowledge that a large portion of the property of the institution on the upper end of the island, namely; all of the property west of Eleventh avenue, is not used to-day by the institution for the purpose of training or shelter for the inmates, nor is it revenue producing. That is to say: the Asylum is at present holding some 84 lots which are not used by it in its work, nor are they present sources of revenue. The financial justification, therefore, for holding so much, at least, of its property, must be found, if it be found at all, in the supposed increase of these vacant lands in value, an increase which must be sufficient to counterbalance the present value of the land at a fair rate of interest, if it is to be considered a proper investment of property on the part of the Directors.

But not only must the loss of interest be calculated in the holding of this unused land, but the entrenchment on capital

through carrying it. Within this year, 1897, the Juvenile Asylum has paid out for assessments, interest on assessments and legal expenses in adjusting assessments for its land on the northern part of the island, Thirty-six thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight and 99-100 (\$36,878.99) dollars. Of this there has been practically a rebate of \$1,170.16 interest on award of land received from the city. On the remainder, \$17,000 was paid by land taken by the city for streets at an award value of \$17,000 being a deduction from the land endowment of the institution, of at least, that amount (\$17,000) and the balance out of invested funds. That is to say \$18,708.83 has been paid out of invested funds for the purpose of meeting charges on real estate and \$17,000 worth of real estate itself has been parted with for the sake of holding the remainder.

It is, of course, not to be suggested for a moment that it is the duty of the Asylum to part with even unused land, at a time when a sale cannot be made profitably, but the consideration which we would submit to the Board is whether it is not the pressing duty of the Board to make such arrangements that at the earliest available time unused land shall be disposed of. In making these arrangements, however, one further consideration must be kept in mind, namely, that the presence of such an institution as that of the New York Juvenile Asylum will tend to depress the price of land adjoining it. All of the property about it will feel the effect of the depressing influence, unless assurance be given in some form that at some time the Asylum itself will remove from its present location. That is to say, unless the plan be so far worked out that a statement can be made that the removal of the entire Asylum is contemplated at some date, no such price could be realized by the Asylum from its unused land as could be realized on a sale if it were known that the Asylum itself would in the future be removed from its present location. Considered then, from the financial standpoint, is it not to be questioned whether the Asylum is justified in holding unused land as an investment which will not probably repay the loss of interest on it, and especially holding that land when the conditions are such that unless the whole institution be removed there is no probability of obtaining, at any time, a satisfactory price for the land unused?

So far the question has been considered simply on the basis

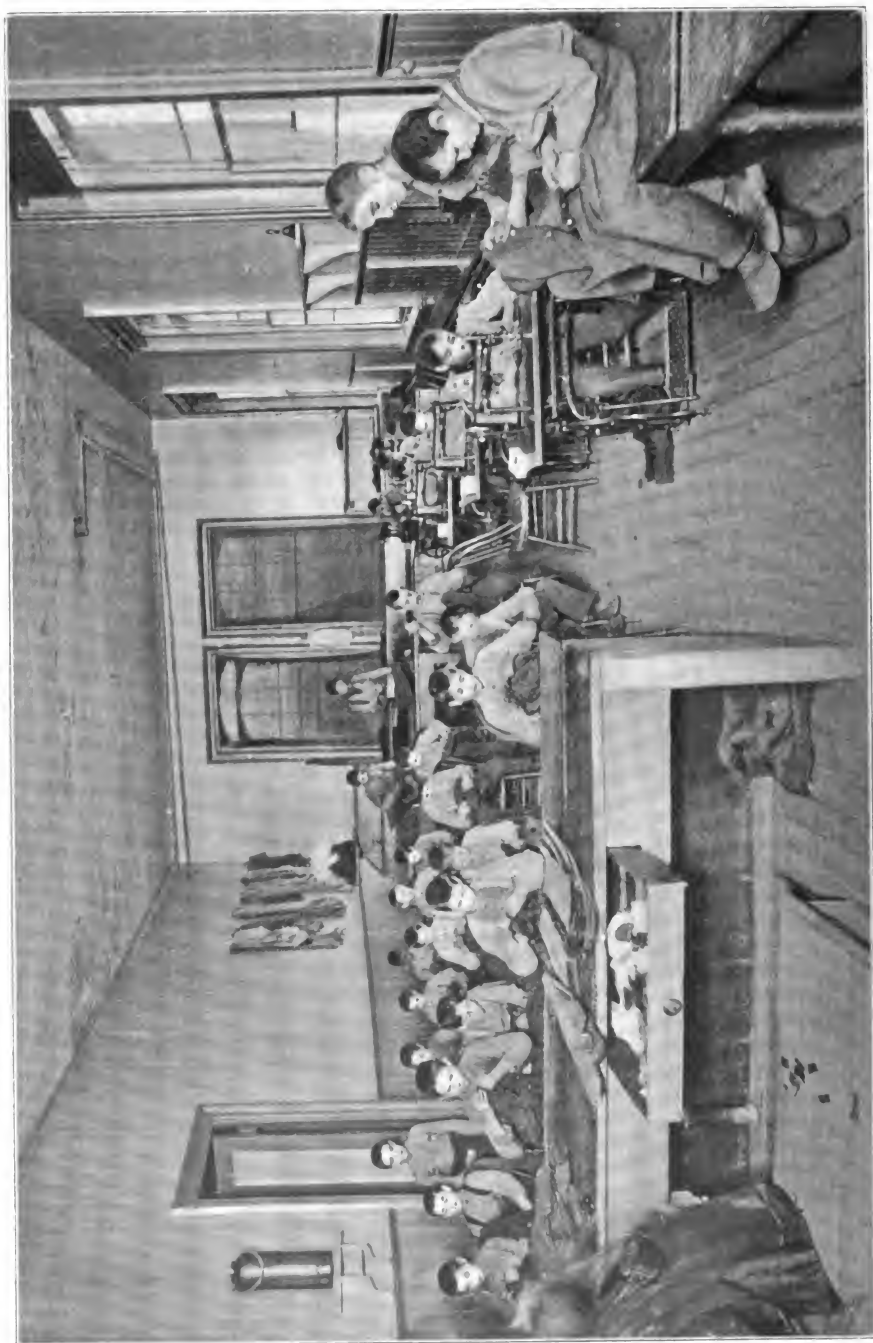
of finance, but surely this is not, as has been pointed out, the only basis upon which such a problem can be considered by this institution. The institution is incorporated to care for children. In order to care for children it is necessary that its Board should properly care for the property interests with which it is entrusted, but the primary purpose is the care of the children and not the care of the property. Now, what is to be said with regard to our present location as a site for such an institution as ours? It is evidently not the same site which it was when the institution was placed here and the first building erected in 1855. Then, while on Manhattan Island, the location was practically in the open country ; there was no settlement about us ; there were no car lines or omnibuses adjacent to the property ; it was a farm and was surrounded by open fields. True, it was in the limits of a city, and wherever the institution is to be it must be within the limits of the city, but it was as nearly a country location as possible and it had the advantages of isolation from the city proper, of open fields and freedom from the restraints of city life, and also freedom from the increasing burdens of assessment and improvement. If the Asylum is to remain where it is the work of the institution is to be more and more seriously affected by the advance of the city. Already great crowds of persons pass the Asylum gate every Sunday afternoon and loiter about the grounds both on the 11th Avenue side and on the Amsterdam Avenue side; already new streets are being opened through the Asylum property, and in the near future other streets are to be opened which will cut through the playgrounds, and, in some instances, the edifices of the institution, and more and more, as the years go on, will the inroad of the city interfere with the conduct of the institution.

But more serious than any of these interferences is the question presented by the problem of the barrack or congregate system of the housing of the children as opposed to the cottage home system alluded to in the resolution of the Committee on Plan and Scope. At present, as all of the Board are aware, the children, both boys and girls, are brought together in large dormitories. Their life is the life of an institution, well regulated by rules, but the rules are those of an institution, not of a home. From the time that the child rises in the morning until it goes to bed at night, it is governed by rules, which are necessary and

admirable from the standpoint of the institution, but which are impossible of enforcement or imitation in the home. Now, the children whom we receive, are received, as we all know, from many different homes and for many different causes, but of all, it may be said, that the basal reason for their being placed in our care is that by misfortune or fault, they have not received the best home environment, and it is to replace this unfortunate lack that they are entrusted to us for a season. When they leave us, at the end of eighteen months or two years, they are to go back, not to other institutions, but to homes, either the homes of parents or of friends, or homes in a new community. In the great bulk of cases they are to be returned to their parents or friends; thus out of the 33,723 children received in the institution up to the 31st day of December, 1896, 22,366—more than two-thirds of the entire number—had been so restored to parents and friends. Now, can it be asserted that the influence of the institution as an institution, has been as effective in rectifying the error and supplying the lack in the lives of these children as would have been the training of the home where the child was placed in conditions much more nearly resembling those of its own home than it can be in an institution conducted as ours is, on the barrack or congregate system? In order to answer this question let us consider first the case of the girls, of whom there are at the present time in our institution some 260. Perhaps no better statement of the matter could be made than that given on this very subject by Miss Ellice Hopkins, the well known English philanthropist, in an article on the Industrial Training of Pauper and Neglected girls in the "Contemporary Review," for July, 1882, from which the following extracts are taken:

" Now the question I want to ask is this: Is this barrack system the right one to adopt for girls? Will it train a girl for her future work in life? Does it give her the best available substitute for a home, the woman's especial sphere? Let us clearly recognize here the initial difference of a man's and a woman's work in life. The working man is largely concerned with mechanical labor, as a sailor, a soldier, a railway porter, in workshops and out-door labor; he works more or less, in a gang, the training of disciplined numbers in no way unfits him for his work in life. The woman's work, on the

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TAILOR SHOP, 1902

“contrary, as the mother of the family, or even as a household servant, is individual and personal; it draws largely on the moral qualities; it is capable of no mechanical subdivision and to do it in a mechanical spirit is to do it badly.” * * *

“Now, then, what training do your huge, loveless barracks give a girl for her future work as the mother of a family on small means, or as a nurse maid or maid-of-all-work in a tradesman's family? Of course, where nearly 2,000 children are warehoused together, everything on so large a scale must be done to a great decree by machinery.” * * * “All that endless education in capability and contrivance and ‘making things to do’ that life in a laborer's cottage would have given her, your pauper child is without. She has never known what it is to learn to carry a pail of water upstairs without slopping it; she has never learned to bake a loaf in a small cottage oven without its being ‘caught;’ she has never hushed a fractious child to sleep, with little pats and songs and cooings. Her clothes grow like a sheep's, upon her back; she has never gone shopping, and learned to lay out the hard-earned coppers to their full four farthings worth. Holidays, that three-fold bursting up of spring and blossoming time in a child's years, are of course impossible in these large schools, except in the form of a bi-weekly half-holiday. The preservation of order requires the same grey grind of lessons all through the year while we overlook the fact that the narrow experience of a workhouse girl's life leaves half the words in her lesson-books without any answering conception.” * * *

“But more to be deplored than the mental stagnation is the non-development of the girl's affections. The most capacious matron's heart cannot mother 1,600 children; indeed, I happen to know that any tendency to show fondness for any particular girl on the part of the officers has to be suppressed, as only tending to jealousies and disorders where the number is too great for affection to be extended to all. The district-school girl, therefore, is never individualized. She has never been gathered to a human heart in her childish griefs; the sweet, cheap, old childish remedy for the sore bruises of life, the kiss that makes all hurts well, she has never known.” * * *

“But the worst feature of the training of pauper children remains behind, and applies to boys and girls alike, and that

“ is, the absence of all classification. All who have had to do
“ with the training of children, especially children that come of
“ bad stocks, lay paramount stress on the importance of classifi-
“ cation. Yet in all pauper schools a foul steam of casual
“ children is allowed to flow continually through the disciplined
“ mass of our permanent children.” * * *

Such is the statement of the objections to the barrack system. Now let us consider, in a concrete case, the results of the cottage system as contrasted with our own work.

The Connecticut Industrial School for Girls had, on the first day of October, 1896, 241 girls; our own institution has something like 260. With us these girls are housed in five dormitories; they receive instruction with us in the ordinary school duties, and some of them are assigned to assist in the work of the institution, in the halls, some in the dining-room, some in the kitchen, some in the sewing room, some in the mending room, and so on. In the Connecticut school about twenty-four girls occupy a cottage; each girl has a small room of her own, simply furnished as a hall-bedroom would be likely to be in a city house; each girl is responsible for the care of her room, and the housework of the whole cottage is done by the inmates under the care of a matron and assistant matron, who, with the exception of a teacher who has a room in the cottage, are the only inmates of the cottage. Thus, instead of the work being divided up, some girls doing only work in the halls, others only in the dining room, etc., as with us, each girl does some portion of the housework and a rotation is kept up, so that each girl has an opportunity to learn the various kind of housework—waiting at table, cooking, etc. In addition to this, all of the girls who are of a suitable age, are placed in dressmaking classes and cooking classes and no girl leaves the institution until she has graduated from these classes. The State pays to this school \$3.00 per week for the support of the inmates, making a per capita receipt of \$156 per year. Formerly, some of the work done by the inmates was sold, but that feature of support has been abolished.

Now, the difference between the two systems is thoroughly well illustrated in the case of these two institutions, which have nearly the same number of girls. The girl who leaves our

institution, except in some specific task, has received no instruction to fit her for life, either in the home or at service, nor has she been trained in the habits of home life. The dining-room of our institution far more nearly resembles that of an inferior hotel than it does that of a home; table manners are not and cannot be taught; the proper service of a table is not and cannot be taught; the care of a room is not and cannot be taught. In short, in all the relations of ordinary domestic life, the barrack system pursued by us does not educate the girls. The cottage system does. But as Miss Hopkins has pointed out, and as the contrast of these two institutions shows, the nicer sides of character development are even more neglected in the barrack system than are these homely duties. We cannot expect that the refining influence and privacy of a room which is the girl's own, can be obtained where the girls are all placed together in one large dormitory. The possibility for study, for thought and for character development is eliminated; the possibility for the diffusion of evil habits, improper conversation and idle gossip is infinitely increased. From the standpoint, then, of the educator or of the moralist, can it be questioned that the cottage system is superior to the barrack system?

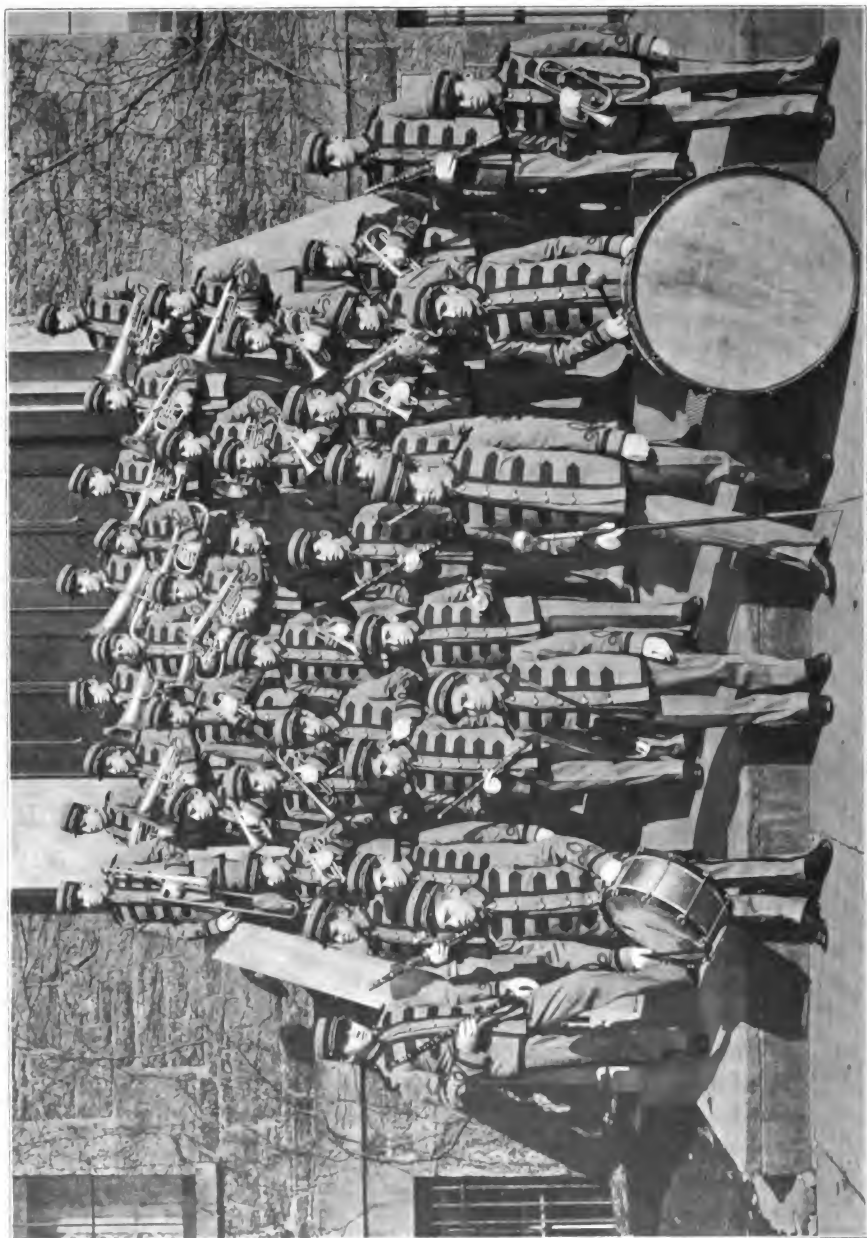
Now, as to the question of cost. The Committee has endeavored to answer this question by a careful canvass among American institutions, but it is not yet in receipt of the necessary figures to tabulate and arrive at a definite answer, a summary of the answers received is hereto annexed and marked Appendix C. But, if the experience of English institutions is any criterion, the cost of maintaining children on the cottage system is less than that of maintaining them on the barrack or aggregate plan. By this is meant, not only that the cottage system as it obtains in many institutions in England and on the Continent costs less than the barrack system as it obtains in America, but that the institutions maintained on the cottage home system in England compared with the English institutions conducted on the barrack or aggregate system, show less cost per capita for inmates. Moreover, the best of the English homes are now conducted on the cottage home plan as are the best of the European institutions. Dr. Barnado, who is known all over the world for his work for boys and girls has repeatedly stated that he not only found the cottage system greatly preferable to

the other system from the standpoint of the benefit done to the inmates, but that it was much more economical and that he should never build another institution on the barrack or congregate plan, and similar testimony was secured by Mr. Ward, one of the members of our own Board, from a number of other men in England who are experts on the care of children. The results of Mr. Ward's investigations he has kindly embodied in a report which is hereto annexed and marked Appendix D.

A further useful result of the cottage home system as opposed to the aggregate system is the possibility of a useful emulation among the children and the development of an esprit de corps. The various houses in a well administered institution on the cottage home plan are graded as, for instance, is the case in the Connecticut institution referred to above, and it is an honor for the girl to be promoted from one house to another. Moreover, between themselves, the houses have a certain friendly rivalry as to appearance, neatness; and in certain cases, contests in games and in drills. All of this is stimulating to the child and is possible only in the cottage home plan, for the reason that in the cottage home system the inmates are divided into groups, and not only can the individual in the group be more readily reached, but the whole group has an individuality of its own as distinguished from other groups, whereas in the barrack system there is a herd rather than a group. The difficulty of touching the individual life is increased and there is no group life whatever.

So much for the advantage of the cottage home system over the aggregate system. Now let us take up the possibility of developing that system in our present location. The cost of construction on our present location is just about the same as the cost of construction at any point within the territory of the Greater New York. That is to say; if the institution decided to develop on the cottage home plan, it would cost no more to build cottages elsewhere than it would to build them on our present holdings of real estate. But in every other respect another location would be better fitted for the development of the cottage home plan than our present location. Our present buildings could not be remodeled into cottages and would be useless for the development of the institution on that plan. The area that we have unused is not sufficiently large to afford the

History
of the
University of Chicago



ASYLUM BAND 1902.

room for play-ground, school buildings and cottages that would be needed, moreover, it would be divided by streets and avenues which would increase the inconvenience of the administration and would materially interfere with the home life. The object of the cottage home plan is to create a community of homes separated from the great whirl of the city, and as far removed from it as may be possible.

If we are to imitate the wise foresight of our predecessors in the directorate, it would seem that the proper location for this institution would be within the limits of the Greater New York, but at such a point as is not yet developed, where land can be bought for a few hundred dollars an acre and a sufficiently large area purchased to give the needed space for buildings, play-grounds and cultivated fields, and purchased, as far as may be, with such wise choice that while it serves properly the purposes of our institution for years to come as a site, the land itself shall gradually increase in value. This question, however, of gradual increase in value should be kept, in the opinion of your Committee, distinctly subordinate to the question of utility for the purposes of the institution. On a plot of one hundred or one hundred and fifty acres, either in the portion of the Greater City adjoining the Sound or on Long Island, or possibly in Richmond County, a site might be found, healthful and remote from the injurious influences of the city, where, for some fifty years to come at any rate, the work of the institution could be carried on without interference from the encroachments of population and yet quite as accessible as our present location was when it was first secured, and on such a site modern and well planned buildings could be erected for the use of the institution, including a central administration building and schools, surrounded by a number of cottages. If it were not deemed wise to move the whole institution at once, such a plot might be secured and the girls only placed in this new location, though a territory sufficient in extent might be secured ultimately to accommodate the boys as well. In such a move we should have the assurance of the co-operation of the State authorities, the President of the State Board of Charities having assured your President that they would most heartily approve such a course and would place at the service of the Board plans which they have already had prepared for cottage buildings, and that, in his

judgment, by taking such step, the Juvenile Asylum would place itself in the very forefront of city institutions for the care of children.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

New York, November 11, 1897.

MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

JAMES T. BARROW,
Secretary.

A. G. AGNEW,
H. E. GARTH,
ALFRED E. MARLING,
EDMUND DWIGHT, Jr.,
THERON G. STRONG.

The remaining member of the Executive Committee, Mr. R. A. Dorman, presented a minority report.

Appendix C.

The Juvenile Asylum caused to be sent out a series of questions to various authorities on charitable institutions in the several States ; the questions were as follows:

1. (A.) Has your State any Institution conducted on the Cottage Home System?
(B.) If so, how many?
2. (A.) Has your State any Institution conducted on the Congregate or Barrack System?
(B.) If so, how many?
3. Is the expense of the Cottage Home system greater or less than the Congregate or Barrack System?
4. Which do you prefer?

A very large number of replies have been received to these inquiries, which are, as far as possible, here condensed.

One reply has been received from the State of ALABAMA, from which it appears that the state has no institution for juveniles. No statistics are given, but a preference is expressed for the cottage system.

From the State of ARIZONA one reply was received, from which it appears that the State has no institution conducted on the cottage home plan, but one institution on the congregated plan; that the cottage system is, according to their opinion, less expensive and preferable.

One reply has been received from CALIFORNIA, from which it appears that all of the institutions in the state are on the congregated system, but Dr. Osborne, the Superintendent of the State Home for the Feeble Minded, writes that they "are arranging to break away from the congregated system and extend the institution by the cottage system. The expense of the cottage system is greater for administration, up to a certain proportion. We prefer the system, however, for every many

reasons. The point in the case of all these people should be not how cheaply can they be cared for, but how well."

Three replies have been received from CONNECTICUT, from which it appears that the state has two institutions conducted on the cottage home system and one institution in which both systems have been tried. All of the replies from the state indicate a preference for the cottage home system, but no estimate as to the comparative expense is given, for the reason that no data is at hand. Two of the writers, however, are inclined to believe that the cottage home system is the more expensive.

One reply is received from COLORADO, from which it appears that one institution is conducted partially on the cottage home plan and six are conducted on the congregate system; that the expense is about the same, but the cottage home plan is preferred, and the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections writes that "it is the wish of the Board that wherever practicable the cottage system be employed in the future."

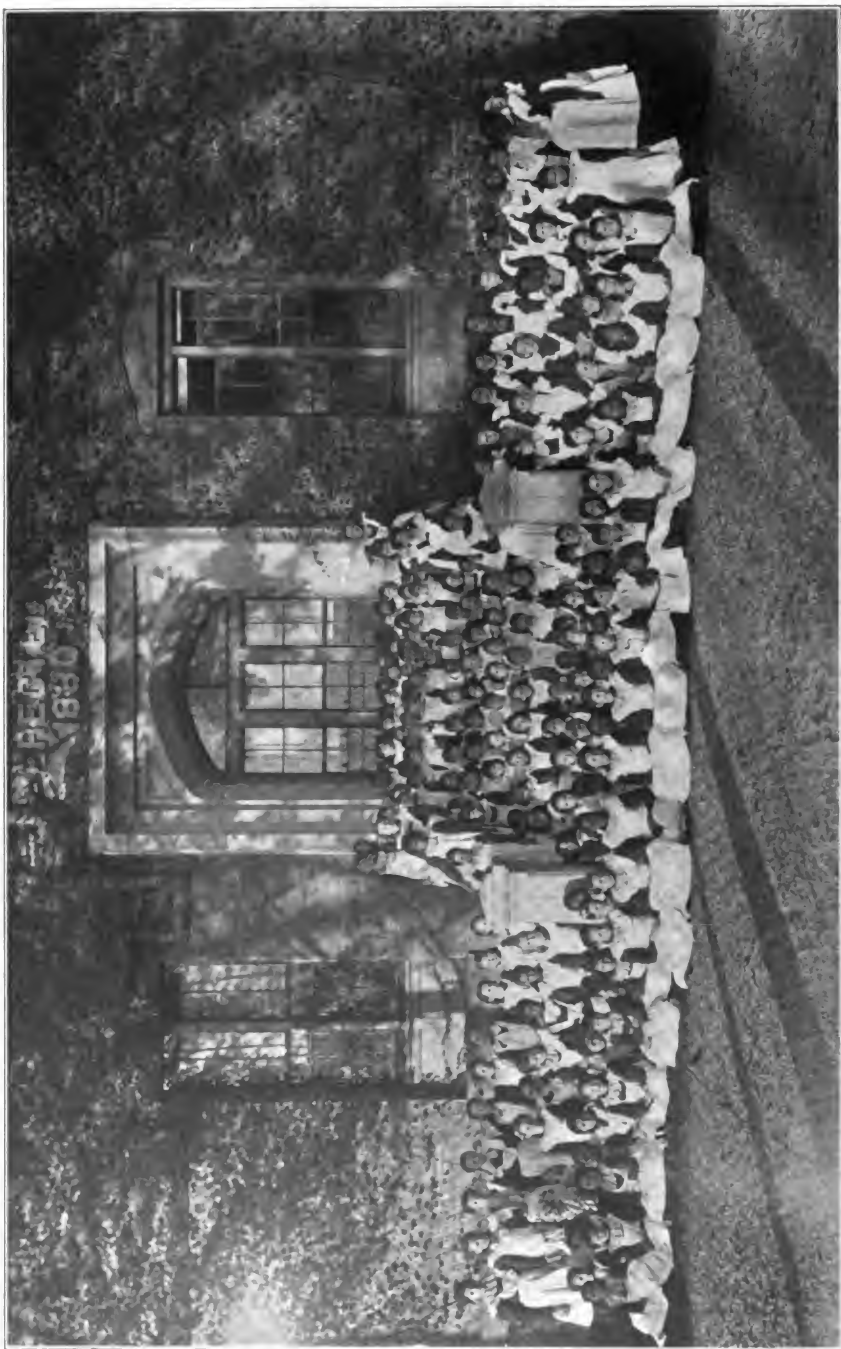
One reply has been received from the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, but no information whatever is furnished, no institution being conducted in the District, and a bare statement of a preference for the cottage home system being made.

Two replies have been received from the State of DELAWARE, from which it appears that no institutions are conducted on the cottage home plan in Delaware, but all on the congregate, the institutions, however, being small institutions, so as to resemble cottage institutions in size. Both writers express a preference for the cottage home system.

One answer has been received from FLORIDA. No statistics whatever are given, nor preference, no institution being conducted in the state.

Three replies have been received from the State of INDIANA, which has two institutions conducted on the cottage home plan and two on the congregate. All of the writers are strongly in favor of the cottage home system, but express the judgment that it is slightly more expensive. Mr. Ernest Bicknell, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, writes of his preference for the cottage home system: "Its opportunities for ventilation, light, isolation in time of sickness, classification and training

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GIRLS SCHOOL.

of children, and the maintenance of home-like surroundings and conditions are vastly superior."

Four replies have been received from the State of IOWA, from which it appears that there are two institutions in that state conducted on the cottage home system and that nothing but the penitentiaries and a home for feeble minded children are conducted on the congregate system; the expense of the cottage home system is stated to be somewhat greater by two of the writers; another states that in his opinion there is very little difference, while the fourth expresses no opinion. The Superintendent of the Reform School gives it as his opinion that "the cottage home system is incomparably better," in which opinion the only other writer expressing an opinion seems to concur.

Three replies have been received from the State of ILLINOIS, from which it appears that no institution supported by state funds is conducted on the cottage home system, but two others are conducted on that plan. There are a number conducted on the congregate system, but the definite number is not known. Two of the writers express the belief that the expense to run on the cottage system is greater, but they prefer that system. The third states that he prefers neither, but rather placing out with institutional care, as preparatory in occasional cases. Of course, he adds, the smaller the institution or cottage home the better.

One reply had been received from the State of IDAHO from which it appears that none are conducted on the cottage home system and two on the congregate system, namely; the Insane Asylum and the Penitentiary. The writer regards the expense of the cottage home system as greater and expresses preference for the congregate as being just as efficient and less expensive.

One reply has been received from the State of KANSAS from which it appears that one institution is conducted on the cottage home system and two on the congregate. A preference for the cottage home system is expressed, but no statistics, it is stated, are at hand to form a judgment as to expense.

Two replies have been received from the State of KENTUCKY from which it appears that no institution in that state is conducted on the cottage home plan, and the Reform School is conducted on the congregate system—no judgment is expressed as to the relative merits of the system nor as to the expense.

Two replies have been received from the State of LOUISIANA, showing that it has no institutions on the cottage home system and two conducted on the congregate, one for the blind, the other for deaf and dumb. A decided preference is expressed for the cottage home system, but no statistics as to the expenses are furnished.

One reply has been received from the State of MONTANA from which it appears that no institution in that state is conducted on the cottage home plan and three on the congregate system. No judgment is expressed as to which system is preferred nor as to the comparative expense.

Three replies have been received from the State of MARYLAND from which it appears that no institutions in that state are conducted on the cottage home plan, several—number not specified—are conducted on the congregate plan. Mr. Joshua Levering, the only one of those writing stating a preference, states his preference for the cottage home system and his belief that the expense is greater.

Two replies have been received from the State of MISSOURI, from one of which it appears that there are in the state four institutions on the cottage home plan, but none on the congregate. Mr. L. D. Drake, Superintendent of the State Reform School for Boys, at Boonville, states it as his belief that there is no material difference in expense and he emphatically prefers the cottage system.

One reply has been received from the State of MINNESOTA, from which it appears that two are conducted on the cottage home plan—none on the congregate plan. The expense of the cottage home system is "probably somewhat greater, but in our judgment, the advantages fully compensate for the extra expense."

One reply has been received from the State of MAINE from which it appears that there are two institutions in that state, wholly or partially conducted on the cottage plan, and that the State Reform School has a department conducted on the congregate plan. The assistant superintendent of the school, Mr. E. P. Wentworth, writes of the comparative expense of the cottage home system, "I think it is no greater as compared with congregate system of equal efficiency (I am speaking of institutions for boys)." He expresses a preference for the cottage system.

Three replies have been received from MASSACHUSETTS, from which it appears that there are two institutions in that state conducted on the cottage home system and several (number not specified) on the congregate system. The only two writers who express any preference, express it for the cottage system and one of them, Mr. F. F. Chapin, Superintendent of the School at Westboro, states it as his belief that the expense of the cottage system is greater.

One reply has been received from the State of MICHIGAN, from which it appears that there are three institutions conducted on the cottage home plan and none on the congregate plan. No judgement is expressed as to the expense, but in expressing a preference for the cottage home system, Mr. L. C. Storrs, the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, adds "Can be little home feeling or training in the congregate system. Children become more institutionalized. Home surroundings, home training and homes outside as soon as fitted for such, seem the natural order of things."

One reply has been received from the Province of MANITOBA, Canada, from which it appears that there is but one institution there and it is on the congregate plan, but a preference is expressed for the cottage system.

One reply has been received from the State of NEW HAMPSHIRE, from which it would appear that that state has no institution conducted on any plan and no preference is expressed for either and no judgment as to expense.

Two replies have been received from the State of NEW JERSEY, from which it appears that there are two institutions in that state conducted on the cottage home system; and eight institutions on the congregate system; that the expense of the cottage home system is greater but is preferred by both writers.

One reply has been received from the State of NORTH CAROLINA, but no statistics are given nor preference expressed, and the same is true of the State of NORTH DAKOTA.

In the State of NEW YORK, Mr. Robert D. Hebbard, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, writes as to the expense and direct money outlay, the cottage system is undoubtedly the more expensive, but expresses a preference for that system. The other writer, Mr. E. M. Carpenter, Superintendent of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, on the question of expense,

refers to the Forty-second Annual Report of our own institution. The New York Juvenile Asylum, at page 29 and 30, in which report he expresses the view that if the Juvenile Asylum were to be conducted on the cottage plan it would incur much greater expense, and that it was extremely improbable that the necessary men and woman could be secured whose personal influence and instruction would be suited to the care of children such as we have.

Two replies from the State of OHIO show that there are two Industrial Schools conducted on the cottage home plan, a Home for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors and also a Hospital for the Insane; that some old asylums are conducted on the congregate system and also the penitentiaries, numbering altogether about seven institutions, and that there are also about forty-five County Children's Homes, a large per cent. of which are on the cottage plan. That the expense is about the same. That the cottage home system is preferred by all means.

Two replies have been received from the Province of ONTARIO, CANADA; one, Mr. C. J. Atkinson, states that there are in the Province two institutions conducted on the cottage home system and two on the congregate, but the expense of the cottage home system is much less as conducted in this Province, but that this is due to more economical management. He further expresses a preference for the cottage home system stating that "there do not seem to be two opinions upon the question. The congregate system has no advocates. The two provincial institutions will undoubtedly be changed to cottage home systems as soon as practicable." The other reply, however, coming from the Rev. S. Cord, Chaplain of the Ontario Reformatory at Penetang, while giving no statistics expresses a preference for the congregate system and says: "The congregate system as we have it here, with perfect night surveillance, is infinitely to be preferred to the cottage system."

One reply has been received from the State of OREGON showing that there are no institutions in that state on the cottage home plan, but eight on the congregate plan, two under state control and six receiving aid. The writer, who is the Secretary of the Board of Charities, gives it as his opinion that the expense of the cottage home system is greater, but expresses a preference for it.

Three replies have been received from the State of RHODE ISLAND, from which it appears that there are in that state several institutions conducted on the cottage home system and two private charities on the congregate system. All three writers express decided preference for the cottage system. Two of them also express the judgment that the cottage home system is somewhat more expensive, one adding that the good done is vastly greater, and the third states that he is not able to give any opinion on the question of expense.

One reply has been received from South Dakota with no statistics of any kind, but in answer to the question, "Which system is preferred?" the writer, Mr. W. B. Sherrard, of Sioux Falls, replies: "Neither, we find that the Lord's way of caring for children is the best and that He will provide for every homeless child in the land if asked to."

Two replies have been received from the State of Virginia, but no statistics or opinions are expressed, and the same is true as to the State of Vermont, from which one reply has been received.

A reply from the State of Utah shows that the Reform School there is conducted on the congregate plan, but while no statistics as to expense are given, a preference is expressed for the cottage system.

One reply from the State of Washington shows that that state has one Reform School conducted on the cottage home system, no preference is expressed as to the two systems, but the judgment is given that the expense of the cottage home system should be greater.

Three replies have been received from the State of Wisconsin, from which it appears that there are two institutions in the state conducted on the cottage home system and six on the congregate system. One of the writers expresses the opinion that the expense of the cottage home system is a little greater, the other that it is not any more, certainly, and adds that the question of expense depends largely on other considerations. Both of these writers, one of whom is Mr. Wright, President of the National Conference of Charities, and the other, Mr. J. G. Hart, Superintendent of the Industrial School for boys at Wankesha, express preference for the cottage system.

One reply from the State of Wyoming states no statistics or expresses any preference whatever.

Thirty-seven states and territories of the United States and two provinces of Canada have thus been canvassed and sixty-four replies received, of which three only are in favor of the congregate plan; a number express no opinion, and forty-one express a preference for the cottage home system. The replies as to the relative expense of the two systems are indefinite and unsatisfactory.

Appendix D.

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I.

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM SCHOOL

AT

Redhill, Surrey, England.

A Reformatory School on the "Separate House System" for boys between the ages of 12 and 16 who have been previously convicted of a crime; certified by the Government for 300 boys.

The School buildings consist of five separate houses situated on a beautiful farm of about 300 acres. Each house, which accommodates 60 boys, is in charge of a Master and his wife or sister and has two dormitories, one large school-room, a dining-room, kitchen, &c., as well as a separate play ground of its own. There are several other detached buildings such as the Warden's house, the chapel, infirmary, theatre, gymnasium, laundry and workshops where the boys are taught tailoring, shoemaking and carpentering.

The "Separate House" or "Redhill System" as it is sometimes called, is a partial remedy for the evils of aggregation, for the school is broken up into sections and classification is thus made not only possible, but exceedingly easy.

The Redhill School, it will be observed, is practically composed of five small, separate and distinct schools, so complete is the isolation of each house and here, therefore, can be seen all

the advantages without any of the disadvantages of both a small and a large school, for while the boys of the different houses rarely mix with each other, they do come together occasionally in the following ways:

1. Twice a week for Battalion Drill lasting one hour.
2. In the workshops.
3. In the Chapel for daily Morning Prayer and on Sundays for the usual services.
4. For Cricket Matches and games on special occasions, the "Houses" playing against each other for medals, &c. A healthy public opinion which is said to be possible only in large schools is thus established.

The "Monitor System" works successfully, and there is also an excellent "Mark System" in force. The boys are fined for misconduct and rewarded for good conduct, a ledger account being opened for each boy. Mr. John Trevarthen, the Secretary of the School, explained the system to me as follows:

3 months	good conduct	entitles a boy to	1d. per week,					
6	"	1d. per week	and 1 badge,					
12	"	1 1-2d.	" " " " "					
18	"	2d.	" " " 2 badges.					
24	"	2 1-2d.	" " " " "					
30	"	3d.	" " " 3 "					

"Visits from friends will be permitted," he said, "every 3 months to boys who maintain their position on the good conduct list, but if not, only one visit is allowed once in six months. Every house which is free from reports for misconduct one month will be entitled to tea and cake on the Sunday evening ensuing. In the event of any absconding from a house, not only are these privileges forfeited, but the desertion expenses for the recovery of the boy fall on the 'House' to which he belongs."

A healthy rivalry is in this way maintained between the "Houses" and the Captains, Monitors and in fact all hands work hard to keep up the credit of their respective "Houses." A high standard of deportment is thus upheld and escapes very rarely occur, notwithstanding the fact that no watchmen or guards of any kind are employed.

Corporal punishment is resorted to in very few cases.

Elementary subjects are well taught.

The health of the inmates is good.

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GIRLS' CLASS ROOMS, 1902.

The boys present a fine, manly appearance and are in no way "institutionalized."

Net cost per head per annum, £23. 12s. 7d. This compares very favorably with the net cost per head per annum at the Feltham Industrial School, a description of which follows this, and with other schools likewise on the Barrack System.

Classification is not carried far enough at Redhill, the only classification being that boys 14 years and under are assigned to the same house, and the trade instruction is poor, but this is the case in all the Reformatory and Industrial Schools in England as well as in the United States, with few exceptions.

The chief criticism, however, to be passed upon this school is that there are too many boys in each house. It would be far better if there were six or seven or even eight houses with only about forty in each house.

II.

FELTHAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Feltham, England.

An Industrial School, on the "Barrack" System, for boys of any age up to 14, whether previously convicted of crime or not; certified by the Government for 700 boys. "There were in this school March 31st, 1897, 647 boys, of these 153 had been convicted of a felony," the remaining had been committed by the magistrates for begging or wandering or for associating with criminals. This institution resembles the New York Juvenile Asylum in that both classes of children, dependents and delinquents, are received.

The school buildings consist of one very large quadrangular building, with court inside.

An attempt is made here, but an unsuccessful one, to alleviate the evils of the "Barrack" system by dividing the building into four sections. Each section has school rooms,

dormitories and play ground, but one dining-room is made to answer for two sections. In addition to the main building there is a chapel, an infirmary and workshops.

If the division of this school was into 16 sections instead of 4, much more could be said in favor of the plan, that is, provided the sections were in any real sense separated from each other, which they are not. They are connected by long corridors, thus making one large building, and you have aggregation all the same. Very little, in any case, can be accomplished by means of sections when there are as many as 200 boys living in each one, and when there are only two dormitories to a section, which means, of course, that 100 boys are crowded into a single dormitory, and the health and character of every individual one of them put in jeopardy.

Classification under this system is practically impossible, and one can see here plainly enough the chief evils which come from large numbers in one building, namely, "aggregating together children of one type, so as to confirm that type, and the difficulty of giving to the children an adequate amount of individual attention."

The "Monitor System," for some reason or other, works badly, and the "Mark System" has fallen into disuse.

Number of punishments for year ending March 31, 1897, was 1,143; of these, 334 were corporal.

Educational standard is good.

The health of the inmates only fair.

The boys did not present a good appearance and no one, I believe, who had the opportunity of viewing them which I had, would have had the slightest difficulty in agreeing with the conclusion of the Committee appointed by Local Government Board to inquire into "the existing systems for the maintenance and education" of the Metropolitan Poor Law School Children, that children who are aggregated together in large numbers "have a tendency to become dull, sullen and mechanical."

The net cost per head per annum is £25 14s. 10d., very high indeed, not only when you compare it with Redhill, but also when you compare it with the cost per head per annum in such famous institutions as Dr. Barnardo's "Village Home for Girls," at Ilford, and Mr. Wm. Quarrier's "Orphan Homes of Scotland," both of which institutions are on the "Cottage Home System."

"Each inmate of an Ilford cottage," Dr. Barnardo says, "costs only about £14 per head per annum, and she is brought up under circumstances and amidst influences of the most refining natural and home-like character, whereas, in district schools on the 'barrack' system, maintenance is from £22 to £40 per annum, and the results are not for a moment to be compared with those which are attained on the 'Cottage Home System.'" At Mr. Quarrier's school the cost is even less, for the cost per head per annum there is only £12. Experience has proved that the "Cottage Home System," in very many cases, costs less than the "Barrack" or "Block" System.

There is absolutely no classification of any kind at the Feltham school. Boys of all ages and of every kind of character are to be found mixed together indiscriminately in the same section.

III.

DR. BARNARDO'S VILLAGE HOME FOR GIRLS, AT ILFORD.

A home for destitute girls on the "Cottage Home System," uncertified.

The school buildings, situated in a beautiful park, consist of about fifty cottages, with accommodation for over 1,000 children, and other detached buildings, such as the school, the chapel, hospital, laundry and administration offices; total number of buildings, 56.

While there is a Governor over the whole Institution, each cottage is especially in charge of a Foster-Mother, who, with a family of 16 to 25 girls of all ages, constitutes an entirely distinct household, there being no intercourse of any kind with the neighboring cottages. The children of the different households meet only at school and in the chapel.

Every cottage has its own common sitting-room, dining-room, at least three dormitories, each of which is in charge of

one of the older girls, bath-room, kitchen, etc., and the entire work of the house is done by the girls themselves, who are carefully trained by the Foster-Mother in all kinds of domestic work, and who, on account of the few who are under her care, is able also to bring a strong religious influence to bear upon each individual girl. Every girl receives a good elementary education in the school, and at 15 is taught laundry work, sewing, cooking and other useful arts.

The education received is equal to that in any of the Public Elementary Schools of England.

The "Mark System" is about to be introduced.

The health of the girls is excellent.

No uniforms are worn and the girls presented a good and natural appearance. Occasionally slight corporal punishment.

Net cost per head, per annum, £14.

One is not surprised after visiting this school to learn from the Annual Report that the demand for the Ilford girls for service is ten times greater than the supply.

The "Cottage Home System," as here carried out, practically does away with all the evils which usually attend the aggregation of large numbers in one institution. The Home at Ilford, as is the case of other schools on the same system is simply a collection of separate houses, a village with its school house and its church, as near an approach to natural conditions as is possible, certainly in the case of an institution, and it is not surprising, therefore, that all the best known English authorities on "Child Saving," with the exception of a few who prefer the Boarding-Out System, agree in recommending the "Cottage Home System" as the very best system for bringing up pauper and delinquent children. This is such a well known fact, it would be simply a waste of time to enumerate them all. The Committee appointed by the Local Government Board in 1895 to enquire into the existing system of educating Poor Law School children in the Metropolitan District, and the Departmental Committee appointed by the Home Office to investigate the conditions of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools of England and Scotland, pronounced, without qualification, in favor of this system, and both of these Committees were made up of the best informed men and women on this subject in Great Britain.



GIRLS' AND PRIMARY DINING ROOM, 1902.

Rev. W. Douglas Morrison, the greatest English Penologist and author of "Crime and its Causes" and "Juvenile Offenders," expressed himself to me in a conversation I had the honor of having with him last summer, as very strongly in favor of the "Cottage Home System," certainly, he said, for girls. For boys he thought the "Redhill System" might be made to answer provided too many were not put in the same house.

Almost the only criticism which can be passed upon the school at Ilford is that in some of the cottages there are too many girls—16 is generally considered to be the maximum number which should be allowed.

Before passing to the consideration of the Orphan Homes of Scotland, an institution similar to that at Ilford, except that both boys and girls are admitted, I want to say just a word about Dr. Barnardo's Industrial Home for boys.

IV.

Dr. Barnardo's Industrial Home for Boys,

AT

16 and 18 Stepney Causeway, London, E. C.

A Home for destitute boys between the ages of 13 and 16 years; uncertified.

That which interests one most here is the industrial training which the boys receive. The workshops are the finest in any school in England, but what is more to the point is that the boys are in reality taught a trade. The following trades are well taught: Baker, engineer, brushmaker, printer, tinsmith, harness-maker, matmaker, shoemaker, tailor, wheelwright, carpenter, blacksmith. The boys are regularly apprenticed to Dr. Barnardo usually at about 13, and in three or four years are sent to Canada where they most always do well.

The Mark System in force is a remarkably successful one. The boys receive a certain per cent. of the market value of the work turned out by them, some earning as much as eighteen-pence a week, e. g. if mats made by one of the boys bring in open market 10s. he will receive 10d., that is 1d. for every shilling. One-quarter of this is retained until he is placed out.

V.

The Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge of Weir, near Glasgow.

A voluntary home on the "Cottage Home System" for orphans and destitute children, boys or girls, from 1 to 14 years of age, accommodates 1,200 in all.

The school buildings consist of 48 cottages and other detached houses, such as the school, infirmary, church, workshops and administration offices, (all of which are situated in a park of 40 acres). Total number of buildings, 52.

As at Ilford, each cottage has a family of 30 boys or girls. A Foster Mother, who is usually a widow or single woman, is in charge of each girls' cottage, while a married woman and her husband, one of the trade masters, is in charge of each boys' cottage.

The children are detained on an average of 3 years and then placed out for the most part in Canada.

Not much importance is placed upon teaching trades.

No mark system in force.

Corporal punishment resorted to in rare cases.

The children receive a good elementary education.

Health of the children is excellent.

No uniform is worn and the children look like any other children.

Cost per head, per annum, £12.

Original cost of entire institution, concluding 86 acres of land, £150,000.

Mr. Wm. Quarrier, the General Superintendent and founder, is an ardent advocate of the "Cottage Home System." "Institutional life," he says, "is under any circumstances an evil, and if you can bring more home life to bear upon the children, then you will have the greatest results."

VI.

The Hackney Union Poor Law School at Brentwood.

A Poor Law School for pauper children, boys and girls, on the "Barrack System," accommodation for 500. I desire to pass over this School as silently as possible to the description of a very different institution at Hornchurch, only mentioning by the way, the highly significant fact that the hospitals or infirmaries, three in number, compare favorably in size with the main building, where the whole 500 children are stored.

VII.

Hornchurch Cottage Homes, at Hornchurch.

A Poor Law School, on the "Cottage Home System," for boys and girls of any age up to 16.

There are eleven cottages, each with accommodation for 30 children, besides a reception cottage, hospital cottage, convalescent cottage, superintendent's house, the school, workshops, etc. Total number of buildings, about 25.

Foster-Mothers in charge of girls' cottages, and a Foster-Mother and husband, who is usually a trade master, in charge of each boys' cottage. Every cottage has dining-room, sitting-room, kitchen, three dormitories and separate laundry. This idea of separate laundry is a great improvement, for reasons which are apparent, over one large laundry, with its numerous steam appliances, etc., such as exists at Ilford and Bridge of Weir.

The boys are taught trades, and, it is said, well taught. The girls are trained for domestic service.

This is an extremely well managed institution, and the Superintendent was loud in his praises of the "Cottage Home System" for both boys and girls.

I would like very much, indeed, to close this statement with an account of some other English schools, such as the "Stock-wall Orphanages," founded by Mr. Spurgeon, where the division of a school into "Sections" can be seen at its very best; the very interesting Day Industrial Schools, the latest English method of dealing with truants; and the School Board's Industrial School at Brentwood, where an excellent system of manual training has recently been introduced, but I fear I have already written far too much, so will forego that pleasure until another time. The statement has necessarily been more or less superficial, but I will gladly give fuller particulars in regard to each school, if called upon to do so.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

LIST OF DIRECTORS,

FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

DIRECTORS	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Adams, John T.	Elected in 1855	Died in 1881
Adams, Charles D.	" 1872	" 1889
Allen, Horatio.	" 1851	Resigned in 1855
Agnew, Andrew G.	" 1886	" 1900
Astor, John Jacob, Jr.	" 1856	" 1859
Bradish, Luther.	Original Corporator	" 1854
Baker, Josiah W.	Elected in 1872	" 1882
Barrow, James T.	" 1890	
Bigelow, Richard.	" 1854	Died in 1863
Bishop, Nathan.	" 1865	Resigned in 1867
Brown, Stewart.	Original Corporator	" 1852
Brown, James.	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Bonney, Benjamin W.	" 1867	Died in 1868
Brown, William Harman.	" 1886	Resigned in 1894
Butler, Benjamin F., Sr.	Original Corporator	Died in 1858
Bulkley, Charles A.	Elected in 1857	" 1886
Butler, Benjamin F., Jr.	" 1858	" 1884
Butler, Willard Parker.	" 1900	
Bryan, John A.	" 1858	Resigned in 1868
Byers, John.	" 1879	Died in 1888
Carter, Peter.	" 1874	
Chapin, Henry D., M. D.	" 1896	Resigned in 1895
Collins, Joseph B.	Original Corporator	Died in 1867
Cooper, Peter.	" "	" 1883
Crolius, Clarkson.	Elected in 1851	" 1887
Coates, Joseph H.	" 1865	" 1888
Collins, George C.	" 1865	Resigned in 1866
Curtis, Cyrus.	" 1852	" 1852
Davenport, John.	" 1853	" 1854
Dana, Richard P.	" 1866	" 1882
Denny, Thomas, Sr.	" 1852	Died in 1874
Denny, Thomas, Jr.	" 1870	Resigned 1879
Devoe, Frederick W.	" 1889	
Dwight, Edmund Sr.	" 1853	Resigned in 1893
Dwight, Theodore W.	" 1863	" 1874
Dwight, Edmund Jr.	" 1893	
Dowd, William.	" 1881	" 1895
Dorman, Richard A.	" 1891	
Duer, John.	Original Corporator	" 1857

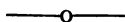
DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Edmond, John W.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Ely, Charles.....	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Graham, John A.....	" 1865	" 1867
Garth, Horace E.....	" 1886	" 1900
Gallaway, Robert M.....	" 1892	" 1894
Geissenhainer, Fred'k W. Jr.	" 1865	" 1879
Green, Andrew H.....	" 1879	
Gregory, Henry E.....	" 1895	
Gilbert, Albert.....	Original Corporator	" 1858
Gilman, William C., Sr.....	Elected in 1851	Died in 1863
Gibson, Isaac.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1858
Gilman, William C., Jr.....	Elected in 1864	" 1877
Goodrich, Samuel C., 2d.....	" 1859	" 1865
Havens, Rensselaer N.....	Original Corporator	Died in 1876
Hartley, Robert M.....	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1868
Hartley, Joseph W.....	" 1895	
Hawk, William S.....	" 1895	Term exp'd Jan. '96
Hadden, Alexander, M. D.....	" 1896	Resigned in 1901
Hadden, Alexander M.....	" 1902	
Herring, Silas C.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1855
Hills, Henry F.....	Elected in 1875	" 1879
Hopper, Isaac T.....	Original Corporator	Died in 1852
Holden, Daniel J.....	Elected in 1879	Resigned in 1895
Humphrey, Henry M.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1899
Hurry, Randolph.....	" 1895	
Jenner, Solomon.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1861
Joy, Joseph F.....	Elected in 1861	Died in 1891
Johnson, John E.....	" 1868	Resigned in 1874
Kennedy, David S.....	Original Corporator	" 1852
Kelly, James.....	" "	" 1853
Kingsley, Ezra M.....	Elected in 1861	" 1894
King, William V.....	" 1882	" 1885
Kingsley, William M.....	" 1894	" 1895
Lambert, William.....	" 1893	" 1894
Lockwood, Roe.....	" 1856	" 1858
Lowery, John.....	" 1858	" 1861
Lovell, Leander N.....	" 1872	" 1879
Lockwood, Joseph B.....	" 1882	Died in 1893
Marling, Alfred E.....	" 1892	
Minturn, Robert B.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Miller, Walter T.....	Elected in 1867	" 1869
Morrison, James M.....	" 1867	" 1869
Moulton, Franklin W.....	" 1896	" 1901
Newbold, Clayton.....	" 1856	" 1865
O'Connor, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1856
Opdycke, Leonard E.....	Elected in 1901	

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

111

DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Partridge, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Died in 1885
Parkin, William W.....	Elected in 1854	Resigned in 1857
Peck, Charles C.....	" 1876	" 1894
Plummer, John F.....	" 1888	" 1890
Quincy, John W.....	" 1858	Died in 1883
Redfield, James S.....	" 1853	Resigned in 1854
Robb, J. Hampden.....	" 1889	" 1892
Russ, John D., M. D.....	Original Corporator	" 1853
Stratton, Robert.....	" "	" 1852
Slade, John M.....	Elected in 1877	" 1888
Schwab, Gustav H.....	" 1887	" 1900
Sweetzer, Joseph A.....	" 1874	Died in 1874
Sherman, Benjamin B.....	" 1879	" 1885
Sherman, William Watts.....	" 1900	
Smith, Orison B.....	" 1894	
Speer, Robert E.....	" 1902	
Strong, William K.....	" 1855	Resigned in 1856
Stokes, Anson P.....	" 1869	" 1872
Strong, Theron G.....	" 1885	" 1901
Stokes, J. G. Phelps.....	" 1902	
Sutton, George D.....	" 1868	" 1872
Talmadge, Henry.....	" 1872	
Taylor, William B.....	" 1883	Died in 1899
Tillou, Francis R.....	Original Corporator	Died in 1865
Tift, Henry N.....	Elected in 1891	
Townsend, Howard.....	" 1898	
Trow, John F.....	" 1868	" 1886
Truax, John G., M. D.....	" 1896	" 1898
Van Schaick, Myndert.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Van Wagenen, William F....	Elected in 1861	" 1865
Verplanck, Wm. E.....	" 1901	
Vermilye, Jacob D.....	" 1881	Died in 1892
Ward, Lebbeus B.....	" 1852	Resigned in 1865
Ward, John Seely, Jr.....	" 1894	
Wetmore, Apollos R.....	Original Corporator	Died in 1881
Wemple, Christopher Y.....	" "	Resigned in 1859
Wheelock, William E., M. D.	Elected in 1883	" 1892
Wendell, Evert Jansen.....	" 1900	
Williams, Leighton.....	" 1883	Resigned in 1887
Williams, Mornay.....	" 1887	
Winston, Frederick S.....	Original Corporator	" 1855
Wolcott, Frederick H.....	Elected in 1852	" 1856
Worth, J. L.....	" 1853	" 1856
Wood, Oliver E.....	" 1857	Died in 1883
Woodhouse, Lorenzo G.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1900

Donations, 1901.



Mrs. D. Lee, 632 Fifth Avenue, a large quantity of toys and various articles for Christmas.

“Happy Hour Society” through Mr. John W. Vrooman:

Lemonade for August, mince pies, cheese and apples for Thanksgiving, ice cream for Fourth of July.

Mr. F. P. Morris, 850 pounds of candy for Christmas.

Music for the Asylum Band from

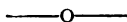
Prof. A. Holzman, New York City.

Feist and Frankenthaler, 36 W. 28th St., N. Y.

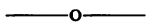
Shapiro, Bernstein & Von Tilzer, 45 West 28th St. N. Y.

Prof. H. S. Harvey, New York City.

American News Company, Magazines, Periodicals, etc.



Form of Bequest to the New York Juvenile Asylum.



I give and bequeath to the New York Juvenile Asylum, incorporated June 30, 1851, under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of..... to be applied for the uses and purposes of said corporation.

New York Juvenile Asylum
Amsterdam Avenue and 176th Street

Fifty-first
Annual Report
For the Year 1902





MAIN ASYLUM.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Juvenile Asylum

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE

AND TO THE

Board of Aldermen of the City of New York.

For the Year 1902.

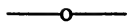
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NEW YORK :

1903.

**PRINTING CLASS,
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
NEW YORK, N. Y.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS.



PAGE.

Officers and Directors.....	4
Standing Committees.....	5
Honorary Members.....	6
Officers of Asylum.....	7
and House of Reception.....	8
Annual Report of Directors.....	9
" " Treasurer.....	18
" " Superintendent.....	19
Summary of Tables.....	29
Annual Report of Principal.....	30
" " Physician.....	36
" " Dentist.....	37
" " Visitor.....	38
" " Apprenticing Agent.....	42

TABLES:

1.--Commitments.....	46
2.--Manner of Commitment.....	47
3.--Ages when Committed.....	49
4.--Habits when Committed.....	51
5.--Education previous to Commitment.....	53
6.--Whether Parents are Living.....	55
7.--Habits of Parents.....	56
8.--Nativity of Children:	
United States.....	57
Foreign Countries.....	58
9.--Discharges.....	59
10.--Percentages of Admissions.....	61
Appendix A, Program of Competition.....	62
Appendix B, Report on Competition.....	73
Appendix C, Formal Annuncement.....	87
Appendix D, Financial Resume for Fifty Years.....	92
Appendix E, Letters from the West.....	94
List of Directors.....	113
Donations for 1902.....	116
Form of Bequest.....	116

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
OF THE
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM
FOR THE YEAR 1903.

PRESIDENT,
MORNAY WILLIAMS.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
HOWARD TOWNSEND. ALFRED E. MARLING.

SECRETARY,
HENRY N. TIFFT.

TREASURER,
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

DIRECTORS.

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE RESPECTIVELY

January, 1904.	January, 1905,	January, 1906.
FREDERICK W. DEVOE,	MORNAY WILLIAMS,	ANDREW H. GREEN,
JAMES T. BARROW,	EDMUND DWIGHT, JR.,	HENRY N. TIFFT,
JOSEPH W. HARTLEY,	JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,	ALFRED E. MARLING,
HENRY D. CHAPIN, M.D.,	EVERT JANSEN WENDELL,	HENRY E. GREGORY,
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.	WM. E. VERPLANCK,	RANDOLPH HURRY,
LEONARD F. OPDYCKE,	ALEXANDER M. HADDEN,	HOWARD TOWNSEND,
J. G. PHELPS STOKES.	ROBERT E. SPEER.	FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

DIRECTORS EX-OFFICIO.

HON. SETH LOW, Mayor of the City of New York.
HON. JACOB A. CANTOR, President of the Borough of Manhattan.
HON. CHARLES V. FORNES, President of the Board of Alderman.
HON. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner of Public Charities.
HON. THOMAS W. HYNES, Commissioner of Correction.

STANDING COMMITTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Chairman.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS..

JAMES T. BARROW, Chairman.

EDMUND DWIGHT, JR.

ALFRED E. MARLING.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

HENRY E. GREGORY, Chairman.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

JOSEPH W. HARTLEY.

COMMITTEE ON VISITING.

EDMUND DWIGHT, JR., Chairman.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

HENRY D. CHAPIN, M. D.

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

ANDREW H. GREEN.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

HOWARD TOWNSEND.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

ALEXANDER M. HADDEN.

ROBERT E. SPEER.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES AND DISCHARGES.

ALFRED E. MARLING, Chairman.

HENRY E. GREGORY.

JAMES T. BARROW.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL

ALEXANDER M. HADDEN.

LEONARD E. OPDYCKE.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, ex-officio Chairman.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR., of Committee on Finance.

JAMES T. BARROW, of Committee on Buildings and Repairs.

EDMUND DWIGHT, JR., of Committee on Visiting.

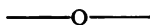
ALFRED E. MARLING, of Com. on Admissions, Indentures and Discharges.

HENRY E. GREGORY, of Committee on Supplies.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.

HONORARY MEMBERS.



AGNEW, ANDREW G.	KINGSLEY, WILLIAM M.
BRYAN, JOHN A.	LAMBERT, WILLIAM
DAVENPORT, JOHN	LOVELL, LEANDER N.
DENNY, THOMAS	MILLER, WALTER T.
DORMAN, RICHARD A.	MOULTON, FRANKLIN W.
GALLAWAY, ROBERT M.	PLUMMER, JOHN F.
GARTH, HORACE E.	ROBB, J. HAMPDEN
GEISSENHAINER, F. W. JR.	SCHWAB, GUSTAV H.
GOODRICH, SAMUEL G.	SHERMAN, WILLIAM WATTS
HADDEN, ALEXANDER, M. D.	SMITH, ORISON B.
HILLS, HENRY F.	STOKES, ANSON P.
HOLDEN, DANIEL J.	STRONG, THERON G.
HUMPHREY, HENRY M.	TALMADGE, HENRY
JOHNSON, JOHN E.	WHELOCK, WILLIAM E.
KING, WILLIAM V.	WILLIAMS, LEIGHTON
KINGSLEY, EZRA M.	WOODHOUSE, LORENZO G.

OFFICIAL STAFF

MAIN ASYLUM.

SUPERINTENDENT.

CHARLES D. HILLES.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

AARON P. GARRABRANT, A. M., First Asst. Supt. and Principal of Schools.

JOHN KLEIN, Second Asst. Superintendent and Instructor in Telegraphy.

VISITOR.

MISS HELEN M. HALL.

CLERKS.

MISS DOROTHY PAPENHAUSEN.

MISS CHARLOTTE MORTON.

PRINCIPAL OF GIRLS' SCHOOL.

MISS MARY F. DOWLING.

MUSIC TEACHER.

MISS NELLIE M. CHASE.

TEACHERS.

MISS MARGARET MCINTOSH,

MISS ALFREDA BIGELOW,

MISS JANET D. BURNS,

MISS MARY L. GARTLAND,

MISS MINNIE E. SWIFT,

MISS CORA A. DAMON,

MISS FANNIE M. BATCHELDER,

MISS IDA J. KIRLEY,

MISS SARAH F. WALSH,

MISS ALICE M. FRANTZ,

MISS GRACE LINCOLN,

MISS ALICE M. PADDOCK,

MISS N. L. MANN,

MISS ALICE HOUGH,

MISS LIZZIE A. DUNLAP.

KINDERGARTNERS.

MISS MARY W. WALES.

MISS ANNA H. WALES.

MISS E. V. MILES, Matron Girls' Department.

MISS A. HALSEY, Matron Girls' Sewing Room.

MISS E. DICK, Matron Boys' Mending Room.

MISS EDNA FERDON, Matron Girls' Mending Room.

MISS HARRIET STEWART, Assistant Girls' Sewing Room.

MISS MAUD M. BIEDERMANN, Trained Nurse.

MISS N. LYNCH, Night Nurse.

MISS KATE E. FIRMIN, Matron of Nursery.

MISS SOPHIA SOMERS, Asst. in Tailor Shop.

MISS A. RASMUSSEN, Night Matron.

SUPERVISORS.

EDWARD F. COLVIN, First Division.

———, Shoe Shop.

W. W. MEADE, Second Division.

E. S. BERRY, Clothing Room.

JOHN ROHRER, Juvenile Division.

C. C. SAWYER, Tailor Shop.

GEORGE W. KERR, Printing Class.

J. L. BERTHOLD, Physical Director.

T. H. FITZGERALD, Relief Officer.

HENRY SHARPE, Relief Officer.

NIGHT SUPERVISORS IN DORMITORIES.

F. S. WHORLOW.

ARTHUR WHORLOW.

JAMES GANNON, Gardener.

WALLACE JOHNSON, Baker.

W. E. HAINES, Painter.

ANDREW C. JOHNSON, Engineer.

GUSTAV HAROLD, Carpenter,

JOHN MCCONNACHIE, Asst. Engineer.

T. F. FOLEY, Nightwatchman.

ALFRED M. SPALDING, M. D., Physician.

T. M. WEED, D. D. S., Dentist.

HOUSE OF RECEPTION.

JOHN W. STEVENS, Clerk.

BARTON F. ANDREWS, Supervisor.

DONALD MCLEAN, Teacher.

MICHAEL CONNERS, Assistant.

MISS W. K. FERGUSON, Matron.

FREDERICK W. KORNMANN, Detailed Police Officer.

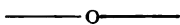
WESTERN AGENCY (CHICAGO).

J. W. SHIELDS, Agent.

MISS A. FIDDOCK, Clerk.



Fifty-first Annual Report.



To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York, and the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York.

The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, pursuant to the Act under which they were incorporated in 1851, herewith submit their report for the year 1902, being their fifty-first annual report.

The past year has been one of great interest and moment in the affairs of the Asylum; it has witnessed the calling of a new Superintendent, and the first active steps toward the carrying out of the plan, so long contemplated, for the change of the institution from one conducted on the barrack or congregate system to one on the cottage home plan. In the new superintendent, Mr. Charles D. Hilles, lately superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster, Ohio, the Board feel that they have been most fortunate in securing the services of a man fitted both by ability and experience to aid them in the new work on which they are entering. During his long connection with the Lancaster school, Mr. Hilles largely superintended the construction of the buildings and plant at that school (the largest school for boys only in the country), and brought it to a state of discipline which renders it one of the leading schools to be found anywhere; and in the establishment of an entirely new institution, at the site purchased a little more than a year ago for the Juvenile Asylum at Echo Hills, the experience thus gained by Mr. Hilles will be of great value.

To one unacquainted with such work, the magnitude of the task which the Directors have set before themselves is perhaps hard to comprehend. The present institution with its hundreds of inmates, its staff of officers and employees (some eighty in number), its rules and regulations; its order of study, and routine

of work, has been the development of many years of effort and experience, and has been, as the Directors believe, already an instrument of almost untold good in the lives of thousands of children; but just because it has been of slow growth, and its habitudes of work and routine have almost acquired the definitiveness of custom, the change from such a routine to a new species of work conducted on different lines is a matter of no slight difficulty; nor is it made easier by the variety and acerbity of criticisms directed toward the work by those who might have been expected to be its friends.

There have been so many criticisms against all institutions for children in the State of New York, emanating in not a few instances from those who profess to be more or less familiar with work for children and with the general subject of child saving, that the Directors of the Asylum deem it not out of place, but rather almost essential, to set forth in this report some of the considerations that have guided them in their work in the past, and that have led them to their present course. It has become almost a truism that the proper place for the development of a child is the home. If by the word home is meant a place screened from the rough usage of the world, by the wise guardianship of an industrious and affectionate father, and the tender ministry of a loving mother, then the statement is only the expression of an eternal verity; but if the phrase is reiterated with parrot-like repetition until it comes to mean, what some pseudo-scientific teachers allege, namely, that the poorest home is better than the best institution,—then it is the expression of a perverted and ignorant judgment. The travesty upon the home, which is furnished by too many a dwelling in such a city as New York, is a prolific cause of juvenile delinquency, not its remedy. When a child is born to parents who do not deserve the sacred name of father or mother; when it is kicked and cuffed by way of training; and sent to the street by way of schooling; when it is educated in immorality, and left to piece out its own philosophy of life from the bestial exhibitions of human greed and human misery that the saloon and brothel can supply, with occasional visits to the station-house and the police court as illuminating examples of the course of justice, it is not to be wondered at that the child, if it grows up at all, grows up a pervert; that, to the child-mind, organized society, represented by the police officer or truant offi-

cer, seems to be a thing to be hated, and that the return to the life of the nomad, the elemental passions of the "gang," and the rude justice where might makes right, should seem desirable things in life. Out of the neglected childhood of the bad home has sprung the noxious plant which is responsible for most of the municipal evils in American civilization. It is the boys' "gang" which has made possible the rule of the "ward heeler" and the "bosses." It is the absence of anything like proper training for childhood that has led to the prostitution of women and the debauchment of men; and yet in the face of what ought to be truths so plain that they can be read by a wayfaring man, though a fool, we are continually told that the child should be put back into the surroundings that are trammeling its intellect, dwarfing its physical nature, and starving its spiritual nature, because, forsooth, the home is the proper place to bring up a child.

Now against all this false teaching the institution for the care of children is a protest. It admits itself to be in most instances only a substitute. It does not profess to be able to do the work which the proper home can do, but it takes the first step in the right direction. It takes the child out of the evil environment and begins to teach it the alphabet of righteousness, the first letter of which is obedience. For the most part the institution for the care of children has been organized, as was the Juvenile Asylum, on the congregate or barrack system. It has been so organized as a natural development of the causes that brought it into being. Because there have been so many children to be cared for, and because the first letter in its alphabet was obedience, it was natural,—nay, it was almost unavoidable,—that the method of discipline, the regimen of life, should be that of the soldier. That is precisely what the congregate or barrack school for boys or girls is. It is the place where soldierly virtues are taught; it is the place where manly training has been given, and it has done an immense work for good, but not the best possible work. It would ill become the Directors of an institution which has sent out into the world thirty-six thousand eight hundred children, many of whom have become noble men and women, to depreciate by any word of theirs the excellence of the work done by their predecessors, and it would be as unfair as it would be unbecoming. Nevertheless, it is quite possible, that with the more extended experience and larger endowments that the future

may bring, a better development can be made than is possible along the lines of the congregate institution. By dividing the children, temporarily cared for by the institution, into smaller groups several things can be accomplished which cannot be accomplished when all are housed together.

In the first place, a better classification can be attained. The charge on which a child is committed to an institution is not, and ought not to be, an index to the character of the child. Offences against specific laws, especially when committed by persons of immature judgment, are by no means necessarily the outbreaks of an evil disposition; and, on the other hand, the child who is committed for no offence at all, but simply because it has no one to provide for it, or because it is not attending school, may be by reason of character and bad previous associates, far more dangerous to society than the child committed for an impulsive act which happens to be the infringement of some statute. While, therefore, the preliminary classification of children on the ground of the charge made against them is almost worthless, it will be possible, in a large institution having a number of different cottages, to begin a sifting-out process and promotion by way of association and opportunity, which is impossible in the large school.

Then again, while the regimen of the barrack has its advantages in the way of prompt obedience and regularity of life, it loses all the smaller refinements possible where there is only a group of children who can be reached by the daily individual care and oversight of a house-father or house-mother. In the congregate dining-room, for instance, talking at meals is forbidden of necessity, for the babel of sound produced by two hundred boys speaking at the same time, together with the rattle of dishes and other noises, would produce a confusion so great as to make the meals a sort of pandemonium; on the other hand, for various reasons it is desirable that conversation, properly controlled, should be permitted at meal time, and this is possible in the cottage dining-room, where there are not more than twenty boys assembled; and so on through the infinite detail of family life as contrasted with camp life.

Many other matters might be specified in which the smaller group offers opportunities for cultivation that are lacking in the larger institution, but space will not permit us to carry this part

of the discussion further, and it ought to be said that the whole plan of the institution is to make it introductory to home life, and not in any way to substitute the institution life for the home.

However excellent life in a cottage may be, it is not the intention of the Directors to detain any child in the institution longer than is necessary to render the child properly receptive of the influences of a good home, and to find, if possible, such a home for the child. At this point, however, one of the chief difficulties of the work, and one which has possibly been productive of as much undeserved and adverse criticism as any other feature of the work, needs to be mentioned, and that is, the variety of tenure and divergence of sentence upon which the children are held. Many children come to the institution under a form of commitment that permits the Directors to determine what disposition shall be made of the child on its leaving the institution; other children are committed to it where determination of the length of stay of the child in the institution, and the disposition of it on leaving, are lodged not in the Directors of the institution at all, but in some outside authority not conversant with either the progress of the child or the needs of the work; while still other children are received who are sent for short definite terms, apparently as a penalty, sometimes for as short a period as three or five days, sometimes for a month or two months. The mere diversity in the character of control in the institution is in itself an evil, but the worst evil is that children are sent for short terms, and then discharged to precisely the surroundings from which they originally came. Such children are scarcely benefited at all by coming, and in some instances are positively injured; for whatever reverence to law before obtained in the child's mind,—whatever suggestion of deterrence from wrong doing because of the fear of being sent away,—has been eliminated, and the detention has been absolutely worthless as far as good results are concerned, for no permanent good impression can be conveyed in the few days' stay and the child, while not anxious to go back, is not deterred from committing further offences because of the fear of going back. The consequence is that the short term begets a recidivist, and to the institution is charged the evil of the repeated commission of offences and consequent sentence of the juvenile offender, whereas the real blame should rest upon

the system which compelled the institution to withdraw its care before any good could possibly be accomplished. The greatest good can be accomplished only when the management of the institution is enabled to require from the parents proof of satisfactory home surroundings before children are returned to them; or if by reason of vice such surroundings cannot be secured by the parents then the institution should find new homes for the children where proper influences shall surround them.

This finding of homes has been one feature of the work of the Juvenile Asylum. It has maintained for some forty-eight years an indenturing agency in the West, and more than six thousand children have been placed out through the medium of this agency, without counting the large number who have been discharged to parents and friends, or placed in homes in the vicinity of New York. Our special aim has been, not merely to secure the right home for the child and to keep ourselves informed as to its well-being, but to prepare the child for the home beforehand, and we believe that the experience of other agencies corroborates our own observation, that without such preliminary training the placing of a street child in a home is not likely to result advantageously; the Children's Aid Society, for instance, which has been doing very large work for years in sending neglected children from New York City to Western homes, has now established a farm school of its own, where some preliminary training and testing is done before the child is placed in an outside home.

The objection of increased expense may undoubtedly be made to such placing-out work as the Asylum is doing, as well as to the establishment of cottage homes. If the Directors of the Asylum were willing to content themselves with simply caring for the children in a congregate institution, leaving all placing out work to be done by other agencies, and refusing any further outlay in the way of subdividing the groups of children, they could undoubtedly reduce their per capita sheet, but a little study of the financial statements of this Institution for the past fifty years may show how groundless are the criticisms directed against this and similar institutions, when they are charged with extravagance in the spending of such public moneys as they receive.

The following table is compiled from the financial statements of the Institution for the past fifty years.

RECEIPTS.

Total from City for investment purposes, -	\$160,000.00	
Total from City for maintenance, - -	4,131,030.59	\$4,292,030.59
Total from donations, legacies, interest, etc.,	731,140.85	
Total from boarders, - - - -	42,035.15	
Total from sale of property, - - - -	402,883.97	1,176,059.97
		<hr/>
Grand total of receipts, - - -		\$5,468,090.56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Maintenance, - - - - -	\$4,568,840.24	
Assessments, - - - - -	134,519.38	
Buildings, real estate, etc., - - -	699,022.90	
		<hr/>
		5,402,382.52
Balance, - - - - -		\$ 65,708.04

From this table several things become apparent: first, that of the amounts originally granted by the Legislature to the permanent funds of the Institution (which amounts aggregated \$160,000), \$134,519.38 has been repaid into the City treasury in the form of assessments, so that the contribution of the City to the permanent funds of the Institution now amounts only to the sum of \$25,480.62; a sum that will probably be eliminated by assessments in the near future. In the second place, it will be perceived that the amount granted by the City for maintenance fell below the amount annually expended for maintenance in the past fifty years by \$436,809.65; or, in other words, that the Institution supplemented the funds received from the City for maintenance by an average annual contribution of \$8,736.19. The suggestion then that the Institution is filling its own treasury out of the public treasury seems to be pretty well answered.

Furthermore, while the table above given shows the amount expended for buildings, real estate, etc., to have been \$699,022.90 the present property of the Institution in land and buildings will, on a conservative valuation, aggregate very much more.

Of the great mass of detail connected with the work of the institution some idea may be gained from the reports and appendices which follow. In addition to the regular reports of the Superintendent and heads of departments, it has been deemed best to reprint the programme for the competition of architects, the report of Mr. Hilles on the plans submitted, and the statement issued as to the new work. It is in these reports and state-

ments that the tabular exhibit of institutional work is made. To the careless reader they may seem to present but a dry and uninteresting expanse of printed pages, but in fact they are the statistical notation of character building; the real work is in the lives of breathing, thinking boys and girls. It is a work that expresses itself in healthier and sounder bodies, in wiser and saner minds, in purer and better regulated lives.

The statistics may be dry reading, but they will be found to repay study. Take for instance the following table compiled from the records of ages and education of the children. In this table the first column gives the year; the second, the total number of children committed during the year; the third, the number of such children twelve years of age or under; the fourth, the percentage such children bear to the whole number committed; the fifth, the number of children committed who were unable to read, write or cipher; and the sixth and last column, the percentage of such children to the whole number committed:

YEAR	Total No. Children	No 12 yrs. and under	Percentage	Number Illiterates	Percentage
1893..	569	408	71.7 per cent	165	29. per cent
1894..	599	419	70. "	195	24.2 "
1895..	541	406	75. "	131	24.2 "
1896..	692	486	70.2 "	200	28.9 "
1897..	916	663	72.3 "	301	32.8 "
1898..	983	674	68.5 "	260	26.4 "
1899..	905	528	58.3 "	189	20.8 "
1900..	1073	604	55.3 "	144	13.4 "
1901..	1020	562	55. "	144	14.1 "
1902..	861	488	56.6 "	171	19.8 "

From this table it will be seen that while the percentage of small children committed has been almost steadily falling during the past decade, the percentage of illiterates has been falling still more rapidly, a fact most gratifying in itself, and made still more significant when it is recalled that a very large number of the children shown in the third column (in 1902, eighty-four children) are below six years of age, and are counted of course among the illiterates.

Equally significant facts might be brought out by a study of other features of the work, as for instance, the bearing of the work done in the Asylum on the assimilation of foreign born



SOUTH WEST VIEW OF FARM, ECHO HILLS.

children and their education for American citizenship, but space will not permit the discussion.

The work done at the Asylum is of many kinds and is shared by the workers. Every employee of the Asylum who is doing faithful work is, to the extent of the devotion shown, a participant in the work, and so, also, are many of the children. But the very extent and variety of the vital agencies engaged in the work render it difficult to tabulate and easy to disorganize. One sinner may destroy much good, hence the necessity for constant vigilance in supervision, and for the cultivation of a real *esprit de corps* in the institution. Only as it is loved and honored by those who dwell within its walls can the best work be done, and the Directors are glad to feel that such a spirit of loyalty prevails there as a rule.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that the Directors have to report the withdrawal of four of their number who have served the Board well for many years; Messrs. Dorman, Sherman, Smith and Talmadge all presented their resignations, which were accepted, that of Mr. Talmadge to take effect when his successor was elected. In the case of Mr. Henry Talmadge especially the Directors feel that the loss they have sustained in his withdrawal is a very great one. For more than thirty years a member of the Board, Mr. Talmadge was at the time of his resignation the oldest member in point of service on the Board, and has, indeed, served as its Treasurer for a longer period than any of his associates has been a member of the Board. His gentle and conciliatory spirit have endeared him to his associates, while his wise and conservative counsel, and his untiring and patient attention to the duties of his office have greatly aided in the development of the institution.

In concluding this report the Directors desire to express not in formal terms, but with fervent sincerity their gratitude to God for the goodness vouchsafed to them and their wards in the years that are past, and they would invoke on the new work into which they are entering the blessing that has attended the former years.

December 31, 1902.

MORNAY WILLIAMS	} Committee on Report.
President	
LEONARD E. OPDYCKE	
EVERT JANSEN WENDELL	

Superintendent's Report.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

Two important phases of the work of the Asylum engage attention in this volume of the annual reports, viz., the progress in the preparation of plans for the new institution ; and a resume of the year's operations in the main Asylum, its department for preliminary inquiry and quarantine, and its agency for placing children in western homes.

WORK OF THE EXISTING ASYLUM.

The report of First Assistant Superintendent Garrabrant, who, since the reorganization in May, has borne much of the burden of direct supervision of the main Asylum and House of Reception, contains an adequate account of the work performed by his assistants and associates ; while Mr. Shields records the success with which the discharge of his important duties in the west has been attended, supplementing his statement by extracts from gratifying letters from ex-pupils, whom the Asylum trained for, and aided to, a satisfactory start in life. Mr. Shields has renewed his predecessor's recommendation that the headquarters of the western agency be transferred from Chicago to Central Iowa, inasmuch as children are latterly being almost exclusively placed in Iowa. The agent would then be in closer touch with his field work and the office would be more readily accessible. At this time, the periodical examination into the condition of all western wards of the Asylum is being made by Mr. Charles A. Crocker, of Chicago, who approaches the work from a disinterested standpoint. These reports are commended to those who are interested in the study of the achievements of the Asylum for the year under review, a year in which it was Providentially exempt from fire and widespread epidemic.

Lax discipline, dating from the day the corporal punishment regulations were made inoperative, became a source of menacing

annoyance during the year. The introduction of a drill squad has retrieved much of the lost ground and its continuance will be a substantial support to internal government.

It is believed that the ensuing year, notwithstanding anticipated reactions, will mark further permanent advancement in methods and results. While ideal classification of such a complex community would require much more space than is at command, there is a basis for the belief that some energetic effort in that direction will be made.

A marking system—probably the demerit or the mill—will be adopted, so that an accurate record of the deportment of each child may easily be ascertained. This and an approved method of awards, will furnish an incentive to better behavior and better results in school.

The disparity that exists between age limits should be discouraged. The charter contemplated seven and fourteen years as the minimum and maximum, respectively, but in practice the span extends from eighteen months to eighteen years, thus covering the three stages of early existence.

A change in the manner and tenure of commitments will be agitated. Objections have already been strongly stated to the farcical practice of sending children to remain a very few days or to the equally unwise custom of committing for an indefinite period for education, training and reformation, and releasing summarily, after a brief stay, upon the order of an official unfamiliar with the character of the ward. Social science may have accomplished much in recent years but it has not yet discovered an instantaneous process of reformation. The indeterminate sentence should prevail: every consideration of humanity, economy and logic makes for this system, when coupled with it is a provision of conditional release upon the attainment of a rational standard in deportment and education. Guardianship would then extend to legal majority unless home conditions, deportment, mastery of a trade, etc., entitled the children to earlier release on probation.

A SEMI-CENTENNIAL INVENTORY.

A cursory examination of the records of the past fifty years to gain light on the history and traditions of the Asylum has disclosed many valuable facts. The financial reports have been

abridged into a statement that will appear in this report as Appendix D. This recapitulatory statement will doubtless contain some surprises for those who are staunch advocates of the abolition of subsidized private institutions and substitution of others under strictly municipal control. In addition to the amounts received from city and state for maintenance, the Directors have expended more than eleven thousand four hundred dollars annually, for fifty years, on assessments and support and education of their wards. This does not, of course, take into account the donation of books, supplies and the services of the Directors and other philanthropic friends of the Asylum. Speaking for the Juvenile Asylum, the suggestion of public ownership, if it were possible to effect transfer, would manifestly be without economic justification. The flattering financial showing is strengthened by knowledge that the Asylum performed an unparalleled service to society in:

(a) Amending and preserving the health of its wards. This was accomplished through wholesome food, regularity of habits, freedom from excesses, physical culture and careful medical attention. In 1900 the Directors retained Dr. Hrdlicka to conduct an anthropological investigation. In his report the doctor said: "the inferiorities of the children who are becoming inmates are, in the majority of cases, only the result of neglect, or of improper nutrition or of both causes combined. A really inherently vicious child or one who could not be much improved by better food and better hygienic surroundings, is a very rare exception. Many of the abnormalities are simply the result of states of malnutrition. The mortality table tells to what extent this condition was corrected. The death rate of 3.25 in 1,000 is probably not surpassed in any institution. In one ward in New York the average death rate in single houses was twenty-nine to each thousand and in rear tenement houses it rose to sixty-two. The infant death rate in rear tenement houses was *204 in one thousand*. Contrast this with the rate of three and a quarter in a thousand, during a period of fifty years, in an institution for infants, children and adolescents! It is worthy of note in this connection, as illustrating how successfully and conscientiously these interests of the children are guarded, that a representative of the Board of Health recently examined all the children and found but forty-eight, or less than six per cent. afflicted with trachoma, and these

are isolated and under treatment. This record is equalled by but one institution in New York. As showing the extent to which trachoma is prevalent, Dr. Lederle asserts that 18 per cent. of the children in the public schools are victims of it. The excellent results attained by the Asylum are due to the monthly examinations of eyes of all children. The eyelids are everted by the physician and suspicious subjects are isolated and later undergo operations, if necessary.

(b) In the removal of 6,100 orphans and others with untoward environments, from the crowded streets of a competitive city to the country, where so many have become robust, independent and contented.

(c) In teaching English to juvenile immigrants. The area most prolific in commitments to the Juvenile Asylum had but twenty-one per cent. of Americans in its population in 1900. Only sixty-four per cent. of the children committed to the Asylum in 1902 were born in America and a large percentage of this number was born of foreign parentage. Mr. Mornay Williams has discovered, by a comparison of the Asylum tables of nativity with those issued by the census bureau, that the number of foreign-born children cared for by the Asylum is equivalent to one per cent. of all juvenile immigrants received at the port of New York. Of the children received the past year the number of importations from Russia alone equaled 23.5 per cent. of the number born in the United States. By making the elements of English prominent in its school course, the Asylum is performing a creditable service in aiding in the assimilation of those born under alien skies.

(d) In supporting children otherwise prematurely employed in shops or on streets. One of the causal factors of delinquency is factory and street employment of young children. Interesting facts on this point were brought out in December, 1902, in an examination of six hundred and twenty-five boys of the Asylum as to street careers. Thirty-five of these were under seven years of age and the inquiry in their cases was therefore suspended. Three hundred and twenty-five of the remaining number had been employed prior to their commitment. They averaged eleven years and nine months old at the time they commenced work, as follows: one at the age of four; one at five; three at six; eight at seven; ten at eight; twenty-two at nine; forty-four at ten; thirty-

three at eleven; sixty-five at twelve; sixty-one at thirteen; sixty-five at fourteen; eleven at fifteen; one at sixteen; and one at seventeen. One hundred and five were employed as newsboys, forty as messengers, fifty-five in factories, sixty-eight in stores; twenty-eight as peddlers; eleven as hall boys; and six as bootblacks. Seventy-two per cent. were committed for delinquency, thirty-two per cent. of all the boys who were employed, were engaged as newsboys and a surprisingly insignificant percentage (less than two per cent.) as bootblacks. This would seem a confirmation of the statement that adult Italians have driven the boy bootblacks out of business. That agriculture furnishes but few criminal recruits is shown by the fact that only one of the six hundred and twenty-five boys had ever been employed on a farm. The last census shows that New York, first in the list of states in population and when measured by the value of manufactures, is fourteenth in point of the percentage of literacy of children between the ages of ten and fourteen. It is pointed out that shop statistics have not been accurately reported, but probably the alleged error or indifference was uniform in its application and would not affect the relative standing of the states. The necessity of removing the hundreds of uneducated children from unprofitable employment is urgent, regardless of New York's position in the procession of states, and in this work the Juvenile Asylum has materially aided. The diminution of illiteracy in the children that are received by the Asylum is a matter for congratulation. In 1853, only 18 of the 623 children could read, write and cipher; there has been a gradual improvement until, in 1902, 690 of 861 children could read, write and cipher.

(e) The Asylum has been a helpful agency in promoting personal cleanliness. In one of the blocks in the district from which many of the Asylum recruits are drawn, there resided last year, 3,500 persons, for whose use but one bath-tub was provided. This important and shocking fact, disclosed in an inquiry instituted by Mr. John Seely Ward, Jr., illustrates the vital necessity of making personal cleanliness a matter of habit, for the standard of life works by habit and imitation.

If we accept the theory of the transmission of benefits and traits, the new institution, profiting by the achievements and acknowledged character of the old, will have a glorious heritage.

NEW CONDITIONS CONFRONT US.

A marked change in the character of children received has taken place during the long period of the Asylum's existence. In 1853, almost 80 per cent. were sent for vagrancy and only eight children as "bad and disorderly." Last year only twelve children came for vagrancy and 415 were received as "bad and disorderly." From 1867 to 1895 the "bad and disorderly" column was almost deserted, but for the past eight years it has contained the preponderating majority of entries. It corresponds in numbers with the short term commitments.

Each year has recorded the admission of a small percentage of English, German, French, Scotch and Italian children. The variation in percentages from year to year is inconsequential, except in the case of Italy, which, beginning with .16 in 1853 had a representation of 21.29 in 1897 and has gradually declined until in 1902 it furnished but 1.04. Ireland supplied 28.66 the first year and 29.33 in 1854 but the percentage receded until, in 1902 only one Irish boy was received. Russia, on the other hand, was practically unrepresented until in 1882 when her contribution was but .45. The number was swollen to 20.78 per cent. in 1900 and last year was 23.5 per cent.

In 1854 there were 1,050 commitments; in 1863, 1,160 and the thousand mark was not again reached until 1900, when the number was 1,073. The average annual accession in the interim was not greatly in excess of 600. A period of many short-term commitments is not infrequently followed by the almost inevitable reaction.

These more or less dry deductions are reproduced in detail not alone because of their significance to the student of sociology, but to emphasize the conclusion that the original problem has undergone a radical change. Conditions of commitment, nativity, age and education have all been recast, and the management must reckon with this fact in changing its base of operations.

CAREFULLY PLANNING THE NEW HOME.

Much progress has been made toward the early construction of the projected institution near Dobbs Ferry, the important successive steps of the year being described in detail in the appendices to this report. Appendix A is a copy of the program that outlined the proposed colony and governed the architectural competi-



LAKE AT ECHO HILLS

tion; appendix B is the report on the relative merits of the sketches submitted, which report was adopted by the Development Committee and subsequently by the Board of Directors; and appendix C is the formal announcement of the decision of the management to transform the barrack-like asylum into a segregate plan institution, creating a model in the light of existing standards.

The Executive Committee laid the foundation of this important enterprise several years ago when it began an investigation, by correspondence, personal study and conference, of the relative efficiency of the institutional systems that obtain in the American states and Europe. This voluntary inquiry was prosecuted because the encroachment of the city foreshadowed serious difficulties. It was seen that the residential district, fast closing in upon the Asylum tract, would deprive the institution of isolation, reduce the recreation areas and add to the burden of expenditure a series of assessments for streets and sewers. Removal was inevitable. The Executive Committee anticipated the demand for full light on the whole subject of reorganization, and crystallized its observations into a report that provoked profitable discussion. The initial important step in the execution of the Board's purpose was taken in the fall of 1901, when it purchased two hundred and seventy-seven acres of land, known as Echo Hills, on the east bank of the Hudson River, almost equi-distant from Hastings, Dobbs Ferry and Ardsley. The main buildings of the village will be erected on the plateau of this property, at elevations averaging about four hundred feet. The disposition of the many buildings is indicated on the general scheme, a reduced copy of which is presented, in folder form, with this report. The dimensions of the original study of the lay-out are six feet, seven inches by eight feet, four inches, enabling the architects to closely follow natural contours and indicate buildings by outlines of ground plans drawn to scale. The character of the many buildings, their requirements and objects, are so minutely described in the program that further reference to them would be superfluous, and the report on the competition, which formed the basis of the award to Messrs. York & Sawyer, explains the landscape features and the exterior and interior treatment of the buildings, their cubage and approximate cost.

Much patient study on the accepted designs, since the announcement of the award, has resulted in practical working draw-

ings of many cottages, and in acceptable specifications for the sewerage, sewage disposal, surface drainage, grading, road-making and water systems. In preparation for this essential preliminary engineering, all the physical conditions entering into the problem were investigated and an accurate topographical survey was made of the portions of the property that are to be immediately developed.

The first group of fifteen cottages that will form a nucleus of the colony, will surround a commanding knoll, known as "Round Top," and will extend to the athletic field, which is to be flanked by the school and industrial buildings, one of each of which will be constructed at this time. Each of the original cottages will contain a dining-room and will accommodate twenty boys; some will be dormitory type and others single room type.

SOME POINTS OF DEPARTURE.

The colony will be a composite of the leading kindred schools of this country and Europe and will be unique in three salient features, viz: in small groups, individual room cottages and in cottage dining-rooms. It will be seen that the plan is a modification of the purely cottage system. The children will live, sleep, eat and play in their homes, but attend school, church and shops in appropriate buildings at somewhat distant points. In the earlier orthodox segregate plan, the aim was to have the child perform all these functions at one building. Individual or cottage dining-rooms have been substituted for the public refectories because of the possibility of table conversation and table etiquette and to render the colony more home-like. The institution restaurant is more economical to administer but conversation in it is almost a lost art.

The decision to limit the capacity of each cottage to twenty will make possible an approach to the normal family. It is in line with Dr. W. P. Letchworth's recommendation that a school of this character "should be conducted on the cottage plan, and the boys separated into small groups, according to their different characteristics—say not more than twenty in one cottage." The third innovation is the individual room type of cottage. A boy in the institution of to-day never has an hour absolutely to himself. In the new cottages, which will be "honor cottages," he may enjoy seclusion. If he is a member of the printing, painting

or polytechnic departments, he may adorn the walls of his room with the products of his own handicraft. It is argued that such a cottage would afford opportunities for dangerous practices, but if a boy is infirm of purpose—has not retained or regained his moral fibre—he would not be eligible to quarters in an "honor cottage." Honor boys should be those approaching the time of discharge to society. When they go out into the world, there will be no human being to exercise surveillance. They will there have abundant opportunities for privacy. They should be given a foretaste of freedom and independence. This consideration seems of vital consequence to the adolescents.

At the recent National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Detroit, much time was devoted to the consideration of neighborhood beautification, including municipal baths and public parks and playgrounds. It is believed that the striking beauty and utility of the new Juvenile Asylum, with its village green, attractive central park and other utilitarian and aesthetic features will be a model village and will educate its young inhabitants in the importance of civic attractiveness. The institution annually sends about one hundred and twenty of its charges to agricultural communities in the West and these can carry the outlines of a model village into a territory where sanitary engineering and landscape gardening have not been extensively employed for public comfort and enjoyment.

An essential point of departure, when compared with the existing institution, will be the encouragement extended trades' teaching. Manual training was contemplated by the founders of the Asylum but in 1869 the Directors report that "it has not been deemed wise to introduce systematic instruction in mechanical trades" and the apparent explanation is the extreme youth, brief tenure and large percentage of illiteracy. It has been shown that time, happily, has vastly improved these conditions. The opinion of authorities on penology as to the value of manual training is shown in this extract from Prof. Charles R. Henderson's recent work: "It is almost certain that the custom of confining growing boys to the mere conning of book lessons frequently irritates and maddens them, excites disgust for studies which seem to have no relations with their lives and give their muscles nothing to do. One thing shines out clearly; that the lack of instruction in manual and trade processes and of personal,

moral and spiritual influences, must be charged with much of the tendency to crime''.

It is confidently predicted that work on the first installment of buildings of the new home will be begun early in the spring of 1903 and vigorously prosecuted. These will necessitate an outlay equivalent to the Asylum's present net investment in buildings and lands, and for the completion of the colony, a very much greater sum will be required. How faithfully the Directors have fulfilled the promises of beneficial results in the present work, is shown in the successful lives of a great majority of almost thirty-seven thousand children, who came to it as temporarily wayward or destitute, and were put in position, to begin life anew. This and the administration of the financial affairs should give, and have given, the Asylum standing and prestige that will prove invaluable in the work about to be assumed. It is believed that liberal subscriptions to the project will follow a proper presentation of the subject to the public, in whose name the Asylum has long been engaged in a practical effort to meet the exigent needs of morally imperilled children. "A city grows rich by receiving and giving forth. It is a focus of commerce. A desert neither receives nor gives, and it always remains barren and poor. Every heart that receives and gives forth, grows rich in love and everything that belongs to its commerce."

It is sincerely to be hoped that the projected enterprise will enjoy the confidence of a generous city and the favor of the One who makes all things work together in the fulfillment of His sovereign design.

NEW YORK CITY, January 1, 1903.

CHARLES D. HILLES,
Superintendent.



LAKE AT ECHO HILLS.

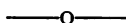
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

29

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES IN THE APPENDIX.

YEAR.	Total number commit'd	Number of recom- mitments	Total number disch'rg'd	Number of escapes.	Number of deaths.	Total No d'ring the year.	No. at the end of the year.
1853.....	623	8	421	33	1	623	202
1854.....	1050	85	954	137	3	1252	298
1855.....	727	101	935	72	10	1025	90
1856.....	502	114	851	104	5	992	141
1857.....	741	124	685	128	2	882	197
1858.....	781	104	727	121	7	978	251
1859.....	863	136	613	19	6	1114	501
1860.....	863	59	816	33	5	1364	548
1861.....	800	47	847	15	4	1348	501
1862.....	957	109	1008	5	5	1458	450
1863.....	1160	234	1105	12	3	1610	505
1864.....	888	139	905	11	..	1398	488
1865.....	812	98	795	6	..	1300	505
1866.....	853	119	847	3	1	1358	511
1867.....	922	152	854	5	1	1433	579
1868.....	854	136	838	1	4	1433	595
1869.....	826	152	866	3	2	1421	555
1870.....	714	143	717	6	4	1269	552
1871.....	572	112	517	3	3	1124	607
1872.....	546	91	536	..	1	1153	617
1873.....	581	53	585	1	2	1198	613
1874.....	687	93	656	1	2	1300	644
1875.....	632	76	648	1	2	1276	628
1876.....	802	95	652	3	2	1430	778
1877.....	588	59	576	1	2	1366	790
1878.....	588	67	596	1	3	1378	782
1879.....	499	59	562	..	3	1340	775
1880.....	577	72	636	1	3	1352	716
1881.....	670	68	503	1	..	1386	883
1882.....	672	54	685	4	..	1555	870
1883.....	711	57	654	..	4	1581	923
1884.....	653	65	703	..	..	1576	873
1885.....	640	70	611	2	6	1513	894
1886.....	649	78	655	1	3	1543	888
1887.....	698	65	598	4	7	1586	988
1888.....	687	59	668	1	2	1675	1007
1889.....	638	61	702	1	3	1645	943
1891.....	646	72	635	1	1	1589	954
1890.....	614	70	567	2	5	1568	1001
1892.....	624	71	593	2	3	1625	1030
1893.....	569	58	548	7	1	1599	1051
1894.....	599	56	617	7	4	1650	1033
1895.....	541	47	633	9	6	1574	941
1896.....	692	46	680	2	4	1633	953
1897.....	916	67	821	1	1	1869	1048
1898.....	983	81	959	3	3	2031	1066
1899.....	905	112	1096	3	4	1971	875
1900.....	1073	124	1160	10	3	1948	788
1901.....	1020	167	920	6	2	1808	880
1902.....	861	134	927	5	2	1741	814

Principal's Report.



TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW
YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to submit to you my report of the work at the Asylum during the past year.

The following is a summary of the statistics set forth more fully in the back of the report and gathered from other sources :

Remaining in Asylum, January 1, 1902	661	boys,	165	girls...	826
Remaining in House of Reception.....	39	"	15	" ...	54
Entire number, January 1, 1902.....	700	"	180	" ...	880
Received during the year	749	"	112	" ...	861
Entire number for the year.....	1449	"	292	" ...	1741
Discharged during the year.....	801	"	126	" ...	927
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	648	"	166	" ...	814
At Asylum, December 31, 1902.....	621	"	164	" ...	785
At House of Reception.....	27	"	2	" ...	29

The discharges were:

To parents and friends.....	432	
Sent west.....	93	
Placed out in this vicinity.....	15	
To other institutions.....	16	
Discharged by magistrate.....	72	
Expiration of sentence	287	
Escapes from Asylum.....	3	
" " House of Reception.....	1	
Deaths at Asylum	5	
Deaths at House of Reception.....	3	
Daily average at Asylum.....		827
Daily average at House of Reception.....		50
Largest number in the Institution at one time.....		919
Smallest " " " " " " "		811

Total number since the Institution opened..... 37,528

The average length of detention of those discharged during the year was 1 year, 10 months, 14 days.

All children when committed to the care of the Asylum are received at the House of Reception. This branch of the Asylum, which was formerly in Thirteenth street and latterly in Twenty-seventh street, for the past two years has occupied a portion of the eastern wing of the Asylum buildings on Audubon Avenue, suitably fitted for the care of both boys and girls separate from each other and distinctly apart from the children in the Asylum. They are kept here for the period prescribed by the Board of Health for quarantine purposes. During their stay, which is about ten days, they attend school daily. At the expiration of the quarantine period, those who show no signs of illness are transferred to the Asylum.

When the children are transferred to the Asylum they are classified as to their studies, and the boys are assigned to one of the two divisions, according as their age, size, and their record show proper. The children remain in this part of the Asylum until discharged, placed out in a home in the vicinity of this city, or are transferred to the branch in Chicago, where homes are found for them in the States of Illinois and Iowa. The account of this latter work will be found in the agent's report; also in letters from the guardians and the wards.

While in the Asylum every child has an opportunity to acquire an education in the school, which follows the course of study pursued in the public schools. They also engage at some industrial pursuit best suited to them.

In the boys' department of the school there are twelve teachers, in the girls' three, and a kindergarten is provided for both sexes. The school hours are from nine o'clock until eleven-thirty in the forenoon, and from one-thirty until four in the afternoon, with an intermission during each session of fifteen minutes. Each child attends at least one full session daily if old enough to be engaged at any handicraft: if not, then they attend both sessions.

The schools were examined during the month of November last by Mr. Arthur McMullen, one of the assistant superintendents of public instruction for this city.

The monthly reports have been made regularly to the Board of Education.

This Institution has always provided some kind of employment for its older inmates in and about the premises.

During the year of 1902 the tailor and his assistant with the help of his seventy boys made 1,830 trousers, 1,555 coats, 3,700 caps, 3,000 suspenders and 600 various other articles.

The shoemaker with the help of his forty boys made 1,500 pairs of shoes and repaired 10,000 more. Besides doing this amount of work, he instructed them as a cornet band.

The matron in the boys' mending room with her sixty boys mended 16,790 pairs of stockings, 8,230 pairs of trousers, 6,450 coats, 15,000 shirts and 4,000 miscellaneous articles.

The baker with his ten boys baked all the bread and rolls used at the Asylum, together with a large quantity of ginger cakes and other articles in this line.

The painter and carpenter with their boys made numerous repairs to the buildings.

The gardener with his boys raised a large quantity of vegetables for our use and also kept the lawn and walks in good order.

The engineer had some of the larger and most intelligent boys to assist him in firing and caring for the machinery in that department.

The matron in the girls' sewing room, with her assistant and fifty girls, supplied the girls with 3,000 new garments, and also made 700 shirts for the boys, 2,000 towels and 750 sheets and pillow cases.

The matron in the girls' mending room with her twenty girls mended 1,5000 stockings, 18,000 garments for the girls and made 1,500 towels and 600 sheets and pillow cases.

The printer has given good instruction in the art of printing to the twenty boys composing his class. They have been enabled to do the composition of the Annual Report, to print considerable material for use in the class rooms and to print all the blanks and miscellaneous stationery used by the Asylum.

The branch office of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been continued for another year. The telegraph class has met for instruction during evenings as heretofore. The girls have also been instructed in typewriting.

In addition to all these there is a large number of boys and girls who have assisted in the kitchens and dining rooms, made beds



ROAD THROUGH WOODS, ECHO HILLS.

and kept the floors, windows and other parts of the building neat and clean.

The value of all this lies not so much in the product furnished, or the proper care of floors, beds or dishes, but in the formation and growth of industrious habits.

The children receive instruction in vocal music, and are specially prepared for Sunday services, holidays and other occasions.

Our excellent band completed the two years' period of instruction and was discharged in the month of December. During the year they have played on several occasions, chiefly at entertainments given by churches and societies. On Labor Day they had the honor of parading with the members of the Electrical Union. Another band will soon be organized with the hope that we will soon have another equally proficient.

A new feature was introduced this year in the form of physical culture. All the older boys met the instructor twice each week. The object of this instruction is to assist the boys to obtain a good form of body and an easy carriage.

The physician's report shows that the health of the children has been as good as usual. Only five deaths occurred at the Asylum, which is a small percentage when one considers the number of small children in our care.

The Asylum has had a liberal supply of reading matter during the year. The teachers' and officers' have enjoyed the use of the Booklover's Library and copies of the leading magazines. The children have had a liberal supply of papers and books. At Christmas time a supply of juvenile books was furnished, much to the delight of the small children.

The temperance societies have held their weekly meetings regularly. Of these societies there are three: one for the large boys, one for the smaller boys and one for the girls. A part of the evening is devoted to reading, declamations, songs and other forms of amusement prepared by the members. The older people of the house frequently attend and spend an enjoyable evening.

The children have had the usual visiting day on the last Thursday of the month. The principal holidays have been observed and kind friends have given them entertainments. The most

notable one was during November, provided by Hon. John W. Vrooman and several of his masonic friends.

The necessary repairs have been made to the building, the brick work under the boilers relaid and an additional radiator placed in the nursery ward. A new fence has been erected along the westerly line of Audubon Avenue south of the building and the private roadway from Amsterdam Avenue to Audubon has been completed, the road-bed covered with small stone and the sides seeded with grass seed.

In every school or institution there are always a few restless boys who chafe under restraint and do not gracefully yield to authority, no matter how reasonable it may be, or how judiciously administered. In such cases some means of discipline must be taken as a last resort. To meet these cases the drill squad has been established. This form of punishment when in charge of an efficient officer has proved very effectual in other institutions, and so far, with us, desirable results have been obtained and its further continuance is heartily recommended.

A stranger visiting this Institution and seeing such a large company of children asks the cause that brings them here. To this it may be said, generally, that there was for some reason the want of the proper home influence, caused chiefly by the death of one or both parents, or indulgent parents blind to the waywardness of their children. Then there are children who are weak. They were tired of school and wanted to work; a place was found for them and after a time this did not suit and they left it, only to wander the streets and live that life.

Our discouragement arises not so much from the children, as from their parents and friends. When they visit their children they are told of the regular order insisted upon, the plain fare furnished, and amid tears, the children beg to be taken out, giving promise of strict obedience thenceforth. The parent then commences to seek their release at once, with a result that is disappointing to both, and to the detriment of the child's improvement.

The record of another year is closed. By the mercy and grace of God our efforts have brought forth good results. Many young men and women are returning to the Asylum giving proof that the labors of others and of ourselves were not in vain.

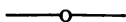
In concluding my report, I desire to thank you and the members of the Board for your exceeding great kindness to me and mine during the past year, and assure you that I appreciate the manner in which very imperfect efforts have been accepted. I also am grateful to the corps of officers and teachers who have nobly worked for the Institution.

In the new era of the Asylum's history now opening we have great faith to believe that its future work will be more efficient, and the results more numerous.

All of which I most respectfully submit,

AARON P. GARRABRANT,
Acting Superintendent and Principal.

Physician's Report.



TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN:

The following is the report for the year ending December
31, 1902.

The whole number of patients treated in the hospital was
678; of these the most important cases were as follows:

Acute Articular Rheumatism..	3	Laryngitis	3
Acute Conjunctivitis	20	Malaria.....	33
Acute Indigestion	149	Measles.....	33
Acute Nephritis.....	1	Pertussis.....	5
Blepharitis	6	Pneumonia	6
Bronchitis (acute).....	25	Phthisis	1
Diphtheria	6	Phlebitis.....	1
Dislocation of Radius and Ulna	1	Pleurisy (acute).....	1
Epileptic Convulsions.....	3	Ring worm of Scalp.....	99
Iritis	2	Trachoma (Expressed).....	104
Iritis and Keratitis	1	Tonsilitis	49
Tubercular Menengitis.....		1	

We have had an epidemic of measles and there have been
six deaths during the year. My acknowledgments are due to
officers for their aid and to the nurses in charge for their faithful
services.

Respectfully,

A. M. SPALDING,

Attending Physician.



ROAD TO HASTINGS FROM ECHO HILLS.

Dentist's Report.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN:

There has been a considerable increase in the number of children needing dental treatment during the year, as is shown by the following:

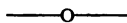
Number of fillings inserted (cement)	.	.	.	.	649
Number of temporary teeth extracted	.	.	.	.	183
Number of permanent teeth extracted	.	.	.	.	70

It is a pleasure to report no hospital cases at present, although during the year there have been several cases requiring special treatment.

Respectfully,

THOS. M. WEED, D. D. S.

Report of Visitor.



NEW YORK, January 1, 1903.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four calls have been made for the Juvenile Asylum during the year 1902.

Calls in response to applications for admission	. . . . .	393
Calls in response to applications for discharge	. . . . .	335
Calls upon families of candidates for the West	. . . . .	130
Calls upon persons given as references	. . . . .	621
Calls upon children discharged in 1900	. . . . .	395
Miscellaneous calls	. . . . .	60
		<hr/> 1934

The reasons that have brought children to the Asylum this past year are so like those of former ones that it seems unnecessary to mention many of them.

If one goes to the root of delinquency among boys, truancy appears to be the first serious step downward. This is hardly to be wondered at, for are not many of them, at the beginning of their school days unable to attend school but half a day for lack of room, and this when their minds are in the most impressionable stage?

Crap-playing is one of the many evils to which these boys quickly yield. To play this, money must be had and so the snatching of pocket-books, the keeping of change when sent on an errand, and even till-tapping is resorted to.

Some boys have access to cellars where by giving "a tip" they can play their game and are in this way guarded from the policeman's eye. Entry to such cellars can be obtained only by password. The cutting of lead-pipe is of common occurrence, and here the junk-men are often in league with the boys, encouraging them by offering to buy all they bring in.

Cigarette smoking is another evil which is responsible for well-filled reformatories.

Then, too, quite young children are allowed to bring home small articles, such as a cake of soap, a can of vegetables, an apple or two which they say they have found, and instead of being reprimanded and returning such articles, they are oftentimes commended and the goods are kept to help out the family living.

Among the children admitted for destitution are several whose fathers have deserted the family, leaving many times the mother with a small infant and no means of support at hand. One such woman with four little ones was trying to support them by sewing buttons on cards at \$2 per week. Another had been working on tobacco for several years. She was troubled with asthma, and the dust of the tobacco so increased her trouble that the home had to be given up, although she had struggled hard to maintain it.

One step-father made life so miserable for the mother, by threatening to desert her if she did not place the children in a home, that she was obliged to part with them. Another, and a very good home it was, had to be given up because the mother in a weak moment yielded to drink and to such an extent that she had to be placed in a hospital. By the efforts of some good friends and with the visitor's help she has been doing well for many months, and gradually the home is being built up.

Several women have been placed in the way of employment, one who had been greatly tempted was gotten employment through the State Charities Aid Association and has now been at Great Neck, L. I., for six months at service and gives promise of better things. At least one bad marriage has been averted, and in this instance advice was not given till asked for.

Whenever it is seen that a call now and then may help to make life a little easier and better to a few people, such calls are made.

STATISTICS OF THE FAMILIES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED.

Families in Private Houses....	5	Number of rooms to one family.					
Families in Flats.....	65	Rooms, 1 2 3 4 5 6					
Families in Tenements.....	190	4 44 94 58 33 24					
Families in Rear Tenements..	24	Number of rooms to two families.					
Families with no homes.....	20	Rooms, 1 2 3 4 5 6					
Father working.....	210	0 4 15 10 6 7					
Mother working.....	98	Apartments in which work is					
Both parents working.....	34	done.....					
Neither working.....	15	Rent, \$0 \$5 \$10 \$15 \$20					
Supported by women only...	37	5 84 62 38 35					
Amount of wages per cap. per week.		Houses—Clean in good repair. 110					
\$0.00 \$0.50 \$1.00 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$5.00		Houses—Clean in poor repair. 80					
15 23 41 65 36 24		Houses—Not clean in good re-					
Both parents living.....	128	pair.....					
Both parents dead.....	18	Houses—Not clean in poor re-					
Father dead.....	64	pair.....					
Mother dead.....	44	<i>Apartments—Cleanliness.</i>					
Father sick.....	15	Good.....					
Mother sick.....	12	Fair.....					
Parents separated—with father	8	Bad.....					
Parents separated—with mother	39	<i>Light and Ventilation.</i>					
Stepfather.....	15	Good.....					
Stepmother.....	24	Fair.....					
Length of time of Parents in U. S.		Bad.....					
Less than 5 yrs. 10 yrs. 20 yrs.		Good.....					
28 54 67		Fair.....					
25 yrs. 30 yrs. Life.		Bad.....					
35 38 66							

A large proportion of the discharges came from the parents of children who are in the Asylum for wrong-doing. The home during the two years the children are with us often times shows much improvement, especially when the children have reached the working age.

In many instances parents have re-married and also where there has been separation the difficulties have been made up and the home established again.

Among the children sent west this year were many who have no home ties. One family of four children had father and mother living but both were leading immoral lives.

Letters from some of these children will be seen elsewhere.



ALPINE ROAD, ECHO HILLS

STATISTICS OF FAMILIES APPLYING FOR DISCHARGE OF CHILDREN.

Conditions unchanged.....	68	<i>Cause of Better Conditions.</i>	
Conditions worse.....	11	More work.....	75
Conditions better.....	179	Better health.....	10
<i>Cause of Worse Condition.</i>		Parents reunited.....	27
Less work.....	3	Step-father.....	18
Sickness.....	5	Step-mother.....	10
Death.....	3	Children old enough to work..	35
		Assistance from friends.....	4
	11		179

The following will show the result of the investigation of the homes in New York of the children discharged in 1900. Three hundred and ninety-five children were so discharged after at least a year's stay in the Asylum :

At school.....	120	Doing well.....	238
At work.....	100	Not doing well.....	61
Not working.....	24	Not found.....	93
In Institutions.....	30	Died.....	3
Died.....	3		
Not known.....	118		
	395		395

Eighty per cent. of those found are doing well.

Visiting day is the greatest of help to the visitor's work and the many friendly chats are as dear to her as to the people.

This year she will strive to place girls leaving the Asylum under the influence of some good club and also to keep track of them in their homes. It is also a wish to work co-operatively with the Tenement House Inspection and to do something to help in enforcing the child labor law.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN M. HALL.

Report of Western Agency.

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645 West Sixty-first Street,

CHICAGO, ILL., January 1, 1903.

ALFRED E. MARLING, Esq., Chairman Committee on A. I. and D.,
New York Juvenile Asylum.

DEAR SIR :

The following statistics, presenting a summary of the work at the Western Agency during the year 1902, are respectfully presented:

Number of wards received in 1902	-	-	-	-	-	95
Average age	-	-	-	-	-	12 8-19 years
Of these there have been indentured	-	-	-	-	-	36
" " remain on trial	-	-	-	-	-	46
" " absconded while on trial	-	-	-	-	-	11
" " have been returned to the Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	2
Number of letters and oral reports from guardians	-	-	-	-	-	838
" " from wards	-	-	-	-	-	386
" visits made on account of wards	-	-	-	-	-	453
" visits of wards at Agency home	-	-	-	-	-	53
" agreements executed	-	-	-	-	-	94
" wards removed	-	-	-	-	-	152
" homes obtained	-	-	-	-	-	247
" wards returned to the Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	7
" of deaths	-	-	-	-	-	0
" wards sent West in 48 years	-	-	-	-	-	6,335
Yearly average for that period	-	-	-	-	-	132
Agent has traveled on railroads (miles)	-	-	-	-	-	30,331

In 1902 three companies, averaging thirty and two-thirds in each, and three boys who were sent out individually after an average detention in the Asylum of sixteen and fifteen-nineteenths months, were received at the Western Agency. Thirty-three had



HOUSE OF WESTERN AGENCY, 645 WEST 61ST ST, CHICAGO, ILL.

been committed or surrendered to the Asylum as ungovernable, twenty-two for destitution, seventeen by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, fifteen were surrendered for a home, and eight committed on the charge of petit larceny.

Sixty-nine of this number were placed at first in homes in the State of Iowa, twenty-four were placed in Illinois and two absconded while en route to Chicago. Fifty-one of the ninety-three remain in their first homes, forty-two have been replaced at least once and one boy has had ten homes. I can advance no reason for this unusual number of removals unless it is that the discipline in the Asylum is not sufficiently rigorous to implant within each child a wholesome and beneficial respect for authority.

The parents of the children were as follows :

American.....	36	Italian	6	Scotch	2
German	30	Swedish	2	Irish	1
Hebrew	15	English	2	Norwegian	1

Perhaps it will not be out of place to give an idea of the work done, and how we are situated at the Western Agency. First of course is the home or Agency in which the Agent lives and where the children, in transit from one home to another or without a home for any reason, are temporarily cared for. The office and headquarters are also in this building, while the cottage on the rear of the lot, formerly used as an office, is now leased to a family.

The working force consists of the Agent, the assistant, the Agent's wife and a domestic. The Agent and assistant receive the companies of children upon their arrival in Chicago and accompany them to the place appointed, where the children are met by the prospective guardians and in two or three days all are in their first homes on trial. The trial period is usually three months, then if guardian and child are mutually pleased, a contract of indenture is executed and the child is expected to remain in the home until it becomes eighteen years of age, but sometimes a week has not elapsed until an urgent appeal is made to have the child removed and the Agent must go at once, or at the earliest possible time, and place the child in another home. Again, a child has been in a home several years when suddenly word comes that the child and guardian can no longer agree. Then the Agent must proceed to the home and by use of diplomacy adjust the strained relations or find for the child another home. Occasionally the

wife or husband in the home dies and it is then necessary to take charge of the child. As stated in the statistics the Agent in placing, replacing, and visiting has provided this year two hundred and forty-seven homes and traveled on railroads a total of 30,331 miles. This traveling is largely done at night and is followed by drives out to the farms in daylight, no matter what the state of the weather.

The assistant helps to place the companies in their first homes, keeps a record for each ward, showing in detail all matters in which he or she may be concerned, does all the office work and occasionally makes short trips into the country.

The Agent's wife is matron and housekeeper.

Mr. Charles A. Crocker of Delphi, Indiana, has been employed since October as a "Special Visitor," going unannounced into the homes of the wards, investigating the conditions and environments, offering counsel and encouragement and making a full written report of each home and the situation of each ward. These reports will be made into a volume when the visits are concluded, and forwarded for the information of the Board of Directors and officers of the Asylum.

Good homes could have been found for many more children where all the environments are suitable to train and develop them into upright, self-supporting, healthy, Christian citizens. At no time this year has this Agency had less than one hundred acceptable applications for children of various ages that it could not supply. As in all ordinary commercial enterprises, we could place and care for many more children at a greatly reduced per capita cost and we believe an effort should be made to get more children into the country. The forty-eight years of successful work in this line is certainly a sufficient guarantee that the best help to a child without a proper home is to give him one, with a good chance to grow into a desirable member of society.

It has been a pleasure during the year to entertain a number of the former wards, and their testimony is unanimously in favor of a home on a farm for a child, and they are grateful to the Asylum for its efforts in their behalf.

At the last session of the Iowa State Legislature an act was passed regulating the placing of children from another state, requiring among other things from foreign associations, a bond that children brought into the state would not be permitted to become



WEST COMPANY, MARCH 24, 1902.

public charges within five years. This institution has complied with all the requirements and thanks are due to Messrs. W. E. Bain and C. B. Hubbard of Independence, Iowa, who very kindly became sureties on our bond.

The year has brought many questions and peculiar conditions of wards to the Agent, who without time for extended consideration must make decisions that affect the whole future life of the ward and if any large measure of success attended his efforts, credit must be given to an ever gracious Heavenly Father who is never ceasing in his watchful care.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. SHIELDS,

Western Agent.

TABLE I—COMMITMENTS.

THESE EMBRACE ALL ADMISSIONS INTO THE INSTITUTION, WHETHER UNDER COMMITMENTS FROM THE MAGISTRATES, SURRENDERS BY PARENTS OR OTHERWISE.

RECAPITULATION.

First commitments.....	32984
Second	4060
Third	484
Fourth	
Total.....	37528

YEAR.	NEW COMMITMENTS.					SECOND COMMITMENTS.					THIRD AND FOURTH COMMITMENTS.					Grand Totals.
	White		Colored		Totals.	White		Colored		Totals.	White		Colored		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853....	593	12	10	..	615	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	623
1854....	774	156	30	5	965	83	1	..	..	84	1	..	..	..	..	1,050
1855....	473	128	19	6	626	81	13	1	..	95	6	..	..	..	..	727
1856....	695	154	20	9	788	99	12	..	..	111	3	..	..	..	..	902
1857....	494	102	20	1	617	102	18	3	1	124	..	..	..	..	..	741
1858....	501	154	19	3	677	85	17	2	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	781
1859....	535	163	23	6	727	117	13	6	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	863
1860....	626	144	24	10	804	40	6	2	4	52	7	..	..	..	..	863
1861....	583	132	29	9	753	29	10	3	1	43	4	..	..	..	..	800
1862....	676	141	28	3	848	79	12	5	1	97	11	1	..	..	..	957
1863....	746	149	19	12	926	161	22	5	..	188	42	4	..	..	..	1,150
1864....	600	134	9	6	749	107	11	4	1	123	16	4	..	..	..	888
1865....	567	121	18	8	714	82	6	2	2	92	6	..	..	..	..	812
1866....	589	126	14	5	734	94	9	1	1	105	12	2	..	..	..	853
1867....	627	129	9	5	770	120	15	2	..	137	14	1	..	..	..	922
1868....	556	135	17	10	718	110	13	3	..	126	9	1	..	..	..	854
1869....	540	111	14	9	674	113	15	2	1	131	20	1	..	..	..	826
1870....	439	108	17	7	571	101	15	7	1	124	17	1	1	..	..	714
1871....	379	62	12	7	460	70	15	2	1	88	23	1	..	..	..	572
1872....	375	61	11	8	455	66	7	1	1	75	15	1	..	..	..	546
1873....	408	77	12	7	504	56	6	3	2	67	9	1	..	..	..	581
1874....	468	111	11	4	594	63	8	2	1	74	17	1	..	1	19	687
1875....	456	91	6	2	555	55	8	3	..	66	11	..	..	..	..	632
1876....	562	129	14	2	707	71	14	2	1	88	7	..	..	..	..	802
1877....	438	73	13	5	529	45	9	..	..	54	5	..	..	..	..	588
1878....	402	105	13	1	521	52	4	1	..	57	10	..	..	..	..	588
1879....	390	90	14	5	499	48	4	3	..	55	4	..	..	..	..	558
1880....	391	94	15	5	505	58	4	..	..	62	10	..	..	..	..	577
1881....	458	115	22	7	602	50	6	3	..	59	9	..	..	..	..	670
1882....	464	123	23	8	618	45	8	1	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	672
1883....	487	135	24	8	654	43	5	5	..	53	4	..	..	..	..	711
1884....	436	117	28	7	588	51	11	1	1	64	..	1	..	..	..	653
1885....	420	100	30	11	570	53	6	3	..	62	7	1	..	..	..	640
1886....	400	105	43	23	571	51	15	6	2	74	4	..	..	..	..	649
1887....	441	119	44	29	633	47	7	8	1	63	2	..	..	..	..	698
1888....	448	126	38	16	628	40	7	5	4	56	3	..	..	..	..	687
1889....	408	103	51	18	577	47	2	9	1	59	1	..	1	..	..	638
1890....	427	90	34	23	574	51	1	6	5	63	8	1	..	..	..	646
1901....	389	110	24	21	544	45	7	8	5	63	7	..	..	..	..	614
1902....	410	93	37	13	553	49	6	8	..	63	6	..	1	1	8	624
1903....	389	85	26	11	511	41	7	4	2	54	3	1	..	..	..	559
1904....	403	98	30	12	543	39	6	4	..	49	3	..	3	1	7	599
1905....	365	90	29	10	494	31	6	5	..	42	2	3	..	..	..	541
1906....	466	127	31	19	646	36	4	1	1	42	4	..	..	..	..	602
1907....	600	107	40	12	849	46	5	6	..	57	9	..	1	..	..	916
1908....	701	157	34	10	902	64	5	4	1	74	6	1	..	..	..	983
1909....	621	112	44	16	793	77	8	9	2	96	13	..	2	1	16	905
1900....	782	94	57	16	949	85	7	8	3	104	19	..	1	..	..	1073
1901....	653	123	62	15	855	120	8	6	2	136	29	..	2	..	..	1020
1902....	594	90	29	14	727	92	6	8	1	107	24	0	2	1	27	801
Total...	25561	5701	1243	479	32984	3397	430	183	50	4060	442	23	14	5	484	37528

Males, 30840; females, 6688 — Total 37528.

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

YEARS.	CLASS 1.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE.				CLASS 2.—COMMITTED BY MAGISTRATE AT THE REQUEST OF PARENTS OR FR'NDS				CLASS 3.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.			
	White.		Colored.		White		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	435	9	9	.....	65	1	..	..	28	1	..	..
1854.....	667	107	21	2	101	29	4	2	19	3	5	..
1855.....	386	92	10	2	89	27	6	3	34	8	2	..
1856.....	409	86	12	5	130	33	4	2	54	12	3	..
1857.....	364	59	15	1	104	29	5	1	48	11	3	..
1858.....	508	140	20	2	60	21	..	1	11	9	1	..
1859.....	394	114	13	2	184	32	9	3	36	13	3	..
1860.....	420	104	11	3	180	33	11	9	32	5	..	I
1861.....	270	68	7	2	268	48	16	9	11	3	1	..
1862.....	275	63	13	1	403	67	18	2	31	7	1	..
1863.....	313	40	7	.....	490	95	6	10	21	10	8	..
1864.....	162	25	2	.....	279	44	5	2	2	1	1	..
1865.....	173	25	6	3	269	36	8	3	3	2	..	..
1866.....	208	22	6	4	282	49	6	1	8	2	..	..
1867.....	141	19	.....	.....	414	62	6	5	4	1	..	..
1868.....	90	12	3	1	257	50	3	3	9	.....	..	..
1869.....	39	4	2	.....	286	35	3	3	16	1	I	..
1870.....	15	4	1	.....	187	32	7	2	9	2	..	..
1871.....	18	5	2	.....	161	19	4	2	12	2	..	..
1872.....	36	4	1	.....	177	23	7	7	3	2	I	..
1873.....	51	12	1	.....	163	31	6	5	4	.....	..	..
1874.....	54	16	1	.....	192	44	6	2	9	.....	..	..
1875.....	37	4	2	1	168	29	2	..	6	1	..	..
1876.....	57	22	1	.....	145	41	4	1	4	2	..	..
1877.....	60	15	3	.....	109	15	3	2	5	.....	..	..
1878.....	51	11	4	1	105	29	3	..	8	.....	..	..
1879.....	39	6	5	.....	61	15	3	1	4	1	..	..
1880.....	43	10	4	.....	60	15	2	..	4	.....	..	..
1881.....	67	15	7	1	58	14	3	..	2	.....	..	..
1882.....	51	18	2	1	56	22	5	2	.....	..	..	..
1883.....	58	19	3	2	65	24	8	..	2	.....	..	..
1884.....	56	33	4	1	113	38	3	3	4	.....	..	..
1885.....	77	34	4	1	90	17	11	4	5	.....	..	..
1886.....	84	41	7	12	130	35	23	4	4	.....	..	..
1887.....	69	36	7	12	103	40	13	8	2	.....	..	..
1888.....	102	39	6	4	143	58	14	9	1	.....	..	..
1889.....	89	29	8	4	144	35	21	9	1	.....	..	..
1890.....	75	15	10	4	123	29	9	13	1	.....	I	..
1891.....	62	12	6	2	130	24	11	10	1	1	..	..
1892.....	101	11	8	2	146	43	20	6	1	.....	..	..
1893.....	60	6	5	3	131	20	10	1	1	.....	..	..
1894.....	74	18	8	..	166	31	13	5	.....	..	..	..
1895.....	90	21	5	1	140	29	15	5	.....	..	..	..
1896.....	131	8	6	.....	96	16	4	3	1	.....	..	..
1897.....	224	3	8	..	80	18	10	2	.....	..	..	..
1898.....	377	12	15	2	120	37	5	3	.....	..	..	..
1899.....	449	16	27	2	86	19	16	4	.....	..	..	..
1900.....	633	28	32	4	106	26	17	5	.....	..	..	..
1901.....	510	49	38	3	163	44	13	8	.....	..	..	..
1902.....	442	49	20	6	181	40	13	7	.....	..	..	..
Total.....	9693	1610	418	101	7968	1643	414	192	461	100	31	I

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEARS.	CLASS 4.—SURRENDERED TO COMMITTEE BY PARENTS OR FRIENDS.				CLASS 5.—SURRENDERED THEMSELVES TO THE COMMITTEE.				CLASS 6.—RECEIVED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	67	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623
1854.....	60	15	.....	1	6	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1,050
1855.....	43	12	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	727
1856.....	88	26	1	2	22	8	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	902
1857.....	80	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	741
1858.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	781
1859.....	38	17	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863
1860.....	39	8	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	863
1861.....	68	20	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	800
1862.....	53	10	.....	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	957
1863.....	123	30	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,160
1864.....	284	64	5	6	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	888
1865.....	203	64	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	812
1866.....	190	63	3	1	4	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	853
1867.....	193	61	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	922
1868.....	315	87	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	854
1869.....	329	84	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	826
1870.....	343	86	18	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	714
1871.....	275	48	7	6	.....	2	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	572
1872.....	238	39	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	546
1873.....	254	42	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	581
1874.....	288	62	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	687
1875.....	295	64	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	.....	632
1876.....	422	74	9	2	.....	.....	1	.....	11	6	.....	.....	802
1877.....	313	51	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	588
1878.....	299	65	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	588
1879.....	333	65	8	3	2	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	558
1880.....	340	69	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	577
1881.....	380	88	15	6	2	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	670
1882.....	392	84	16	5	1	.....	.....	.....	9	7	1	.....	672
1883.....	400	95	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	711
1884.....	302	55	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	653
1885.....	308	50	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	.....	.....	640
1886.....	227	42	19	9	1	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	649
1887.....	307	48	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	2	.....	638
1888.....	240	34	21	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	.....	687
1889.....	216	30	28	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	1	638
1890.....	287	48	19	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	646
1891.....	246	80	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	614
1892.....	214	45	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	624
1893.....	239	67	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	569
1894.....	203	55	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	599
1895.....	168	49	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541
1896.....	276	103	24	17	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	616
1897.....	341	181	29	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	683
1898.....	270	113	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	1	905
1899.....	176	82	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	1073
1900.....	129	46	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	.....	1020
1901.....	106	30	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	2	.....	861
1902.....	30	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	3	1	.....
Total.....	11013	2644	528	232	63	21	4	1	284	80	29	7	37528

First Class, 11732; Second Class, 10217; Third Class, 593; Fourth Class, 14497;
Fifth Class, 89; Sixth Class, 400. Total, 37528.



WEST COMPANY, JUNE 16, 1902.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

YEARS.	EIGHT YEARS AND UNDER.				NINE YEARS.				TEN YEARS.				ELEVEN YEARS.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	64	..	1	..	51	4	1	..	96	3	2	..	110	3	1	..
1854.....	97	39	6	1	77	19	2	..	149	21	7	2	123	20	2	..
1855.....	72	29	2	1	53	19	1	..	103	24	3	..	86	19	4	1
1856.....	74	33	3	..	49	16	..	..	78	17	1	1	104	20	3	3
1857.....	23	13	..	..	46	12	1	..	62	12	1	1	70	15	7	..
1858.....	37	18	..	..	38	15	1	..	42	9	3	..	66	20	1	..
1859.....	82	46	3	1	53	28	3	1	88	16	4	..	80	17	2	..
1860.....	85	42	3	3	57	19	2	1	93	19	4	2	95	18	2	2
1861.....	111	33	6	4	65	18	11	3	79	17	3	1	89	12	3	2
1862.....	106	50	5	..	75	19	1	..	147	21	4	..	104	15	4	1
1863.....	150	36	4	2	90	28	1	2	176	20	1	4	140	19	4	1
1864.....	129	43	1	..	86	11	3	..	96	15	..	..	117	15	1	..
1865.....	104	29	2	1	78	14	2	..	107	17	1	2	83	14	4	2
1866.....	117	41	1	..	65	21	..	1	83	17	3	..	102	16	2	1
1867.....	118	46	1	..	88	7	2	..	100	15	2	..	107	13	2	..
1868.....	134	46	1	..	79	12	4	2	84	12	1	1	83	19	6	2
1869.....	132	39	4	1	76	13	1	..	87	16	2	2	96	11	2	..
1870.....	100	29	6	1	63	19	3	..	86	17	1	1	74	15	4	..
1871.....	75	15	1	..	61	6	1	..	80	12	1	1	79	12	5	1
1872.....	60	23	2	..	61	8	1	2	62	4	4	..	65	8	2	2
1873.....	80	25	2	..	48	7	1	..	81	10	1	4	54	8	1	..
1874.....	87	35	..	..	67	12	2	..	74	21	2	1	68	13	2	1
1875.....	90	36	1	..	65	13	1	..	69	11	1	1	67	10	..	..
1876.....	117	51	2	..	84	22	2	..	104	12	2	..	104	16	4	1
1877.....	67	19	3	..	61	9	1	..	73	11	1	1	83	14	1	2
1878.....	68	26	1	..	52	19	1	..	59	21	..	..	77	14	1	..
1879.....	74	37	4	..	56	10	4	..	73	19	2	..	71	12	..	1
1880.....	89	30	1	..	53	12	5	1	76	12	5	2	77	17	1	2
1881.....	86	41	3	1	78	17	4	1	74	15	4	1	82	10	5	..
1882.....	109	35	7	..	64	23	3	1	85	19	2	2	73	13	6	..
1883.....	113	45	6	2	73	22	2	..	88	20	4	..	76	17	4	3
1884.....	94	38	7	2	64	26	5	..	91	9	6	1	76	17	4	..
1885.....	105	27	7	2	64	19	3	..	73	10	6	1	64	14	4	3
1886.....	72	34	5	4	68	14	10	1	67	21	3	4	59	13	6	5
1887.....	98	29	9	5	76	19	5	3	75	22	10	3	62	16	6	6
1888.....	86	33	5	2	62	15	6	1	65	12	7	3	69	19	4	3
1889.....	75	25	8	5	56	12	7	2	72	16	8	1	50	..	7	4
1890.....	96	19	6	..	48	15	5	3	58	12	10	1	84	11	5	2
1891.....	53	28	4	1	49	17	..	6	57	10	6	..	57	15	6	4
1892.....	67	25	1	3	46	9	5	..	58	8	6	..	69	14	4	3
1893.....	75	28	5	5	47	14	2	..	52	11	..	1	64	8	6	..
1894.....	62	30	3	2	47	11	6	1	68	16	6	..	55	10	6	5
1895.....	71	38	5	1	46	12	5	3	52	10	6	1	51	10	7	2
1896.....	84	44	9	8	53	25	3	1	64	18	5	2	64	15	4	2
1897.....	132	90	0	2	60	35	6	4	59	33	2	2	81	16	8	1
1898.....	126	83	17	3	62	19	3	1	89	21	6	2	82	14	4	1
1899.....	76	54	4	4	57	20	1	3	74	12	2	2	75	11	5	2
1900.....	90	39	3	8	53	10	3	3	98	8	7	2	96	10	8	..
1901.....	86	60	..	1	47	10	3	..	59	10	8	1	102	12	6	2
1902.....	98	46	0	2	38	8	5	1	66	9	1	2	84	7	5	1
Total....	4496	1800	180	78	3055	784	150	48	4060	743	177	60	4051	685	191	74

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

YEARS.	TWELVE YEARS.				THIRTEEN YEARS.				FOURTEEN YEARS AND OVER.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	110	..	2	..	104	1	2	..	66	1	..	..	623
1854.....	189	25	4	1	120	21	7	1	103	12	2	..	1,050
1855.....	91	23	5	1	88	16	2	1	67	11	3	2	727
1856.....	126	28	8	1	120	24	2	2	108	27	3	2	902
1857.....	79	9	3	1	112	13	2	....	204	46	9	..	741
1858.....	58	12	4	..	103	19	6	..	242	78	6	3	781
1859.....	95	23	3	..	128	18	6	3	126	28	8	1	863
1860.....	109	17	6	3	103	15	4	2	131	20	5	1	863
1861.....	93	16	3	2	80	17	3	3	96	21	7	2	800
1862.....	130	18	8	1	94	14	4	2	110	17	7	..	957
1863.....	150	20	6	..	147	26	3	1	96	26	5	2	1,160
1864.....	100	18	4	1	118	18	1	2	83	18	4	3	888
1865.....	117	20	5	1	90	8	3	3	86	15	3	1	812
1866.....	109	13	6	1	105	11	1	1	116	18	2	..	853
1867.....	139	17	1	3	101	18	1	2	108	29	2	..	922
1868.....	99	19	1	1	97	22	4	..	99	19	3	4	851
1869.....	97	14	3	3	85	10	4	1	100	24	..	..	826
1870.....	66	..	2	1	78	16	..	..	90	20	6	13	714
1871.....	62	10	3	1	59	5	1	2	54	17	4	..	572
1872.....	84	8	1	2	65	10	1	7	55	6	2	1	546
1873.....	70	7	2	..	72	12	5	1	71	14	1	4	581
1874.....	80	20	1	1	80	7	..	....	83	23	3	4	687
1875.....	83	8	1	1	73	10	3	1	78	8	1	..	632
1876.....	88	18	2	..	77	13	2	3	62	15	..	1	802
1877.....	91	11	3	2	80	10	3	..	34	7	..	1	588
1878.....	85	12	5	..	77	12	4	..	47	6	1	..	588
1879.....	72	7	..	..	67	8	5	2	29	3	1	1	558
1880.....	69	6	3	..	67	13	..	..	29	7	..	..	577
1881.....	87	19	2	3	64	14	3	..	46	5	4	1	670
1882.....	77	20	3	2	66	16	3	1	34	6	1	1	672
1883.....	82	17	7	2	69	14	5	1	31	5	1	..	711
1884.....	72	17	4	4	57	16	2	..	23	6	1	1	653
1885.....	69	12	4	2	70	12	6	3	44	13	3	..	640
1886.....	82	10	11	2	56	14	10	5	52	13	5	3	649
1887.....	65	14	8	3	68	13	8	5	46	13	6	5	668
1888.....	72	16	7	1	70	21	7	5	67	17	7	5	687
1889.....	75	18	9	1	56	12	8	2	69	14	14	4	538
1890.....	66	7	4	10	62	9	7	2	72	19	3	10	646
1891.....	73	10	4	3	60	16	7	7	90	21	5	5	614
1892.....	77	7	7	4	54	12	11	2	94	24	12	2	624
1893.....	73	10	5	2	63	10	4	4	59	12	8	1	569
1894.....	75	14	2	..	76	9	6	2	62	14	8	3	599
1895.....	71	10	4	1	50	8	2	..	57	11	5	2	541
1896.....	68	9	5	3	64	9	6	2	109	11	3	2	692
1897.....	100	16	6	1	79	7	6	2	144	5	9	..	916
1898.....	130	10	..	1	108	8	7	1	174	8	11	2	983
1899.....	112	9	4	1	103	2	22	4	215	12	16	3	995
1900.....	144	6	14	2	120	8	9	1	286	20	22	3	1073
1901.....	132	10	10	3	102	12	14	3	274	17	29	7	1020
1902.....	107	5	2	1	101	5	9	4	215	16	15	5	861
Total	4650	665	217	80	4218	634	241	99	4876	818	280	118	37528

8 years and under, 6554; 9 years, 4037; 10 years, 5040; 11 years, 5001; 12 years, 5612; 13 years, 5192; 14 years and over, 6092. Total, 37528.

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED.

Year.	UNFORTUNATE.				PILFERING				VAGRANT.				BAD AND DISORDERLY.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	5	.....	.....	.....	102	3	1	.....	479	9	9	..	8	..	..	..
1854.....	90	43	6	1	257	24	5	1	392	45	17	1	108	45	2	2
1855.....	93	53	5	2	177	13	2	2	145	20	10	2	96	25	3	..
1856.....	70	27	3	2	243	30	9	..	182	45	3	3	165	29	5	4
1857.....	160	47	7	.....	159	7	3	..	88	5	8	1	138	33	3	1
1858.....	171	70	6	1	120	10	3	..	93	10	3	..	169	47	8	2
1859.....	127	79	5	1	151	8	6	1	113	5	7	..	187	32	10	4
1860.....	129	63	7	7	111	9	2	1	166	20	4	..	73	11	4	4
1861.....	166	70	9	3	106	10	6	..	88	21	3	..	..	..	..	..
1862.....	136	74	9	1	76	6	2	..	167	25	9	..	..	..	..	..
1863.....	170	80	6	4	148	9	4	2	153	20	4	1	..	..	..	..
1864.....	139	76	4	1	84	13	2	..	45	9	2	..	77	11	4	3
1865.....	135	57	6	2	75	10	2	2	52	15	4	2	44	6	2	1
1866.....	186	73	5	1	89	5	2	2	53	9	..	1	13	2	..	..
1867.....	159	66	2	.....	120	9	1	..	38	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
1868.....	165	96	4	.....	80	4	.....	..	40	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
1869.....	185	74	4	2	64	4	4	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1870.....	173	62	13	1	32	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
1871.....	134	41	5	3	21	3	3	..	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
1872.....	109	33	5	4	35	3	.....	1	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
1873.....	150	43	4	1	49	6	2	..	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
1874.....	166	65	1	.....	44	6	1	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1875.....	175	58	2	..	23	2	..	..	15	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
1876.....	294	90	2	1	17	5	..	..	31	13	..	..	2	..	..	..
1877.....	129	42	1	1	15	4	..	..	26	5	3	1	..	..	..	..
1878.....	153	66	1	1	24	2	..	..	24	5	1	1	4	..	..	..
1879.....	161	62	4	2	3	5	1	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880.....	179	60	1	4	15	7	..	..	11	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
1881.....	189	80	3	5	31	1	2	..	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
1882.....	162	83	5	1	26	5	1	..	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1883.....	180	72	5	4	12	3	1	..	18	8	2	..	..	..	..	..
1884.....	191	77	7	2	12	1	1	1	21	8	4	2	..	..	..	..
1885.....	200	67	13	7	15	1	..	1	18	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
1886.....	162	93	11	14	22	4	2	..	16	3	5	1	..	..	..	..
1887.....	190	80	18	16	25	6	2	3	20	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
1888.....	184	88	4	8	33	3	..	..	21	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
1889.....	149	60	14	9	37	3	2	1	22	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
1890.....	141	50	17	9	31	6	5	..	30	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1891.....	115	55	5	3	55	5	4	1	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
1892.....	128	57	13	6	72	4	5	1	26	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
1893.....	130	52	8	6	56	5	5	1	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1894.....	188	76	12	6	52	5	4	..	11	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
1895.....	172	84	10	5	37	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	18	..	1	..
1896.....	203	100	22	14	47	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	93	..	2	..
1897.....	282	190	23	12	35	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	193	..	6	..
1898.....	287	143	14	8	43	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	302	..	13	..
1899.....	186	106	9	9	28	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	384	..	23	..
1900.....	137	79	12	14	33	2	3	.....	..	..	..	..	563	1	25	..
1901.....	135	94	10	5	74	3	7	1	6	2	1	..	383	5	26	1
1902.....	198	75	10	5	82	5	4	.....	5	1	.....	..	293	2	12	1
Totals	7965	5530	372	214	3269	294	115	26	2742	366	128	23	3317	249	149	23

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

Year.	BEGGARS.				PED- DLING.		DISOBEDIENT AND TRUANT				TEMPORARY, AS WITNESSES.				Total.
	White		Colored.		White.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623
1854.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1020
1855.....	25	29	...	...	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	727
1856.....	14	34	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	902
1857.....	17	28	1	...	...	...	32	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	741
1858.....	8	34	...	...	...	...	24	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	781
1859.....	29	47	1	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	863
1860.....	29	36	1	...	...	...	165	11	8	2	...	...	...	...	863
1861.....	14	12	...	...	...	...	243	28	13	8	...	...	...	...	800
1862.....	10	20	...	...	...	...	377	29	13	2	...	...	...	...	957
1863.....	18	8	...	1	...	...	460	58	10	4	...	...	...	...	1160
1864.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	378	31	2	3	1	...	...	...	888
1865.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	39	6	3	...	...	...	...	812
1866.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	356	48	8	2	...	...	...	...	853
1867.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	443	54	9	4	...	...	...	...	922
1868.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	389	42	15	9	...	...	...	...	854
1869.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	416	47	8	7	...	...	...	...	826
1870.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	54	12	6	...	...	...	...	714
1871.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	33	7	3	...	...	...	...	572
1872.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	28	7	4	...	...	...	...	546
1873.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	270	31	10	5	...	...	...	...	581
1874.....	3	1	...	...	...	...	315	48	8	5	...	...	...	...	687
1875.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	308	37	4	1	...	...	...	...	632
1876.....	2	4	2	...	...	...	296	29	12	2	...	...	...	...	802
1877.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	316	32	8	4	...	...	...	...	588
1878.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	259	33	10	...	...	...	...	...	588
1879.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	265	25	9	2	...	...	...	...	558
1880.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	31	11	...	...	...	...	...	577
1881.....	5	3	...	...	...	...	280	36	14	2	...	...	...	...	670
1882.....	4	3	2	...	...	...	304	40	16	7	...	...	...	...	672
1883.....	7	...	1	...	...	...	316	57	21	4	1	...	...	...	711
1884.....	6	3	...	...	...	...	258	39	17	3	...	...	...	...	653
1885.....	5	5	...	...	10	3	241	27	17	3	...	...	...	...	640
1886.....	5	3	...	...	5	1	236	16	30	10	9	...	1	...	649
1887.....	4	2	...	...	9	1	241	39	27	9	1	...	1	1	668
1888.....	11	...	...	1	8	2	231	32	35	11	3	1	1	...	687
1889.....	4	3	...	...	2	3	225	31	42	8	14	4	...	...	636
1890.....	9	...	...	...	5	...	269	35	17	19	1	...	...	...	644
1891.....	7	...	...	1	2	...	244	56	21	18	2	...	...	...	614
1892.....	8	1	...	...	3	...	227	34	26	7	1	1	...	...	629
1893.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	232	34	17	6	...	...	...	...	569
1894.....	4	...	...	...	3	...	186	22	19	7	...	...	...	...	591
1895.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	164	12	21	5	...	...	...	...	542
1896.....	3	...	...	...	1	...	177	29	9	6	...	...	...	...	696
1897.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	143	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	913
1898.....	...	...	...	...	4	...	165	18	11	2	...	...	...	...	988
1899.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	138	13	22	10	...	...	...	...	905
1900.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	151	19	26	5	1	...	...	...	1073
1901.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	27	26	10	...	...	...	...	1020
1902.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	130	13	14	10	...	...	...	...	861
Totals.	276	282	8	3	55	10	11750	1414	657	238	41	8	3	1	37528

Unfortunate, 12081; Pilfering, 3704; Vagrant, 3259; Bad, 3728; Beggars, 569; Peddling, 65; Disobedient and Truant, 14059; Temporary as Witnesses, 53—Total, 37528.

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

YEAR.	NO. 1—COULD READ, WRITE, AND CIPHER.				NO. 2—COULD READ AND WRITE.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	16	2	.....	.....	65	2	.....	.....
1854.....	10	3	.....	.....	147	25	3	I
1855.....	59	17	2	.....	36	12	1	.....
1856.....	160	20	.....	.....	53	9	2	I
1857.....	167	22	3	.....	21	10	1	.....
1858.....	166	46	5	2	25	9	3	.....
1859.....	186	31	4	1	44	14	5	.....
1860.....	110	14	2	2	81	14	2	I
1861.....	72	6	1	.....	66	18	5	.....
1862.....	176	10	3	1	55	10	1	.....
1863.....	350	45	8	5	29	8	1	I
1864.....	242	30	1	3	41	9	2	.....
1865.....	251	45	3	3	40	7	3	2
1866.....	280	34	4	2	52	13	3	I
1867.....	298	48	2	2	25	2	.....	I
1868.....	258	64	9	7	21	3	.....	.....
1869.....	298	38	6	.....	62	9	1	.....
1870.....	204	35	11	3	48	7	1	.....
1871.....	191	29	8	2	48	7	.....	3
1872.....	249	19	3	3	6	3	1	.....
1873.....	241	31	5	3	46	13	1	2
1874.....	251	36	7	3	86	18	1	.....
1875.....	253	31	3	1	87	14	1	1
1876.....	328	46	7	4	106	25	1	.....
1877.....	245	36	4	1	75	14	.....	2
1878.....	275	51	9	.....	63	14	.....	1
1879.....	263	31	4	4	53	14	1	.....
1880.....	241	45	6	3	49	7	1	.....
1881.....	310	46	14	3	43	13	1	1
1882.....	261	59	13	6	54	10	1	1
1883.....	267	54	12	7	56	15	5	2
1884.....	260	55	11	4	37	9	1	.....
1885.....	288	53	21	7	22	12	2	1
1886.....	282	61	29	17	26	4	3	1
1887.....	285	66	33	17	25	1	5	1
1888.....	308	77	28	15	17	4	4	.....
1889.....	314	63	38	13	12	3	5	2
1890.....	333	57	32	26	4	2	.....	.....
1891.....	315	57	23	21	1	3	.....	I
1892.....	329	54	40	11	2	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	286	48	24	8	6	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	333	57	25	10	3	2	.....	.....
1895.....	296	48	20	5	14	7	3	1
1896.....	339	58	19	11	27	7	3	.....
1897.....	406	59	32	8	60	16	5	.....
1898.....	553	48	25	6	47	16	5	1
1899.....	554	41	47	12	33	10	5	3
1900.....	749	52	54	9	36	10	5	0
1901.....	690	69	67	16	16	1	1	.....
1902.....	588	51	37	14	17	2	1	...
Totals.....	14186	2098	764	302	2131	460	98	33

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEAR.	No. 3—COULD READ ONLY.				No. 4—COULD NOT READ				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	176	2	4	.....	345	5	6	.....	623
1854.....	220	42	9	2	481	87	18	2	1050
1855.....	150	38	6	2	315	75	10	4	777
1856.....	130	45	6	2	364	92	12	6	902
1857.....	120	32	2	1	288	56	17	1	741
1858.....	113	25	1	.....	283	91	11	1	781
1859.....	118	27	3	1	304	104	17	4	863
1860.....	148	26	3	2	334	96	19	9	863
1861.....	173	37	6	2	302	81	23	8	800
1862.....	268	39	7	3	267	95	22	.....	957
1863.....	286	53	8	3	284	69	7	3	1160
1864.....	211	47	4	1	240	51	4	2	888
1865.....	156	35	6	2	209	39	8	3	812
1866.....	147	45	5	1	216	45	3	2	853
1867.....	218	41	5	1	220	54	4	1	922
1868.....	201	31	5	3	195	51	6	.....	854
1869.....	178	34	5	3	135	46	4	2	826
1870.....	149	33	7	1	157	48	7	3	714
1871.....	152	26	4	3	85	13	1	.....	572
1872.....	105	21	3	3	53	23	4	1	546
1873.....	93	13	7	2	97	26	1	.....	581
1874.....	126	30	2	.....	90	34	2	1	687
1875.....	108	27	2	.....	75	28	1	.....	632
1876.....	102	38	5	.....	105	33	2	.....	802
1877.....	92	15	2	.....	79	18	4	1	588
1878.....	74	16	1	1	61	20	2	.....	588
1879.....	62	18	4	.....	65	35	4	.....	558
1880.....	83	17	6	1	86	29	2	1	577
1881.....	63	21	4	1	102	41	5	2	670
1882.....	67	10	4	.....	127	52	6	1	672
1883.....	92	28	6	1	119	43	6	2	711
1884.....	62	18	5	1	128	47	12	3	653
1885.....	65	12	3	1	114	30	7	2	640
1886.....	42	10	9	4	105	45	8	3	649
1887.....	38	6	8	3	142	49	10	9	688
1888.....	40	11	7	3	126	41	4	2	687
1889.....	27	9	7	1	100	30	11	3	638
1890.....	26	5	2	1	123	28	6	1	646
1891.....	21	2	2	.....	102	55	7	4	614
1892.....	27	6	4	.....	107	39	2	3	624
1893.....	28	1	3	.....	113	44	3	5	569
1894.....	13	9	2	.....	96	36	10	3	599
1895.....	8	3	3	2	80	41	8	2	541
1896.....	17	8	2	1	123	58	11	8	692
1897.....	16	11	1	1	173	116	9	3	916
1898.....	14	7	.....	1	157	92	8	3	983
1899.....	7	4	.....	.....	7	65	3	4	905
1900.....	8	4	1	1	94	35	6	9	1073
1901.....	9	5	2	.....	87	56	.....	1	1020
1902.....	16	3	1	.....	88	40	1	2	861
Total.....	4865	1046	204	62	8258	2527	364	130	37528

No. (1), 17350; No. (2), 27022; No. (3), 6177; No. (4), 11279.—Total, 37528.

TABLE 6—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING.

YEAR.	Both Parents Living.	Father only Living.	Mother only Living.	Both Parents Dead.	Unknown.	TOTALS.
1853.....	230	122	164	106	1	623
1854.....	323	210	238	185	94	1,050
1855.....	275	114	195	129	14	727
1856.....	374	124	241	152	11	902
1857.....	316	114	185	117	9	741
1858.....	342	114	213	103	9	781
1859.....	396	112	251	84	20	863
1860.....	373	125	256	90	19	863
1861.....	387	106	228	70	9	800
1862.....	449	141	264	96	7	957
1863.....	557	180	331	88	4	1,160
1864.....	424	121	272	66	5	888
1865.....	367	124	228	91	2	812
1866.....	378	118	231	123	3	853
1867.....	400	151	294	77	..	922
1868.....	368	151	256	79	..	854
1869.....	381	144	227	74	..	826
1870.....	320	136	205	51	2	714
1871.....	253	95	169	45	10	572
1872.....	246	94	161	36	9	546
1873.....	232	101	205	41	2	581
1874.....	271	129	233	44	10	632
1875.....	240	133	205	39	15	602
1876.....	310	178	252	47	15	688
1877.....	202	121	213	33	19	588
1878.....	220	117	198	36	17	577
1879.....	189	135	186	38	10	558
1880.....	218	125	193	33	13	577
1881.....	280	144	202	31	13	670
1882.....	256	150	210	41	15	672
1883.....	310	150	215	25	11	711
1884.....	282	139	194	25	13	653
1885.....	240	153	198	40	9	640
1886.....	273	131	193	34	18	649
1887.....	297	166	176	51	8	668
1888.....	286	149	193	46	13	687
1889.....	282	116	174	54	12	638
1890.....	330	108	149	54	5	646
1891.....	313	117	147	30	7	614
1892.....	285	121	168	39	11	624
1893.....	269	114	157	25	4	569
1894.....	291	118	151	30	9	599
1895.....	246	115	151	28	1	541
1896.....	371	118	160	39	4	692
1897.....	541	128	202	44	1	916
1898.....	686	95	164	33	5	983
1899.....	591	100	171	36	7	905
1900.....	742	114	180	31	6	1073
1901.....	648	122	211	24	15	1020
1902.....	547	100	151	34	29	861
Totals...	17,407	6403	10211	2967	540	37528

TABLE 7.—HABITS OF PARENTS.

YEAR.	Both Whose Parents were Temperate.	One or both whose parents were intem- perate.	Unknown.	Totals.
1853.....	236	331	56	623
1854.....	407	446	197	1,050
1855.....	397	295	35	727
1856.....	472	390	34	902
1857.....	396	324	21	741
1858.....	440	307	34	781
1859.....	470	356	37	863
1860.....	545	277	41	863
1861.....	563	232	5	800
1862.....	703	254	.....	957
1863.....	913	231	16	1,160
1864.....	722	152	14	888
1865.....	673	178	61	912
1866.....	667	124	62	853
1867.....	800	122	.....	922
1868.....	739	97	18	854
1869.....	647	101	18	866
1870.....	588	110	16	714
1871.....	475	70	18	572
1872.....	470	66	4	546
1873.....	505	70	0	581
1874.....	600	83	4	687
1875.....	574	55	3	632
1876.....	684	108	10	802
1877.....	545	35	8	588
1878.....	537	46	5	588
1879.....	510	35	13	558
1880.....	522	47	8	577
1881.....	609	47	14	670
1882.....	590	73	9	672
1883.....	625	70	16	711
1884.....	557	83	13	653
1885.....	573	58	9	640
1886.....	563	78	8	649
1887.....	617	72	9	698
1888.....	610	67	10	687
1889.....	593	39	6	638
1890.....	611	32	3	646
1891.....	592	21	1	614
1892.....	593	27	4	624
1893.....	546	20	3	569
1894.....	558	37	4	599
1895.....	495	45	1	541
1896.....	660	26	6	692
1897.....	877	37	2	916
1898.....	928	49	6	983
1899.....	863	35	7	905
1900.....	1025	37	11	1073
1901.....	947	55	18	1020
1902.....	787	33	41	861
Totals.....	30625	5958	945	37528



WEST COMPANY, OCTOBER 13, 1902.

TABLE 8.—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—UNITED STATES.

YEARS.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.	Maine.	New Hamp.	Vermont.	Rhode Island.	Virginia.	Maryland.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	No. Carolina.	So. Carolina.	Georgia.	Louisiana.	Missouri.	Illinois.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	California.	Texas.	Florida.	Totals.
1853....	281	13	11	6	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	326	
1854....	505	20	16	10	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	567	
1855....	360	6	9	13	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	402	
1856....	595	22	10	14	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	568	
1857....	393	11	4	8	9	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	433	
1858....	422	8	16	11	5	2	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	479	
1859....	537	10	12	6	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	586	
1860....	554	11	8	10	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	599	
1861....	543	19	13	8	7	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	608	
1862....	694	21	17	22	8	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	783	
1863....	897	28	14	11	16	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	4	1	2	1	3	989	
1864....	714	30	9	11	6	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	790	
1865....	620	33	16	7	7	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	702	
1866....	656	28	15	11	7	2	1	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	744	
1867....	743	15	20	15	8	...	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	1	1	3	1	829	
1868....	686	31	16	15	8	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	4	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	779	
1869....	628	25	18	12	10	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	3	5	1	1	1	2	1	724	
1870....	553	22	9	12	6	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	1	3	1	627	
1871....	433	25	6	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	485	
1872....	402	21	8	3	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	456
1873....	445	15	11	5	5	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	499	
1874....	526	15	8	6	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	578
1875....	476	11	8	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	4	...	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	526	
1876....	623	18	5	6	7	...	1	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	672
1877....	469	21	13	4	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	523
1878....	476	13	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	516
1879....	448	24	11	6	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	509
1880....	483	12	7	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	534
1881....	529	16	7	4	10	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	583
1882....	482	25	12	2	5	...	1	...	2	6	1	...	6	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	557	
1883....	507	25	14	5	12	...	...	6	5	3	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	591
1884....	471	16	10	4	5	...	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	524
1885....	440	18	10	4	6	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	4	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	500
1886....	459	22	12	6	3	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	524
1887....	455	16	13	3	5	...	...	2	1	12	3	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	581
1888....	436	20	11	1	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	452
1889....	396	13	4	4	6	...	...	...	...	21	5	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	416
1890....	363	10	11	5	...	...	1	...	...	9	1	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	391
1891....	341	18	4	3	3	...	...	1	...	7	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	417
1892....	358	13	8	4	2	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	1	1	4	2	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	2	1	376
1893....	321	13	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	368
1894....	334	12	3	2	2	2	...	3	...	9	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	376
1895....	314	3	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	343
1896....	368	10	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	410
1897....	438	13	4	4	8	3	...	...	...	10	1	...	4	1	4	1	1	1	3	4	...	2	1	1	1	503
1898....	503	11	10	2	3	...	...	1	...	14	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	556
1899....	466	9	9	6	...	...	1	1	...	20	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	6	3	1	1	1	4	2	542
1900....	619	14	15	5	5	...	2	3	...	17	2	...	4	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	709	
1901....	666	17	15	5	4	...	...	1	21	2	1	1	1	4	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	751
1902....	525	19	12	7	5	...	...	1	10	1	1	...	...	7	1	2	2	2	4	1	...	2	2	1	1	604
Totals.	24863	861	514	336	276	27	13	22	53	269	83	11	62	48	58	40	58	38	92	76	36	17	22	54	9	21	27959

TABLE 8—(Continued).

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

YEARS.	Canada, etc	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Hungary.	Turkey and Syria.	Russia.	Poland.	Norway.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Africa.	Italy.	Australia.	St. Helena.	West Indies.	S. America.	At Sea.	Austria.	Japan.	Total foreign.	Unknown.
1853	7	29	180	10	1	37	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	25
1854	8	40	308	8	8	44	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	430	53
1855	6	26	201	10	1	45	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	298	27
1856	7	34	194	5	8	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	290	44
1857	11	43	190	4	3	37	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	14
1858	9	28	172	10	4	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	267	35
1859	6	34	145	14	3	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	...	263	14
1860	9	46	132	12	3	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	253	11
1861	9	37	77	8	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	2	...	...	184	8
1862	6	32	74	11	4	37	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	171	3
1863	13	42	48	15	5	33	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	171	...
1864	9	20	26	6	2	27	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	100	...
1865	8	26	28	10	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	110	...
1866	10	32	28	5	4	15	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	102	2
1867	9	21	18	1	4	32	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	94	1
1868	6	15	18	2	4	25	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	1
1869	14	26	14	1	2	31	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	4	2	1	2	...	1	1	101	1
1870	5	27	11	2	2	28	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	87	...
1871	3	21	17	1	2	31	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	86	1
1872	4	27	20	2	3	24	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
1873	7	9	5	2	9	33	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	82	...
1874	9	22	13	7	5	29	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	109	...
1875	1	22	15	9	14	31	1	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	106	...
1876	3	31	13	8	7	49	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...
1877	...	22	8	2	7	15	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	63	2
1878	2	23	4	1	2	26	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	70	2
1879	2	13	2	...	5	11	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45	4
1880	3	9	2	2	3	9	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	43	...
1881	2	18	4	1	5	29	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	11	...	3	1	...	...	...	84	3
1882	4	17	2	2	5	35	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	30	...	2	1	...	1	...	113	2
1883	3	11	11	1	1	31	3	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
1884	2	14	2	4	3	34	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	1	1	...	4	...	129	...
1885	2	9	8	7	2	47	1	...	2	7	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	42	1	...	1	...	1	...	138	2
1886	1	7	1	3	1	45	...	...	10	5	2	1	2	...	2	2	...	38	...	1	1	...	3	...	125	...
1887	7	16	3	3	3	31	4	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	84	...	5	...	4	...	...	177	...
1888	4	23	3	5	5	51	2	...	21	6	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	70	...	...	...	3	...	...	199	...
1889	1	19	2	10	2	63	5	2	14	8	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	49	...	2	2	...	1	...	186	...
1890	4	16	4	5	2	60	14	...	14	5	...	2	...	...	2	...	108	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	229	1
1891	2	12	4	3	3	32	3	...	30	3	1	...	3	...	2	1	...	99	...	...	...	11	...	...	223	...
1892	6	19	4	3	3	41	3	...	7	4	...	1	2	1	5	1	...	62	...	...	...	9	...	...	205	2
1893	3	13	2	8	3	29	4	15	34	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	72	1	...	1	...	6	...	201	...
1894	3	20	6	2	...	40	4	17	51	7	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	57	...	1	2	1	3	...	222	1	
1895	4	18	3	4	3	19	9	4	64	4	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	50	...	4	...	1	4	...	197	1
1896	1	8	4	5	25	4	14	69	...	2	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	117	...	3	1	...	13	...	281	1
1897	4	7	2	5	4	35	2	24	104	2	...	1	3	3	...	2	...	195	...	...	3	...	17	...	413	...
1898	3	24	3	7	3	23	4	13	156	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	156	...	4	...	1	22	...	427	...
1899	2	20	3	...	1	26	9	17	170	2	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	84	...	...	1	17	...	...	359	4
1900	1	19	1	2	2	18	6	7	224	4	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	36	...	7	1	21	2	...	359	5
1901	2	11	4	1	4	14	7	3	168	2	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	15	...	3	...	11	...	...	251	18
1902	4	9	1	5	2	16	9	1	142	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	18	...	...	226	31
251 1087 2040 253 176 1025 106 126 1328 121 16 29 43 20 75 28 4 1599 14 5 63 30 28 181 2 9250 319																											

Native born, 27,959; Foreign, 9,250; Unknown, 319. Total, 37,528.

TABLE 9.

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

YEARS.	Restored by Magistrates to Parents, Guardians or Friends,					Expiration of Sentence,					Restored by the Committee to Parents, Guardians or Friends,					Returned by the Committee to Magistrates: also those transferred by Magistrates and the Committee to other Institutions.				
	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	251	2	..	..	253	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19	15	..	..	..	15
1854	436	55	6	..	497	..	..	..	..	..	44	18	..	..	62	40	4	..	..	44
1855	336	50	4	..	390	..	..	..	..	..	76	26	1	..	103	32	3	..	..	36
1856	335	65	1	1	402	..	..	..	..	..	95	34	2	1	132	11	3	..	1	15
1857	255	52	1	..	308	..	..	..	..	..	99	21	..	..	120	5	1	..	..	6
1858	210	69	3	1	283	..	..	..	..	..	139	35	..	..	174	14	1	..	..	15
1859	268	59	10	1	338	..	..	..	..	..	47	7	1	1	56	21	3	..	..	14
1860	241	50	2	2	295	..	..	..	..	..	170	50	4	3	227	11	10	1	..	21
1861	271	29	3	2	305	..	..	..	..	..	174	42	8	3	227	10	7	4	..	34
1862	386	54	2	..	442	..	..	..	..	..	213	41	7	1	262	42	12	12	5	71
1863	425	46	2	..	473	..	..	..	..	..	364	69	6	2	441	12	10	5	3	30
1864	158	12	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	434	81	11	2	528	5	3	..	..	8
1865	73	10	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	404	75	3	2	484	11	2	..	..	13
1866	90	7	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	450	53	4	2	509	9	3	2	1	15
1867	130	18	..	..	148	..	..	..	..	..	411	67	11	2	491	15	9	..	..	10
1868	104	11	..	..	115	..	..	..	..	..	438	94	10	10	552	9	..	..	..	24
1869	100	11	..	1	112	..	..	..	..	..	465	85	10	8	568	11	1	..	..	12
1870	50	3	2	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	415	92	7	4	518	9	..	1	1	11
1871	35	6	1	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	307	62	6	2	377	3	3	1	..	7
1872	45	5	1	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	305	52	12	6	376	3	..	2	1	6
1873	45	8	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	352	45	13	2	412	2	..	..	..	4
1874	48	8	1	1	58	..	..	..	..	..	336	78	8	8	430	6	2	..	..	8
1875	18	2	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	385	70	5	4	464	5	1	..	..	7
1876	18	13	1	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	362	78	13	2	455	4	2	..	..	6
1877	21	3	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	391	60	4	1	456	4	1	..	..	6
1878	17	1	1	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	343	69	10	..	422	..	..	..	..	4
1879	21	1	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	312	77	9	1	399	5	1	1	..	7
1880	15	1	2	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	372	65	12	3	452	4	..	..	..	..
1881	7	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	302	66	8	1	377	..	..	1	..	5
1882	7	2	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	363	84	21	5	473	8	2	..	..	10
1883	9	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	337	84	16	10	447	5	..	..	..	5
1884	15	3	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	373	98	17	3	491	3	..	..	1	4
1885	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	332	83	25	7	447	4	..	..	..	5
1886	19	3	2	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	361	79	26	9	475	7	1	..	..	8
1887	8	5	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	323	66	25	7	421	2	..	..	..	2
1888	12	4	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	326	66	45	12	449	3	..	..	..	3
1889	24	6	1	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	332	69	47	15	463	2	..	..	..	2
1890	15	..	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	87	36	17	499	7	..	1	1	9
1891	11	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	67	25	13	407	7	1	2	2	12
1892	15	..	3	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	317	74	41	14	446	8	..	2	..	10
1893	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	289	71	27	13	400	8	1	2	..	11
1894	11	2	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	366	71	24	11	472	4	..	3	1	8
1895	39	2	2	1	44	..	..	..	..	..	342	84	25	10	461	4	3	1	2	10
1896	24	..	1	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	433	73	27	10	543	2	1	..	..	3
1897	38	2	2	..	42	162	..	..	166	363	88	37	8	496	4	5	1	..	..	10
1898	54	..	3	..	57	263	..	9	272	345	130	23	9	507	1	2	..	..	..	3
1899	81	..	..	..	81	324	1	26	351	317	143	38	11	509	2	4	..	1	7	8
1900	229	1	9	239	347	347	1	15	363	296	120	22	10	448	7	1	..	..	..	7
1901	117	3	3	1	124	294	2	20	316	242	85	19	10	356	1	1	3	2	7	7
1902	66	3	3	0	72	271	0	15	287	315	82	26	9	432	10	4	0	2	16	16
To'l	5221	688	77	17	6003	1661	4	89	1	1755	15249	3416	777	284	10726	421	111	49	26	607

TABLE 9—(Concluded).

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

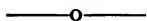
YEARS.	Apprenticed,					Escaped.					Deaths.					Totals.
	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	
	M	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853.....	97	3	.	.	100	33	.	.	.	33	1	.	.	.	1	421
1854.....	155	47	8	1	211	130	6	1	.	137	3	.	.	.	3	955
1855.....	220	98	4	2	324	68	3	1	.	72	10	.	.	.	10	934
1856.....	152	31	10	.	193	101	3	.	.	104	5	.	.	.	5	851
1857.....	77	40	2	2	121	122	5	1	.	128	2	.	.	.	2	685
1858.....	76	51	.	.	127	117	3	1	.	121	7	.	.	.	7	727
1859.....	115	59	4	2	180	18	.	.	.	19	6	.	.	.	6	613
1860.....	162	53	3	4	222	29	3	1	.	33	2	1	2	.	5	816
1861.....	199	63	12	1	275	14	1	.	.	15	4	.	.	.	4	847
1862.....	170	43	9	1	223	5	.	.	.	5	2	1	2	.	5	1008
1863.....	94	37	12	3	146	12	3	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	3	1105
1864.....	130	38	10	10	188	8	2	1	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	905
1865.....	141	48	5	15	209	4	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	795
1866.....	160	54	5	3	222	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	847
1867.....	136	46	1	2	185	5	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	1	854
1868.....	122	33	.	1	156	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	4	838
1869.....	120	30	18	1	169	3	.	.	.	3	3	2	.	.	2	866
1870.....	88	33	2	.	123	6	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	.	4	717
1871.....	55	20	6	4	85	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	3	517
1872.....	76	21	2	3	102	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	536
1873.....	77	29	2	5	113	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	585
1874.....	133	17	4	3	157	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	656
1875.....	124	28	2	.	154	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	648
1876.....	123	30	1	.	154	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	2	652
1877.....	86	1	.	.	87	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	576
1878.....	116	26	2	2	146	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	3	596
1879.....	106	26	.	1	133	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	565
1880.....	116	37	2	2	157	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	3	636
1881.....	98	13	4	2	117	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	501
1882.....	129	56	2	1	188	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	685
1883.....	144	45	2	1	192	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	658
1884.....	150	37	3	.	190	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	3	.	6	701
1885.....	116	28	3	1	148	1	.	1	.	2	2	1	3	.	6	619
1886.....	103	37	2	2	144	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	3	655
1887.....	112	29	7	2	150	4	.	.	.	4	3	3	1	.	7	598
1888.....	130	47	4	15	196	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	668
1889.....	125	51	11	13	200	1	.	.	2	3	1	.	1	1	3	702
1890.....	93	18	4	2	117	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	635
1891.....	95	25	6	3	129	2	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	.	5	567
1892.....	89	19	6	2	116	2	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	3	559
1893.....	80	34	4	4	122	5	.	.	2	7	.	.	1	.	1	148
1894.....	86	16	3	7	112	6	.	1	.	7	1	.	3	.	4	675
1895.....	74	20	5	4	103	9	.	.	.	9	2	1	2	1	6	633
1896.....	64	35	1	2	102	2	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	2	4	680
1897.....	79	18	3	5	105	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	821
1898.....	93	24	1	2	120	3	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	3	965
1899.....	86	50	1	4	141	3	.	.	.	3	2	2	.	.	4	1096
1900.....	59	19	7	4	89	7	.	3	.	10	.	1	1	1	3	1100
1901.....	64	48	1	5	118	4	.	1	.	5	1	.	1	.	2	928
1902.....	82	19	6	1	108	4	.	.	.	4	3	5	0	0	8	927
Totals.....	5577	1730	212	150	7669	753	28	13	4	798	97	30	24	5	156	36714

By magistrates, 6003; by expiration of sentence, 1755; by committee, 19726; transferred, 607; apprenticed, 7669; escaped, 798; deaths, 156; total, 36714; remaining in the institution December 31, 1902, 814; grand total, 37528.

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS

YEAR.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.	Russia.	Poland.	Italy.	Turkey & Syria.	West Indies.
1853	4.65	1.61	28.66	5.94	.16	....	.32	.16	...	.32
1854	2.86	.76	29.33	4.19	.19	....	.19	.57	...	.19
1855	3.58	1.38	27.65	6.19	.14	....	.14	.55	...	.14
1856	3.77	.55	21.51	4.10	.89	....	...	.11	...	.33
1857	5.80	.54	25.64	4.99	.40	....	...	.54	...	...
1858	3.59	1.28	22.02	4.87	.51	....	...	.13	...	...
1859	3.94	1.62	16.80	5.56	.35	....	...	.81	...	.12
1860	5.33	1.39	15.30	4.75	.35	....	...	.70	...	.23
1861	4.62	1.00	9.62	4.72	.25	....	...	1.50	...	.25
1862	3.34	1.15	7.73	3.87	.25	....	.10	.31	...	...
1863	3.62	1.29	4.14	2.84	.43	....	.34	.09	...	...
1864	2.25	.68	2.93	3.04	.23	.11	.23	.11	.11	...
1865	3.20	1.23	3.45	3.69	.37	....	.12	.25	...	...
1866	3.73	.59	3.28	1.76	.47	....	.35	....	...	...
1867	2.27	.11	1.96	3.47	.43	.11	.11	.32	...	.11
1868	1.76	.23	2.11	2.93	.47	....	...	.32	...	...
1869	3.15	.12	1.69	3.75	.24	.12	...	.48	...	.24
1870	3.78	.28	1.68	3.92	.28	.14	.14	.28	...	...
1871	3.67	.17	2.97	5.42	.35	....	...	.70	...	.18
1872	4.94	.37	3.66	4.39	.55	....	.18	.73	...	...
1873	1.55	.34	.86	5.68	1.55	.34	.17	1.03	.17	...
1874	3.20	1.02	1.89	4.22	.73	....	.29	2.33	...	...
1875	3.48	1.42	2.37	4.91	2.21	....	.63	.60	...	...
1876	3.86	1.00	1.62	6.11	.87	....	.25	1.50	...	...
1877	3.74	.34	1.36	2.55	1.19	....	...	....	...	.34
1878	3.91	.17	.68	4.42	.34	.17	...	.34	...	...
1879	2.33	...	.36	1.97	.90	.35	.36	....	...	.36
1880	1.56	.35	.35	1.56	.52	....	.17	1.04	...	...
1881	2.69	.15	.59	4.33	.75	....	.59	1.64	...	.45
1882	2.53	.30	.30	5.65	.74	.45	.15	4.46	...	.30
1883	1.55	.14	1.55	4.36	.14	.56	.42	6.61	...	...
1884	2.13	.61	.31	5.21	.46	.15	.61	8.11	...	.15
1885	1.40	1.86	1.25	7.34	.31	.31	1.09	6.56	...	.16
1886	1.08	.46	.15	8.47	.15	1.54	.77	5.86	...	.15
1887	2.29	.43	.43	4.44	.43	.57	1.15	12.04	...	.72
1888	3.35	.73	.44	7.42	.73	3.06	.87	10.19	...	...
1889	2.98	1.45	.33	9.87	.29	2.19	1.16	7.12	.31	.29
1890	2.48	.77	.62	9.29	.31	2.17	.77	16.72	...	...
1891	1.95	.49	.65	5.21	.49	4.89	.49	16.12	...	...
1892	3.06	.48	.64	6.57	.48	5.45	.64	9.94	1.01	...
1893	2.28	1.41	.35	5.10	.53	5.98	.88	12.65	2.64	.18
1894	3.34	.33	1.00	6.68	..	8.51	1.17	9.51	2.84	.17
1895	3.33	.74	.55	3.51	.55	11.83	.74	9.24	.74	.74
1896	1.16	.58	.58	3.61	.72	9.97	.29	16.91	2.02	.43
1897	.76	.55	.21	3.82	.44	12.44	.22	21.29	2.62	...
1898	2.44	.71	.31	2.34	.31	15.89	.41	16.90	1.32	.41
1899	2.21	...	.33	2.87	.11	18.78	.22	9.28	1.88	...
1900	1.77	.18	.09	1.67	.18	20.78	.37	3.35	.65	.65
1901	1.78	.09	.39	1.37	.39	16.47	.19	1.47	.29	.29
1902	1.05	.58	.11	1.85	.23	16.49	...	1.05	.11	.46

Appendix A.

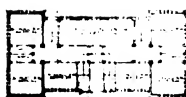


Program of the Architectural Competition.

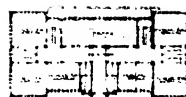
The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum maintain an institution at 176th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, for the care and correction of approximately nine hundred delinquent and dependent children of both sexes, ranging in age from two to seventeen years. The character of these children, the color, cause and conditions of commitment and other vital social statistics may be learned from the last annual report.

The present plant is a congregate institution. It is desired to transplant the wards to an open or cottage institution. With the attainment of this object in view, the Directors have acquired a high, healthful, easily accessible and incomparably attractive farm of two hundred and seventy-seven acres, heretofore known as the Chauncey estate, situated near Dobbs Ferry, Hastings and Ardsley. It is proposed to create on this tract an ideal American village for the occupancy of these children and their successors. As a first step in the development of the property, the Directors have obtained sanitary and water reports and topographical and relief maps. In addition to this, and for the purpose of arousing interest in planning the project and enlisting the best thought of men of recognized capacity, enterprise and good standing in their profession, the Directors have resolved to institute a restricted and paid competition, and have invited the following New York City firms of architects to enter, viz :

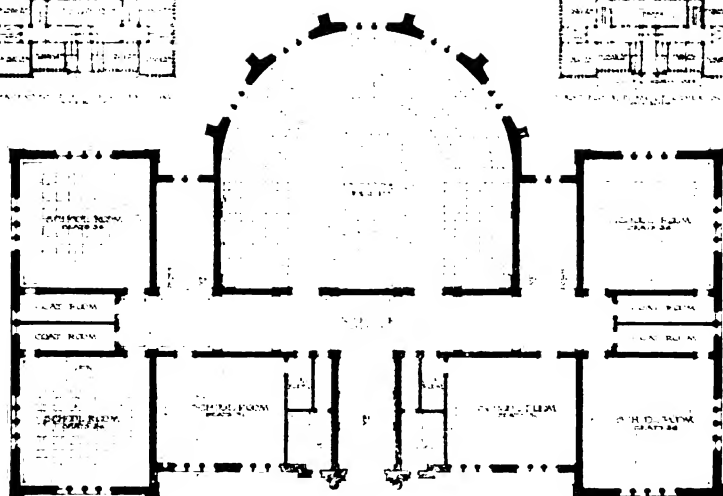
WALKER & MORRIS,
PARISH & SCHROEDER,
YORK & SAWYER,
HOWELLS & STOKES,
BUTLER & RODMAN.



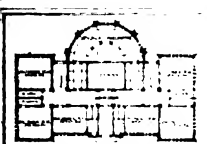
EAST WING FLOOR PLAN



WEST WING FLOOR PLAN



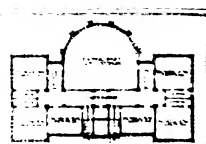
PLAN OF BUILDING



EAST WING FLOOR PLAN

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

100 WEST 100TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY



WEST WING FLOOR PLAN

The gentlemen designated have accepted, and the following facts are given and rules established, for their information and guidance :

I. The primary object of the competition, is the selection of an architect, and the Directors hereby agree to employ one of the competing firms, if, in their opinion, a design suitable in all respects, as to detail, cost and general architectural rendering be submitted. The selection of a design will be based upon the relative professional capacity displayed, taking into consideration practical convenience, artistic excellence, economy of probable cost, practical assembling of units and proper apportionment of eligible building space: but if, in the opinion of the Directors, no suitable design is submitted, the right is reserved to reject all designs and to re-open the competition.

II. It being manifestly impossible to secure, in this competition, a design capable of execution so far as minutiae of detail is concerned, the Directors desire only a limited number of specimen buildings and a general scheme whose completed character shall be sufficiently and intelligibly indicated. It is hoped, however, that these designs will betray a proper conception and entire comprehension of the project.

III. The buildings of the colony are to be entirely utilitarian but are to be durably constructed, with a reasonable concession to the æsthetic. There is to be a marked departure from the appearance of an institution, the units being treated as corresponding integral parts of a village. This proposed plant being in a sense a pioneer, the Directors propose to state fundamental principles and give the competitors large latitude in translating the requirements into architecture.

IV. No condition will be imposed as to the style or character of architecture to be employed, but the colony should form a single composition, so far as it is possible to have it do so without suggestion of a barrack.

V. It will require close study of the local and Asylum conditions to attain harmonious action in departmental relations. The plans must bear the closest possible relations to the work of the institution.

VI. A uniform sum of five hundred dollars will be paid to each competitor, with the understanding and agreement that the

successful architect will accept this payment as a first installment of his professional fees.

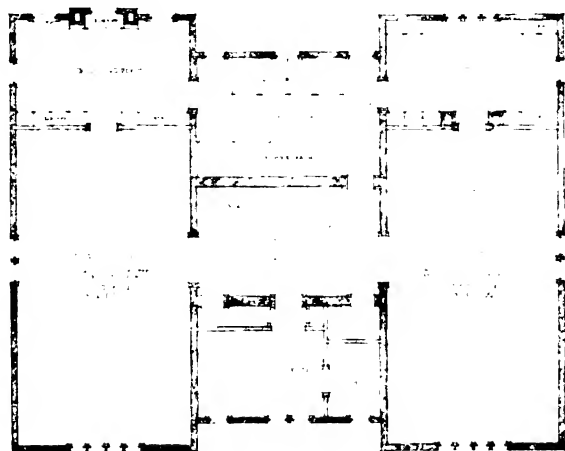
VII. The successful architect shall be paid one per cent. of the cost of construction of the plant, as compensation for participating in the competition and developing the preliminary plans and designs, and thereafter shall supervise such buildings as may be constructed, and perform such other duties as ordinarily and naturally devolve upon an architect, at the usual scale of fees.

VIII. No claim shall be made upon the Directors by any competitor, for any fee, percentage, or payment whatever, or for any expense incident to or growing out of his participation in this competition, except as express provision is made by the terms mentioned herein.

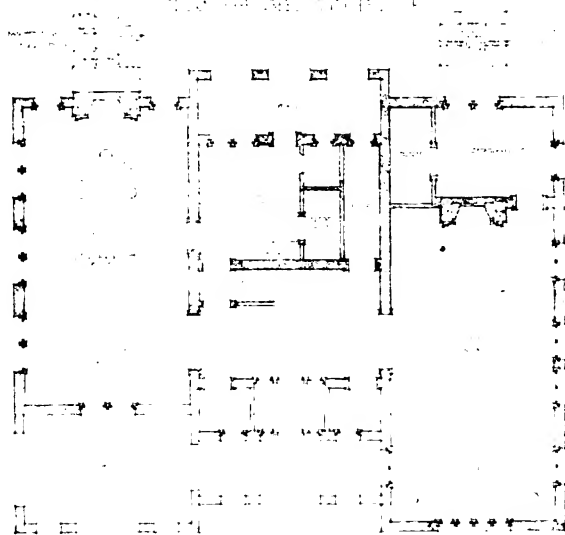
IX. It is understood that the competitive drawings will be mere tentative of elementary sketches and that the successful design shall be subject to fundamental re-modeling or revision by its author, if such additional treatment is essential in the judgment of the Directors, but such revision or re-modeling shall not entitle the author to additional compensation.

X. Each set of drawings, with its accompanying description, must be securely wrapped, sealed and addressed to "The Committee on Award, New York Juvenile Asylum, New York, N. Y." The authors must avoid the use of devices, ciphers or distinguishing marks by which their identity might be disclosed. Each drawing shall be lettered in plain Roman and shall bear only such inscriptions as are essential to indicate the use and dimensions of buildings or rooms and to make other customary explanations. Each sheet of drawing shall have a border of a single line and all solids in plans and sections must be blacked in with India ink. In the preparation of the general plans showing the grouping of the buildings, the author may employ colors to designate streets, roads, foliage, buildings, etc., and in such perspectives as are admissible he may have free rein in his color scheme, with this restriction, viz: the elimination of accessories of every kind, whether of architectural or natural scenery, except as they apply to the approaches of the buildings.

XI. There must be enclosed with each set of drawings an unsigned typewritten statement intended to aid in the interpretation of the design and to set forth such details of materials, construction, cost and design as may be useful to the awarding com-



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



13

THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

mittee or Directors. There may also be enclosed a plain white, opaque envelope, within which the competitor will place his card. The envelope must be securely sealed with plain red wax, having no impression, device or mark upon it by which to disclose the identity of the competitor.

XII. Upon opening such portfolio or package containing drawings, the Directors will number the envelopes and place the same number upon the accompanying statement and each plan and drawing, preserving unopened all envelopes until the selection of a design shall have been made.

XIII. The accepted drawings shall become the property of the Directors; but all subsequent original working-drawings shall remain the property of the architect, who shall, however, furnish without extra charge, such duplicates, tracings or blue-prints of these as the Directors may require. The architect shall furnish to the Directors, upon completion of the institution, a full set of drawings, exhibiting all essential particulars of its design and construction, for future reference.

XIV. The Directors have provided, for the information of themselves and the architects, reports on sanitary and water conditions, topographical and relief maps of such portions of the tract as are susceptible to development and necessary for building sites. So far as the practicality of the lay-out will permit, the scenic beauties and natural features must be preserved. It is believed that Echo Hills is the eligible site for the general group, including the cottages for boys, and that the "seven acre tract" may be utilized for the girls' group. The general schemes may be shown separately, as provided later, but maps should have a notation or sketch as to the direction, curvature and gradient of the road that will serve as a connecting link between the group.

XV. The cost of the proposed new institution is fixed at a maximum of one and one-half million dollars. This sum is to be inclusive of all fees paid to architects and other experts in the designing, constructing and supervising of the institution; of all machinery and apparatus for heat, light, ventilation, sewerage, water and power, and of everything necessary to equip and complete the colony and render it fit for its uses; but it is exclusive of the cost of the site, furniture, carpets, hangings and mural decorations, and of the expense already incurred in this competition.

XVI. There is available for immediate use five hundred thousand dollars and it is the purpose of the Directors to employ this sum in the erection of such buildings as are indispensable. These will comprise the kitchen, hospital, power house, two industrial buildings, water works system and such cottages and other buildings as the Directors may determine to erect at once. In order that an intelligent estimate of the cost of the most essential buildings may be reached, the architects will be expected in their explanatory statement to arrive at the approximate cost of each unit of the proposed colony.

XVII. The general scheme must embrace:

(a) One church, for the accommodation of eleven hundred children, one hundred officers and three hundred visitors. The visitors may be assigned a gallery or galleries. Provision should be made for a pipe organ and for the accommodation of a choir of fifty boys.

(b) Gymnasium and natatorium for boys. The former should contemplate physical culture and military drill and the swimming pool should have a floor area of 1,200 sq. ft. and a maximum depth of 5 ft. It should be lined with opalescent glass tile or enameled brick and the bottom should be spoon shaped. Shower baths should be provided.

(c) Same for girls, except that no consideration should be given to the military feature and but little to the shower baths. The proportions of the pool should vary with the building.

(d) School house for eight hundred boys and three hundred girls. Should have thirty-three school rooms, an auditorium, principal's office, library, toilet facilities for boys and girls, and room for a public aquaria, industrial nature collections and historic and scientific museum. The school rooms must have ample natural light.

(e) An office building containing reception room for visitors, Directors office (24 Directors) Superintendent's public and private offices, assistant superintendent's office, central telephone room, office for clerk, stenographer and book-keeper, fire-proof vault for storage of records and commitment papers, toilet facilities, cloak rooms, etc.

(f) Central kitchen for boys, with bakery under same roof or adjacent, and with ready access to cold storage rooms, in which will be stored meat, butter, eggs, milk, vegetables and ice.

Kitchen should accommodate 36 ft. range, 4 hotel soup kettles, 3 four-bushel vegetable steamers, 2 cereal cookers, sinks, cooks, tables, utensil pantry and scullery.

(g) Steam laundry, with dry room, mammoth mangle, six washers (one of which shall be a disinfecting washer) two centrifugal extractors, starcher, twelve ironing boards and soft soap receptacle.

(h) Conservatory, having at least 10,000 sq. ft. of floor space, 2,000 feet of which should have sufficient height to accommodate banana and rubber trees and other tropical plants. This house to be used for display purposes and for propagating flowers and plants for decorating lawns.

(i) Administration building or club house for employes, to contain eighty single rooms, with toilet facilities not in each room but arranged in convenient manner at stated points in the building. There should be a cloak room, baggage room, linen room, library, parlor, kitchen, and dining hall in the building, with maximum capacity of 80. Each bed room should be large enough for single bed, dresser, wash-stand, two chairs, etc., with reasonable additional space for the occupant. In connection with each bed room a clothing closet should be provided.

(j) One store room for groceries, canned fruits, clothing, salt and sugar storage and general supplies.

(k) Water works system to supply a maximum of one hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day of twenty-four hours. This must include pumping machinery, storage reservoir, stand-pipe for distribution and fire pressure hydrants convenient to building, etc.

(l) Power house, assigned to the plant for the generation of heat, light and power. It is believed that the ultimate capacity of boilers, if steam is used, will be one thousand horse power. Provision must be made for the harmonious housing of a fire-pump, purifier, hot-water boilers and condensation tank. The power house should be placed at a low point in order to get gravity return of condensation and for the economical handling of fuel and heavy machinery and materials. In connection with the power house, fuel storage and electric light rooms must be constructed. There should be also a room for oils, waste, tools and other apparatus and supplies belonging to the engineer. The electric lighting plan should contemplate the installation of both

alternating and direct currents. It is believed that the generators and engines should be direct-connected. All wood working, printing, laundry, ice-plant and tailoring machinery will be driven by motors, and if the fan system of heating and ventilation is adopted, the several buildings will also require electric current. This should be taken into consideration in estimating the extent of the load to be carried by the generators. Duplicate machinery must be specified so that an emergency may not arise by which the colony would be deprived of light and power. Architects should pass on the question of high candle power (24 or 32) or low candle power (12 or 16) and recommend the voltage. Architects are requested to discuss the relative merits of steam-heated currents of fresh air and forced circulation of hot-water for general heating purposes. The scope of this discussion should include exhausting impure air from rooms and general forced ventilation by means of fan, or otherwise, and also the question of automatic temperature regulators. The "statement" should discuss, also, the advisability of constructing a subway or conduit to convey steam and hot and cold water pipes and electric light, power, circuit, telephone and telegraph wires. The architect will be expected to deal with the problem of the return of condensed water, stating whether gravitation or pumping system is advisable. This item should show the cost of the power house, electric, steam and power plants in one lump and state the cost per lineal foot for subway excavation, construction and the installation therein of all pipes and lines. Provide for lighting streets with arcs.

(m) One hospital, so placed as to insure quiet and comparative retirement, with separate ward for boys and girls; should have maximum capacity of fifty; a dispensary; kitchen and dining room; bed rooms for hospital matron and nurse and one sitting room.

(n) An industrial building to accommodate the printing, tailoring, telegraph, stenography, shoe-making, band and painting classes. The printing office should have 1,500 sq. ft. of floor space; the tailor shop, 1,500; shoe making, telegraph, stenography and band departments each 800, and the paint department 200.

(o) An industrial building for the accommodation of the following departments: blacksmith shop, 300 sq. ft. floor space;

machinist and plumbers shop, 300 sq. ft. ; sloyd and general wood working department, 3,000 sq. ft. with additional out-door area for the storage of lumber.

(p) Residence for the superintendent and his family, such as is constructed for a family of moderate means and average size, with three or four guest rooms for use of committees of the Board of Directors.

(q) Forty cottages, each to accommodate twenty boys. These will be occupied by the boys except when they are in school, or shops, or at recreation. An indefinite number of them will have dormitories exclusively; the others will have individual rooms. For the purposes of the competition, both types must be shown. It is suggested that but ten boys sleep in each of two dormitories and that between the two rooms a disrobing room be provided, of sufficient size to admit of each boy having a locker and two coat hooks. There should be a urinal, closet and wash stand in connection with each dormitory and a linen closet on the dormitory floor. It is suggested that each cottage be two stories high, with basement, and that the dormitories, disrobing room and linen closet occupy the second story. The first story should contain a sitting room for the boys, with reading and writing facilities, a bed room and bath room for the matron ; a small mending and storage room for the matron ; a dining room for twenty-two ; a butler's pantry with a steam table, coffee urn, queensware cupboard and pantry. The basement should contain wash-room with porcelain bowls for hot and cold water, room for two urinals and four closets ; a room for the heating apparatus ; a bath room with four individual showers ; and a recreation room for inclement weather. A stairway tower should connect the basement with the upper floors and this must be of fire-proof construction or some other form of fire-escape must be provided. These forty cottages are to be alike in point of convenience and cubage, but the exterior architectural treatment must be varied. The cottages are to be of such materials as each competitor deems best for the execution of his designs. The cottages are to serve as permanent homes for the children, and, in consequence, form an important feature. It is desired not to impose many conditions. Aside from the few outlines already drawn under subhead "q" the creative powers of each competitor may have full play.

(r) Twenty cottages, each to accommodate fifteen girls. These

cottages with few exceptions, will have individual rooms for the girls (minimum cubage of each to be 800) a general linen room, general toilet facilities, sitting room, sewing room, dining room, kitchen, bed room for matron, bed room for teacher, sitting and bath rooms for matron and teacher, recreation area, and accommodation for heating apparatus. The sketch of the representative cottage of the girls' group will show such division of the building, but the successful architect must design some cottages in which a dormitory will be substituted for the individual rooms.

(s) A system of drives and pavements. The "statement" should indicate the material of which the pavements are to be made and the character of street construction recommended.

(t) Ornamental band stand, in close proximity to the athletic field or drill grounds. This building is not for constant use and will not require heat but should have light, so that it may be used for evening concerts.

(u) Flag staff near drill ground.

(v) Provision for recreation areas adjacent to each cottage in the boys' group. Athletic and out-of-door pastimes are important considerations.

(w) Barn for the accommodation of at least eight horses and for the storage of forage. There should be provision for the protection of three wagons, carriages, buggy, harness, etc.

(x) Sanitary and storm sewage system and the solution of garbage disposal problem.

(y) Imposing and artistic gateway at the three approaches to the property, to be constructed of brick, stone and ornamental iron.

XVIII. The arrangement, aggregate cost and areas are all approximate and they will probably be so in the design and statement, but must be reduced to more exact terms by the successful architect. For the purposes of the competition, the girls' group will comprise the girls' gymnasium and twenty cottages; all other buildings will be parts of the general group. Both groups must be planned in the interest of economy in construction, operation and convenience for the work. The plan should fit the surface with only such changes in the existing contour as are necessary. Competitors must equalize the distribution on each side of an arbitrary axis and it is suggested that the superintendent's residence be located where it may command a view of the

entire colony. The suggestions are made to the architects as a mark at which to aim, but all that makes for beauty and advance in civic conditions lies within their scope.

XIX. Any question by the competing architects as to the interpretation of this program or parts of it, involving a possible relaxing of the requirements, must be raised, if at all, within thirty days from the date of distribution. Subsequent requests will not be considered unless concurred in by all competitors. Information furnished to one competitor will be furnished to all simultaneously.

XX. Each competitor will be permitted to submit :

1. Map assembling the general group.
2. Map assembling girls' group.
3. Perspective of representative boys' cottages.
4. Floor plan of boys' cottages.
5. Block section through cottages, showing heights of stories.
6. Perspective of representative girls' cottage.
7. Floor plans of girls' cottage.
8. Block section through cottage.
9. Elevation of school building.
10. Plan of one floor of school building.
11. Elevation of church.
12. Floor plan of church.
13. Elevation of hospital.
14. Floor plan of hospital.

The perspectives are to be on paper or card board not to exceed 30" x 52" ; the maps are to be drawn 1" equals 50'; and each floor plan or block section sheet is to be limited to 24" x 36".

If two or more competitors submit designs that appear so evenly balanced that a choice is difficult, the Directors shall have the option of deferring to a professional expert or of opening the corresponding envelopes and deciding between the two competitors on grounds of their relative professional experience.

XXI. As soon as the Directors shall have reached a decision they shall return all the designs and drawing to their owners, except those accepted. The public exhibition of the unsuccessful designs shall be subject to the consent of their authors.

XXII. The submission of designs and statements will be construed as an assent to all conditions of this program.

XXIII. Report attached hereto and made a part hereof are : "Exhibit A," the report of the Sanitary & Building Inspection Company.

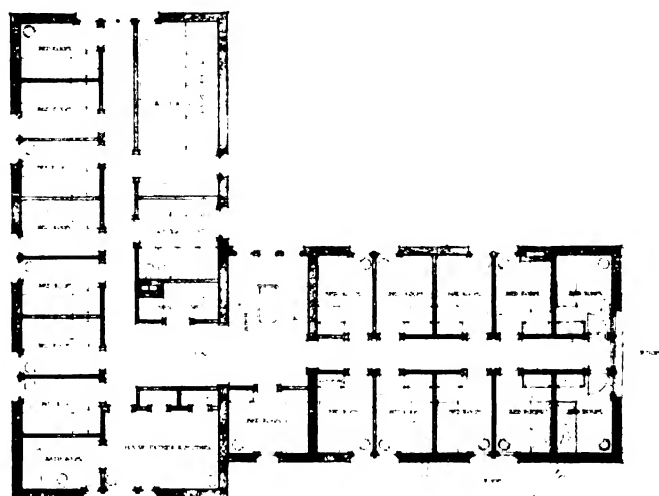
"Exhibit B" report of Mr. A. Hess, address to Mr. Edmund Dwight, Jr.

"Exhibit C" report of Charles F. Wingate on drainage and water supply.

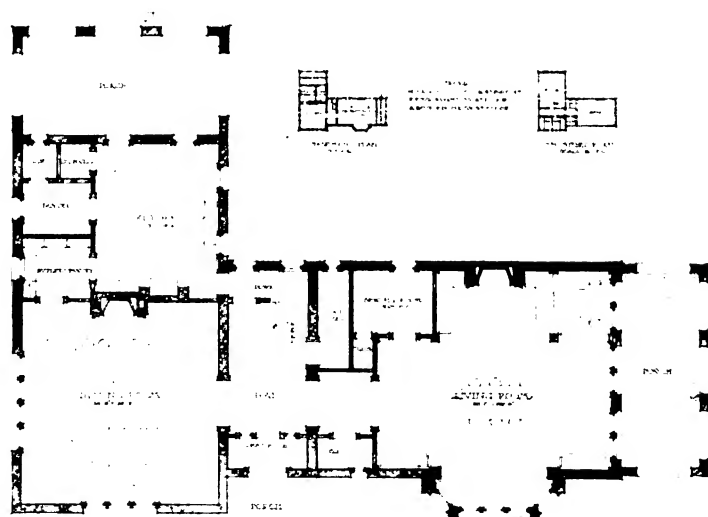
"Exhibit D" topographical map. In addition, a report of the institution will be forwarded each competitor and access may be had to the old and new property of the Directors ; to a relief map of eligible building portions of the Chauncey estate; to a report on the source of water supply for Yonkers, to which Mr. Wingate refers; a partial topographical map of Chauncey by Mr. F. S. Cook, 1891; and an imaginary lay-out of Echo Hills by the Chauncey Realty Company.

XXIV. The drawings shall be delivered by express or messenger between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on Monday, June 16th, 1902; and no drawing will be received after the latter hour.

The Directors reserve the right to create a committee to have charge of the competition and award with the privilege of engaging the services of a professional expert.



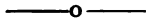
PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM
 1874-1875

Appendix B.



Report on Competitive Designs.



TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE :

Acting under authority of Mr. Opdycke's resolution of June 16, I have examined and compared the five schemes and their accompanying elevations, floor plans, block sections and memoirs and submit the following report of my observations :

The drawings were delivered at the House of Reception on June 16, between the hours and in the manner provided in article X. Sealed, white envelopes, supposed to contain cards of the competitors, were enclosed. The packages were opened by Messrs. Williams, Wendell, Dwight and the undersigned, who numbered each set of designs, etc., from 1 to 5.

Each competitor submitted a map of the general group and elevations, perspectives, block sections and floor plans, drawn to the agreed scales.

THE SCHEMES.

All competitors have substantially fulfilled the conditions of the program. Article XIV expressed the belief that the seven-acre tract could be used for the girls' group. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 departed from the suggestion and brought this group and the boys' group into closer relations. No. 5, while utilizing the seven-acre tract, observes that the land is "very abrupt, with outcropping ledges on all sides," and recommends that the group be placed on the southerly part of the main tract.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5, locate the power plant near the Chauncey station and recommend the construction of a spur from the Putnam Division of the New York Central road. No. 4 shows it near the present barn, in convenient relation to the main roads

approaching from Hastings and Dobbs Ferry. It seems probable, however, that Chauncey will be designated as the point of delivery, in which case the power plant of No. 4, should that number receive the award, could be placed in the eastern valley.

No. 1 locates the superintendent's residence on Round Top, and at points 100 feet north-east and north-west, the employes home and office building. Midway between Round Top and the sheep pond is the athletic field, with an area of 190,000 sq. ft. South of the sheep pond a "village green" is created and south of it the Chapel is located. The latter is 800 feet beyond the pond. At the four corners of the athletic field are the school and industrial buildings and east of the center of the athletic field is the gymnasium. Flanking the athletic field, the sheep pond (which is converted into a court of honor) and the village green, are boys' cottages, and other boys' cottages are ranged in a double row around Round Top and the church. The hospital is 800 feet east of sheep pond. The girls' group is created on the eminence now marked by the ruins of the Chauncey residence. Near the site of that old home is the girls' gymnasium and east of it the conservatory. A chain of artificial lakes is the dividing line between the two groups of cottages. The low lying land near the existing lake is devoted to gardening, etc.

No. 2 places the church north of Round Top, the administration buildings (including office) and school house to the east and west, respectively, and the athletic field south, extending almost to the sheep pond. The buildings named are grouped around the "Plaza." The sheep pond forms a circular basin 125 feet in diameter. About 500 feet east of it are the kitchen, bakery, etc. Almost midway between the kitchen and pond are the industrial buildings. These are balanced on the west by the conservatory, about 500 feet from the pond and separated from it by the boys' gymnasium. South of the pond is the "village common," identical in area with the athletic field (200 x 425) and further south, at a point 950 feet from the pond is the hospital. At equal distances north and south of the industrial buildings (which are on the transverse axis east and west) are groups containing four buildings, each group forming a hollow square. The same treatment obtains west of the field and common.

The girls' group and gymnasium occupy the eminence west of Round Top (as in No. 1).

No. 3 locates the stand-pipe on Round Top. The kitchen is to the north, and boys' cottages lie to the east and west of an avenue extending south from the kitchen to the athletic and drill field. This field has an area of 300,000 square feet. South of it is the sheep pond. About 150 feet south of the pond is a church and at a similar distance east and west are gymnasium and school house, respectively. The girls' group lies south of the church on the hill having a long, flat crest at an elevation exceeding 440. The conservatory (as in No. 1) is south of the existing orchard and surrounding it are the gardens. The superintendent's residence is between the conservatory and school house. The conservatory is due west of the athletic field and on the same axis, at a like distance east of the field, is an effective court, surrounded by the administration cottage, office building, passenger station and industrial group. This competitor advises the construction of a trolley line from Chauncey. Others do also, but do not create a station, as in this case. An extension of the proposed line is shown to the kitchen and shops.

No. 4 locates the boys' gymnasium on Round Top and the athletic field (approximately 140,000 sq. ft.) to the north. Surrounding the field and gymnasium are eight groups of cottages. Each group contains five cottages surrounding a grass court 80 feet square. In addition to this court, each group is provided about 24,000 square feet of recreation space. South of these cottages and immediately north of the sheep pond is the school house. North of the school building are two play grounds; east of one of these grounds is the conservatory; west of the other are the administration buildings. The pond is given circular treatment, as in No. 2, the diameter being 160 feet. South of this basin is the church and about 250 feet west of it, the industrial buildings. The hospital is 200 feet north-east of the conservatory. Directly south of the church and about 200 feet from it is the girls' gymnasium, which separates two groups of girls' cottages, each containing five buildings surrounding a turfed parade, in harmony with the disposition of the boys' buildings.

No. 5 assumes Round Top as "the point of departure" and locates the gymnasium about 150 feet south of the existing tower. To the east is the employees building and north-east of it the church. To the west of the gymnasium is the Superintendent's residence and to the north west of the latter, the school building.

Round Top is graded off to an extent and the area bounded on the south and east by the buildings named, is used for the athletic field.

The field proper comprises approximately 260,000 square feet, but beyond its outlines, to the north, is considerable unoccupied land that "slopes toward the view." The office building is west of this field, on the approach from Dobbs Ferry. The cottages for boys are disposed over the land south and west of the buildings that are contiguous to the athletic field. They extend south to an imaginary line drawn east and west through the sheep pond. The kitchen is almost due south of the gymnasium, and the conservatory, with experimental and kitchen gardens, is west of the pond. The industrial building is 650 feet north-east and the hospital 1400 feet south-west of the pond.

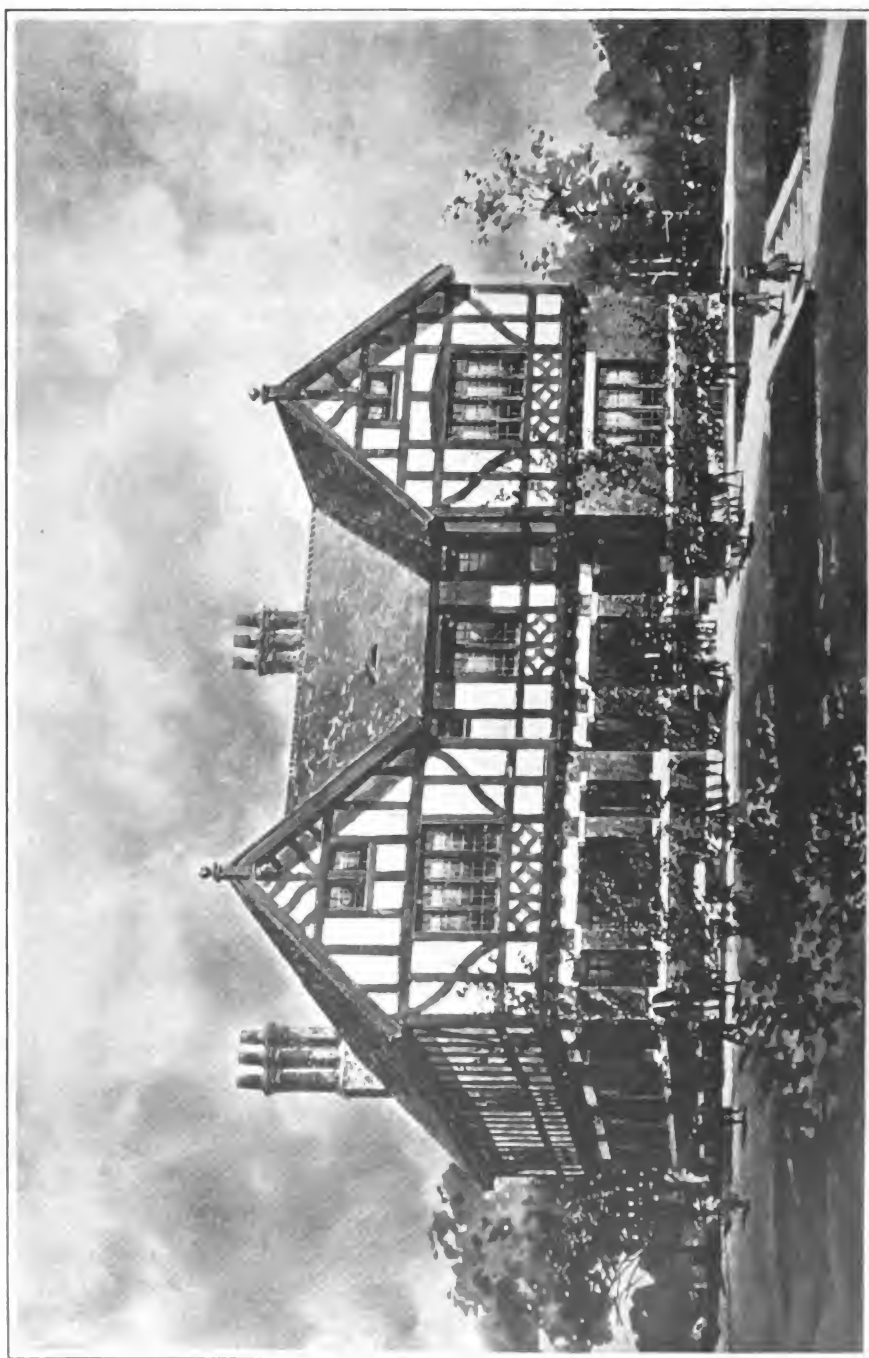
WATER SUPPLY.

No. 1 assumes Sawmill river as source of supply and recommends pumping to a tank on a high point on the plateau and distributing from such point by gravitation. It is claimed this will be cheaper to operate than the pressure system and is suggested that a tower on a base 50 feet high be erected near the ruins of the Chauncey house. This would give an elevation of 520—sufficient for fire purposes. Recommends compressed air for use in pumping from wells.

No. 2 believes "driven wells should be sunk" south of the Chauncey station. Suggests a main and storage tank.

No. 3 in an exhaustive report, doubts the capacity of the springs and questions the quality of water in the Sawmill valley. Recommends a gravity filter at cost of \$15,000 and suggests purchasing Pocantico water from the American Pipe Manufacturing Co., of Philadelphia. Also suggests 200,000 gallon stand tower on Round Top or on site of old Chauncey residence. Estimates the cost of local system at Chauncey station at \$85,000 and annual operating expense at \$4,000. Estimates water from Philadelphia Company would cost \$10,000 per year and that cost of mains, laterals, hydrant and house connections will be \$ 0,000.

No. 4 observes that in locating the power plant near Chauncey, "an additional advantage would be gained by having an unfailing and free water supply close at hand" and recommends forcing water to a stand pipe on the high hill to the south.



BOYS' DORMITORY COTTAGE

No. 5 dismisses consideration of springs as source of supply because of grave doubts as to capacity and graver as to purity. Suggests that Croton water be purchased. Advises pump-well near the power house "fed automatically and continuously from the Croton supply"; the installation of three pumps; a force main and distributing line capable of carrying 2,500 gallons per minute under 150 pounds pressure; an elevated tank, placed in an outside angle of the gymnasium building, having capacity of 15,000 gallons; and a storage reservoir for emergency use (the present sheep pond). Depth to be 10 feet, will hold two and one-half days' supply and to make it available secondary pumping will be necessary.

HEATING.

No. 1 summarizes a discussion of the comparative merits of heating by steam and hot water in a recommendation of the latter, with forced circulation, claiming for it greater economy in operation, absence of back pressure on the engines, storage of surplus heat, easier and surer means of regulation, economy in cost of repairs, absence of "hammering," and fewer mechanical appliances to be cared for.

No. 2 treats the subject in an extended report, asserting the superiority of hot water, because the main supply lines required will be smaller—hence cheaper; condensation in lines and consequent water hammer is avoided; the system is flexible, allowing gradation of heat in mild weather; the variation in water temperature is under the engineer's control; and the exhaust from engines may be used to heat the water. Asserts that this system will reduce the coal bills 40 per cent. as compared with steam.

No. 3 proposes a steam line with traps, approved drainage apparatus, valves, manholes, etc., and estimates the cost of installation at \$90,000.

No. 4 recommends heating by steam employing the double pipe system, with supply and return for each radiator. The direct system is advised, except in the school, church and hospital.

No. 5 recommends low pressure steam generated at high pressure and reduced by means of valves. Advises the installation of an independent hot water apparatus in the conservatory. Favors heating by direct radiation, except the sitting and read-

ing rooms of the cottages and other living rooms, where indirect heating should be provided.

LIGHTING AND POWER.

No. 1 estimates the maximum requirement at 1,000 horse-power and advises six boilers. Recommends six generators direct-connected to six engines; three-wire system; 1,200 candle power arc lamps for street use; engines to run 300 revolutions and work under pressure of 90 pounds; power at 220 volts and lighting for building at 110; ultimate aggregate capacity of generators to be 560 K. W. and of engines 840 horse power; incandescent lamps to be 16 candle power; estimates that the completed plant in full operation will produce the equivalent of 357,100 K. W. hours per annum.

No. 2 estimates the capacity of steam-generating apparatus as 750 horse power, to be installed in 5 units; suggests water tube type of boilers; engines and generators direct-connected, 3 in number, each of 150 K. W. capacity: estimates cost of wiring, and 25 arc lights in position, at \$15,000; suggests Edison three-wire system; 220 volts for motor service and 110 for house lighting, direct current.

No. 3 recommends 16 candle power incandescent lamps for cottages and 32 for church, gymnasium and auditorium; for street lights 1200 candle power; alternating current with transformers at each building to reduce the voltage to 115; estimates the number of incandescent lamps at 8,085 and of arcs at 95; advises an electric trolley line of standard gauge from Chauncey to the summit, a distance of about 3,000 feet over an average grade of 8 per cent.; power throughout the village to be supplied by motors; ventilating fans to be driven by induction motors; a rotary converter in the larger industrial building to transform power to direct current; estimates maximum requirements at 600 K. W. and recommends four 200 K. W. generators and one 100 K. W. machine; advises direct connected engines and generators, and states that steam will be furnished by four 300 horse power boilers.

No. 4 recommends 16 candle power light for buildings and arc lights for streets; also cars propelled by electric motors for service, through the tunnels, in the delivery of food to cottages; provides ten 100 horse power boilers.

No. 5 suggests for the final equipment 575 K. W. in 4 units; that entire power requirements be electrical; that direct current would be more satisfactory than alternating and a voltage of 220 preferable to 110; 16 candle power lamps as a standard; estimates the cost of the electrical equipment in its fullest development will be \$100,000; and recommends 6 steam boilers, each of 150 horse power.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No. 1 would conduct natural surface water into the lakes; presupposes the right to use the present sewer to Dobbs Ferry, but if it cannot be used, suggests local disposal works.

No. 2 advises conducting sewer to at least 1,500 feet from the colony and estimates cost of the system, including house connections, at \$75,000.

No. 3 dismisses the Dobbs Ferry connection as not available. Advises, as does No. 1, a separate system, and suggests outlet into the Hudson river, via Hastings. Estimates the cost of the system at \$25,000. If the Hastings trunk is prohibited a temporary disposal plant on the eastern slope is recommended.

No. 4 is of the opinion that the present 8-in. line to Dobbs Ferry is amply large, provided rain water is excluded.

No. 5 advises the installation of simple purification works to the east, the purified effluent to empty into the Nepperhan "to the improvement, rather than to the detriment, of the stream." Suggests a septic tank and nitrifying beds.

TUNNELS AND ROADS.

No. 1 states that with steam, subways will be essential, but if the water system of heating be adopted, the grade is absolutely immaterial and it is considered perfectly practicable to do away with brick conduits.

No. 2 finds that the expense of a conduit of sufficient diameter to carry pipes would be excessive and no particular benefit would be gained. Drives and walks are to be constructed on broken rock foundations, roadways macadamized and walks finished with gravel. Pavements of stone will be placed at entrances to buildings.

No. 3 constructs conduit for transmitting light, heat and power from generating station to points of utilization. This will be 5 feet by 5 feet to brow of hill, from which point two smaller

tunnels 4 feet by 4 feet will continue to buildings. Vertical walls will be 12 in. thick and the arch 6 in. thick. Manholes will be 300 feet apart. The large tunnel will be from 1,200 to 1,400 feet long at \$6 per lineal foot and the smaller one about 6,000 feet long at \$4 per lineal foot. Roads are to have good foundation of natural quarry stone, a second layer of broken stone, surface of fine screening and gutters of cobble or block.

No. 4 proposes underground ways built roughly of rubble, of which there is an abundance of material on hand. Roads of macadam, with foundations of native rock.

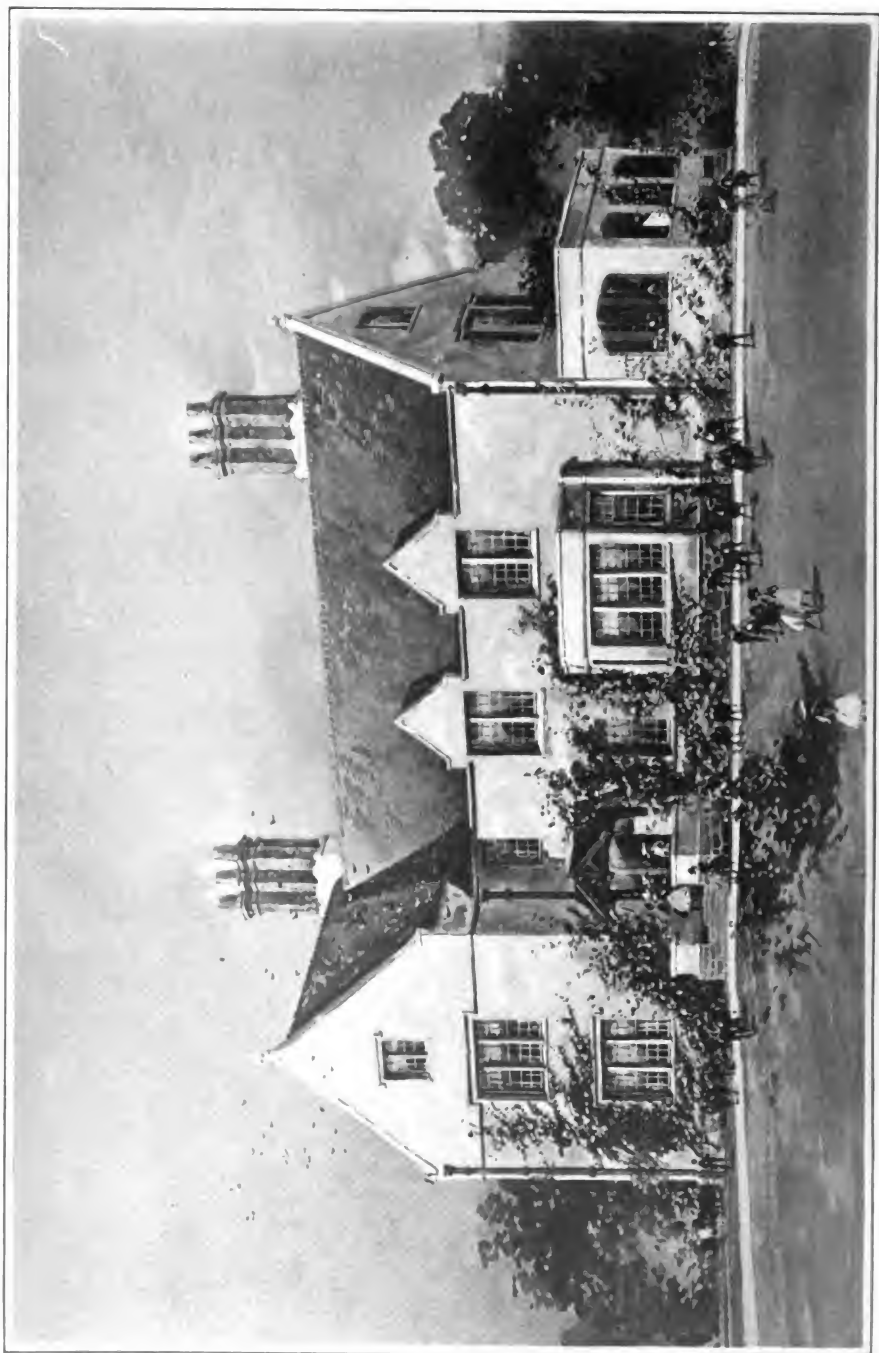
No. 5 proposes a brick tunnel to "penetrate heart of built-over area and pass close to principal buildings." Main tunnel to be of such size as to admit of passage of man through the same; branches to be smaller. Main tunnel to be partitioned through center, with steam in one chamber and water in the other. Creates informal village roads.

THE UNITS.

It is unnecessary to touch upon the interiors of the gymnasiums, conservatory, office, kitchen, laundry, administration, industrial, store and superintendent's buildings, band stand, and barn, or on the flag-staff or gateways, for all conform to the dimensions given, but none are sufficiently in detail to dissect or discuss. They were included in the program for consideration in arriving at the estimate of cost, the apportionment of space and the relative location.

Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 submit perspectives of the church, school and hospital, but No. 1 presents elevations. All accompany these sketches by floor plans. The uses and capacity of each were known by all and the data used and dispositions made conform to the program. The decision on these three buildings will depend upon individual taste and judgment. No. 1 recommends two school buildings and shows a three-story hospital; Nos. 2 and 3 each submit perspectives of a one story hospital and Nos. 4 and 5 each show two-story hospitals.

In this connection, it should be noted that too much space has probably been accorded the hospital. The competitors are not, of course, at fault in this particular, as the program dictated its capacity. Local conditions render a much smaller building adequate.



BOYS' SEPARATE ROOM COTTAGE.

Although the power house is not shown on No. 2, the distance from Chauncey to the active center of the institution would be the same in this as in the other schemes. The average distance would be approximately the same, whichever plan were executed, although No. 1 and No. 2, utilizing the Chauncey residence eminence, would carry heat a long distance.

The program prescribed certain restrictions as to the disposition of space in the cottages. The number of rooms was stated and cubic contents of the bed rooms indicated. Three representative cottages have been shown by each competitor, as suggested.

COST.

No. 1: "We can, of course, state that the institution which our drawings represents can be constructed for the price you name, but it is impossible to be certain, on the data which we have been able to prepare, that this is true, since we can not know the many developments and modifications which will occur during the preparation of such extended plans." "We are confident, however, that we can build an institution, upon our designs, fulfilling in general your requirements, and meeting the necessities of the problem, for the money at your disposal, if we are given the liberty to modify or amplify the details of procedure and construction as the work progresses and the exigencies arise."

No. 2 estimates the cost at \$1,500,000, including fees of architect and incidental expenses. Of this, \$97,000 is for the church, \$135,000 for the school, \$9,000 for each girls' cottage and \$11,000 for each boys' cottage.

No. 3 exclusive of architects fees and employing non-fire proof construction in cottages, estimates the cost at \$2,109,400. If fire proof construction is required, add \$46,000 for boys' cottages, \$25,000 for girls' cottages and \$82,150 for school building. This will increase the total to \$2,262,550. Add fees of architects and experts, and the total would reach \$2,375,677. Non-fire proof boys' cottages are estimated at \$12,900 each, fire proof boys' cottages at \$14,050 and girls' cottages from \$15,800 to \$17,466. The church will cost \$90,300, school \$246,450, gymnasiums, \$79,600 and hospital \$45,800.

No. 4, including architects fees, estimates the costs at \$1,450,155. This includes items of \$70,000 for the church, \$71,600 for

gymnasiums, \$275,000 for school, \$44,000 for hospital, and an average of \$8,000 each for sixty cottages.

No. 5 estimates the cost of the sixty cottages at about \$600,000, of the hospital \$60,000, school \$115,000, church \$90,000, steam, electric, etc. \$250,000, and power house \$50,000. The cost of the tunnel is estimated at \$10 a running foot. Aside from these figures, estimates of cost are not stated by this competitor.

CRITICISMS.

The committee wisely excused the undersigned from the task of criticising the schemes and units from an architectural standpoint.

Briefly stated, the general schemes merit the following favorable and adverse mention:

No. 1 has in its favor the location of all buildings with reference to topography; a view of the surroundings and of the integral parts of the village from each of the principal buildings; the location of the administration department at a point which commands a view of the entire institution; grouping of the general buildings in which the active work of the institution is performed in a location convenient to the administration department and to each other; utilization of the eminence west of Round Top; practical location of gardens; divorcing girls' group from general group by the use of artificial lakes; and giving each cottage a liberal amount of space, there being at least 75 feet between buildings.

No. 1 is open to the criticism that the kitchen is not at a convenient point to serve all cottages in the boys' group; and that the extensive area covered by this scheme will involve somewhat greater initial expense for heating, lighting, sanitary and water systems and a slight additional operating expense for heating and lighting systems.

No. 2 is to be commended for the apparent location of buildings with reference to topography; locating the general buildings in which the active work of the institution is performed near each other and the administration department; utilizing the eminence west of Round Top; convenience of cottages to central kitchen; and possibility of economy in installation of equipment. The serious objection to it is that the mathematical precision with which it is laid out and the compact grouping of its cottages

make it a congregate, rather than a segregate, institution in appearance and to an extent in fact. In this particular it is an entire departure from a model village rather than a distinct departure from the congregate institution of to-day. The ground surrounding each cottage is entirely too limited in area.

No. 3 is to be commended for the successful separation of the boys' and girls' groups of buildings; the accessibility of Chapel, school building and conservatory to each group; convenient location of kitchen with relation to the buildings it serves; creation of an effective forecourt at the main entrance to the grounds; prominence and position of its athletic field; and the location of the superintendent's residence where it commands a view of boys' and girls' groups and the general buildings.

The location of the hospital is unfortunate, as it is shown at an elevation of less than 250, which is 150 feet below the general level of the plateau. The location of the kitchen is objectionable, as it occupies one of the most desirable sites on the grounds and this building, with a few of the boys' cottages, appropriates the charming view up the Hudson.

No. 4 is compactly and methodically outlined and the girls' and boys' groups of cottages are successfully separated, as in No. 3, by the interposition of the school building and church. The grouping of cottages around small courts subjects this scheme to the same criticism as was made of No. 2.

No. 5 has succeeded in departing from a conventional arrangement of its buildings and is less institutional in character than any of its competitors. Its principal buildings are so located as to command the view up the river. The cottages are accessible to the kitchen; a spacious athletic field has been provided; natural levels have apparently been observed, except that Round Top is to be graded off for the athletic field; and existing features are preserved. The separation of the boys' and girls' groups has been accomplished, whether the latter utilizes the seven-acre tract or is removed to the hill south of the pond. It is believed, however, that the scheme displays a lack of the character and dignity desirable in a carefully planned, ideal village.

The location of the power house in each of the schemes, except No. 4, is at practically the same point. It is believed that a system of forced circulation of hot water would be more economical to instal and operate, than one of steam, and if so, it would be

more desirable. But the vast difference in levels between the plateau and the station would seem to make it necessary to locate the power house at a higher altitude and at a point nearer the village, thus avoiding the danger and possible excessive expense incident to the operation of a plant under very high pressure.

COTTAGES.

Certain memoirs discourage fire-proof construction as an unnecessarily heavy expense. In case wood construction is adopted, the location of the fire-proof stair hall and its accessibility is an important item for consideration.

BOYS' DORMITORY TYPE.

Competitor No. 1 shows an exceptionally convenient and desirable arrangement of rooms. The stair hall being in the centre, it communicates with all of the principal rooms upon each floor. Possible criticisms are that the space provided is too liberal; that the dormitories and lavatory are not placed in direct communication; and that the rear porch and central hall are not in direct communication.

No. 2 submits two plans of combined dormitory and individual room types. While of ample size, the buildings devote unnecessary space to corridors on the first floor and the dormitory on the second. Provision seems not to have been made for baths for boys; and direct access to toilet rooms can not be had from the dormitories.

The plan submitted by No. 3 is very compact and well arranged. The stairway is in the centre and the most distant point from it is but 28 feet. Each boy has 528 cubic feet of space in the dormitory. Proper access provided from the dormitory to toilet and clothing rooms. Bath and recreation rooms occupy the greater part of the basement.

No. 4 shows a convenient arrangement of rooms. The location of the stairway is not as creditable as in No. 1 and No. 3. No provision is made for entrance to the butler's pantry except through the front door and dining room. Has not direct access to lavatory from dormitories, and from the hall one must pass through the clothing room to reach the lavatory.

No. 5 is more compact than any of the others and hence more economical to heat and light, but a serious error is committed in locating the dormitories, so that they cannot be reached



ALTERNATE BOYS' COTTAGE.

from the hall except by passing through the clothing room. The stair hall is fifty feet from the most distant bed. The linen room, 4 feet by 8 feet, is believed to be too small for the bedding for twenty children. The dormitories do not directly communicate with the toilet room.

BOYS' INDIVIDUAL ROOM TYPE.

No. 1. The arrangement of rooms is good. Criticisms under the subhead above apply with equal force, except that access to lavatory could only be expected from hall.

No. 2 submits combined types as noted above.

No. 3 shows a basement and three floors above, placing twelve beds and two toilet rooms on second floor and eight bed rooms, toilet and storage rooms on the third floor. Butler's pantry has not an outside entrance.

No. 4 locates four bed rooms on the first floor. For obvious reasons, this is a very undesirable provision.

No. 5 economizes space in like manner by locating five bed rooms on the first floor.

GIRLS' TYPE.

No. 1 is well arranged, the attention to matron and teachers' rooms being a good feature. The stair hall is conveniently placed and the first floor and basement rooms are well planned. A rear entrance to the hall is not provided, however. With one exception it is the most compact shown.

No 2 is admirable, except that the stairway, hall and lavatory seem too far from the rooms over the sitting room.

No. 3 contains both sitting and sewing rooms. It would seem advisable to provide one room equal to their combined area. Kitchen and pantry seem inadequate and the former depends for ventilation and natural light on one window. Entrance to the kitchen and butler's pantry can only be gained through the main hall or dining room. Rooms of the second floor are well arranged. The bath room is in the basement.

No. 4 provides a small pantry without light or ventilation and a small kitchen with light on but one side. The cubic contents exceed that of any other building of this type.

No. 5 is more compact than the others. The kitchen is located in the basement. There is but one entrance to the first floor. With two exceptions, the bed rooms for girls are double rooms.

CONCLUSION.

The arrangement of rooms in all types of cottages shown by No. 1 is superb and unexcelled ; the details of engineering and mechanical construction are ably outlined by this competitor, and his conclusions are believed by the undersigned to be practical, and, on the whole, almost unassailable ; and his general scheme, open to minor criticisms, is evidence of a thorough knowledge and appreciation of the situation. The cottages are given deserved prominence and thoughtful treatment and the other units have received the consideration they require. The buildings are, for the most part, confined to that portion of the plateau that is not thickly timbered. It is pointed out that it will cost more for installing heating and water mains and sewers and lighting lines than if the composition were more compact, but it is believed that the striking beauty and desirability of this village, with its attractive central parks and other stately and symmetrical features, would easily outweigh the objection offered. It is a masterly conception, and, if executed, would be far in advance of any institution in the world and doubtless of any village in America.

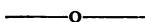
It may not be an inopportune time to renew the statement that an institution founded on the lines of liberality you have adopted will not only call for a larger original investment but for increased outlay for maintenance. Cottages containing small numbers are more homelike and desirable than those heretofore adopted by the managers of American institutions, but the system creates positions and thus enlarges the expenditure. Another proposed departure involving extraordinary outlay is the attempt at the individual idea by a compromise between the congregate and the independent dining halls and kitchens. The compromise is a step considerably in advance of the congregate system, but will increase the per capita cost of maintenance. It is deemed proper to state these facts here, that there may be no misunderstanding as to cost hereafter.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. HILLES.

New York City, June 28, 1902.

Appendix C.



Proposed Sequel to a Work of Great Usefulness.



The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum have planned and begun an important sociological movement, to attain the highest possible development of which they will need the counsel, sympathy and co-operation of the charitably-disposed of Greater New York. For more than a half century, the Juvenile Asylum has been rescuing street waifs from degrading tuition, and preparing them for lives of useful endeavor. More than thirty-six thousand unfortunates have been committed to the care of the Asylum and subsequently restored to society, and the careers of the preponderating majority of this vast army have demonstrated the wise foresight of the founders. The children come, for the most part, from the dense districts that have been invaded by and have capitulated to immigrants—districts having less than twenty-five per cent. of native-born white population at the 1900 census.

FOREIGN ELEMENT VERY MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

The area most prolific in commitments to the Juvenile had, in 1900, but twenty-seven per cent. of Americans in its population; thirty-seven per cent. having been foreign-born and forty-two per cent. foreign-born in the "second degree," as an eminent census official termed it, i. e. born in America of foreign-born parentage. It has been pointed out that "the reason for the immigrant population crowding in great cities is inability to make themselves understood outside their circle. The uplifting process can never come while immigrants are bound to what is practically a European environment." The Juvenile Asylum makes a fundamental education in English compulsory and in this one respect is a potential force, as it aids in the assimilation of the foreign-born element.

Many of those who have come under the influences of the institution were committed through lack of proper guardianship; many were the off-spring of misery and destitution; some were plucked from the fire of moral perdition.

What branch of kindred philanthropic work is as important or engrossing? What division of the field is more fruitful of results? Here are many thoughtless children, very many of whom were born under alien skies and a very large proportion of the others born of foreign parentage, whose play grounds were cramped streets, whose environments were depressing and demoralizing, if not nurseries of iniquity, and whose companions compose the lowest social stratum. All of these young subjects of solicitude are hopeful and deserve patient, considerate and helpful treatment.

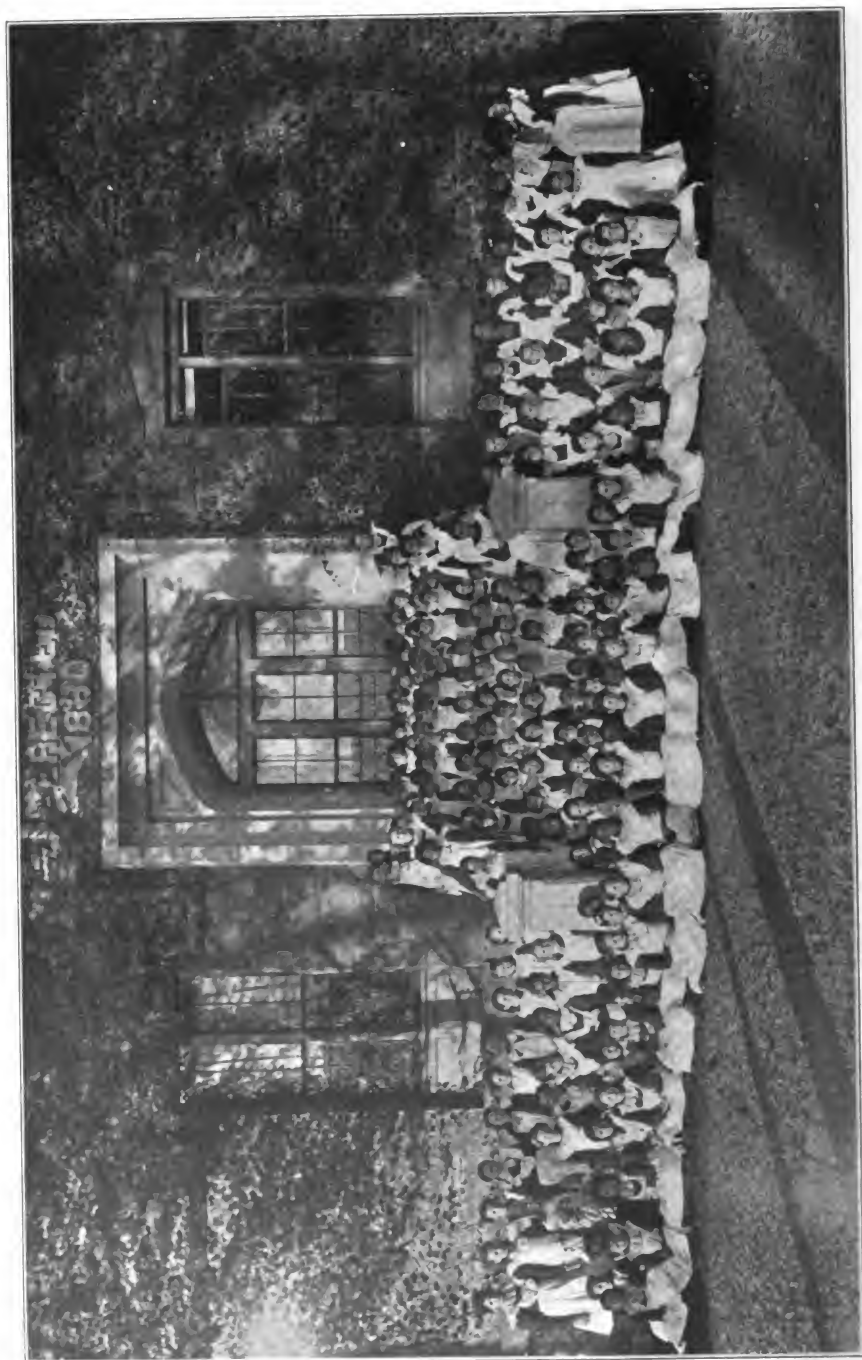
INTERVENTION OF THE INSTITUTION IMPERATIVE.

If they are to know high ideals and are to adjust themselves to normal social relations, they must be removed from the contamination to which they are exposed, and transplanted while they are in the formative period. Generally their removal must be permanent—there must be a literal effacement of the old haunts and hindrances and they must be disciplined and trained before entering good homes or assuming new tasks. The molding medium is the institution and it is of vital importance that the condition within the institution shall not be such as to unfit the wards for the work that lies before them in life.

During all the years that the Juvenile Asylum has been a tremendous factor in reclaiming the wayward and sheltering and educating the friendless, its work has been conducted on Washington Heights, where to-day more than nine hundred boys and girls, under sixteen years of age, are being better prepared for attrition with the world.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

Excellent results have been achieved at the present location. The Asylum's work has not merely been reformatory but much has been accomplished in the educational field, for its methods are essentially educational. The children who have gone from it to the west and incorporated themselves into the life of that section, have shown that they received influences not only morally better, but were trained for the physical condition that was to sur-



GIRLS SCHOOL.

round them. There are hundreds of recorded instances of the success of wards who went west and it is gratifying to know that these children have adapted themselves and are making of themselves worthy citizens. It is probable the school would continue to occupy the existing plant were it not that the rapid growth of the City has resulted in seriously reducing the area of play grounds and gardens by projecting streets and avenues through the Asylum property and has rendered isolation, so essential to best institutional results, an impossibility.

A SCHOOL PRESERVING AN INTIMATE VILLAGE CHARACTER.

Yielding to the encroachment of population, the Directors decided to retire from Manhattan Island and coincident with this determination, they resolved to create a new institution on the "cottage home" system. Before reaching this conclusion, inquiries were directed to the several States and Canada, and reports secured on the relative results from the two types, viz.: "cottage home" and congregate. The former was almost invariably recommended. The Directors also greatly benefited by the intelligent report of the personal study of English institutions, submitted by Mr. John Seely Ward, Jr., and by the knowledge that the same question was carefully canvassed by a committee of the best informed men and women of Great Britain, who pronounced in favor of the "cottage home" plan.

The Directors faced the grave problem of a complete change of system with increasing comprehension of its importance. While it is true that the congregate institution is probably more economical to administer, retains its wards with greater ease, enforces equally as steady habits and wholesome regimen and is as successful in imbuing children with a love of order and respect for authority, there are potent reasons why the cottage or segregate system should be substituted.

The ancestry of the congregate school is not to its credit; advanced opinion is unfavorable to dull, forbidding and convent-like walls. Aside from the unedifying environment, the old system is incapable of reproducing the atmosphere of even an average home; it cannot give an adequate amount of individual attention; character development is necessarily neglected; and classification of children under it is a figment of the imagination. Classification is decidedly one of the desiderata of an institution.

It is only possible where there are many groups, affording opportunity to take into consideration not only character but stature and educational advancement.

PLANS PREPARED FOR THE PEERLESS INSTITUTION.

The new home of the Juvenile will be the embodiment of the most approved features of the foremost children's institutions of the world and will be located on a high, healthful and charming old Hudson River estate, near Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley and Hastings. The tract, known as Echo Hills, comprises 277 acres and will immediately be developed along the modern lines indicated, plans having been matured by York & Sawyer, architects. Reproductions of some of the plans, with several views of the Echo Hills property, are presented on the accompanying pages. The complete fulfillment of the conditions of the ideal home is, of course, impossible, but the methods of the new school will be adapted to the real conditions of life. The traditions of the older class of institutions will not be associated with the new, nature-study will enter largely into the life of the colony, provision has been made for manual training, an ample athletic field will be created, a taste for agricultural and horticultural pursuits will be inculcated and, so far as possible, the influences will all be of home-like character.

The site is ideal, position is retired and therefore free from the distractions of the city, the village is so planned as to admit of gradual and progressive construction and, when complete, will follow closely the lines of a model American village.

MORE NEARLY APPROACH NATURAL CONDITIONS.

The children will be assigned to their homes in groups of twenty (this number being smaller than is found in any institution on this continent) from the fact that experts in the care of children lay paramount stress on the importance of classification. The honor cottages will have individual rooms, an innovation in institutions of this character. The blight of the institution boy of to-day, under the usual arrangements, is that from one year's end to another there is not a time when he can be absolutely alone. There will be a church, a conservatory and two public school buildings, the curriculum having been planned upon modern lines.

AN APPEAL WILL BE MADE FOR AID.

The Directors believe their new school will add much to the training and more to the ideals and inspiration of every child entrusted to their care, and that a more intelligent and liberal public interest should be brought to bear on the project. Opportunities are here afforded for the erection of cottages (each to cost approximately \$15,000) and other structures by private citizens, as memorials to the deceased. And in what better manner can benevolent individuals expend money for homeless children, thus enabling them to make fresh starts in life, with physical health established, good habits formed and right principles inculcated?

It is conceded that the Asylum has supplied deficiencies in thousands of youths who were growing into manhood and womanhood; that it has developed good all-around boys; that its work in promoting assimilation of foreign-born cannot be overestimated; and that the field it occupies cannot, in justice to society, be abandoned.

In this spirit of human responsibility, the management undertakes this splendid enterprise.

Appendix D.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

FIRST DECADE—1853 TO 1862 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City for Investment purposes	From City and State for Schools and Maintenance	From Legacies, Donations, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From sale of Property	Expended for Maintenance	Invested in Land and Buildings
1853..	\$ 50,000	\$	\$ 51,478.18	\$	\$	\$ 20,393.02	\$ 15,413.79
1854..	.....	5,497.76	4,000.57	232.63	.....	22,699.74	16,997.68
1855..	.....	34,204.14	13,402.55	.....	.....	31,875.24	57,960.66
1856..	20,000	24,284.02	13,959.34	.....	1,500	31,935.71	30,823.92
1857..	.....	24,646.51	1,651.87	.....	.....	30,555.95	8,108.74
1858..	20,000	31,497.79	17,663.88	.....	2,000	48,119.05	26,825.11
1859..	.....	41,342.12	6,054.92	.....	.....	50,654.41	12,783.86
1860..	.....	44,010.94	15,343.	.....	.....	53,581.85	3,000.00
1861..	10,000	46,810.28	5,966.50	.....	.....	55,814.55	7,330.00
1862..	10,000	47,725.10	7,662.61	.....	.....	53,467.32	9,993.79
	\$110,000.	\$300,018.66	\$137,203.36	\$232.63	\$3,500	\$399,096.84	\$189,234.55

SECOND DECADE—1863 TO 1872 INCLUSIVE.

1863..	\$	\$ 49,889.98	\$ 11,920.75	\$ .....	.....	\$60,474.87	\$ 837.67
1864..	.....	55,888.64	32,841.69	.....	.....	75,661.83	.....
1865..	.....	55,911.92	32,467.98	2,863.50	.....	75,503.11	.....
1866..	.....	67,316.10	11,785.65	275.86	.....	82,874.00	.....
1867..	20,000	70,790.08	22,223.90	531.50	.....	82,422.49	13,229.75
1868..	20,000	73,807.89	9,992.81	2,243.46	.....	88,542.25	4,827.38
1869..	10,000	74,177.90	13,248.03	2,060.42	.....	81,595.68	3,077.98
1870..	.....	75,724.63	40,603.58	799.85	.....	86,384.41	23,077.98
1871..	.....	52,065.24	14,554.26	667.43	.....	87,929.33	32,610.39
1872..	.....	105,154.08	10,527.48	1,037.55	.....	90,349.74	18,635.95
	\$50,000.	\$680,726.46	\$200,166.14	\$10,479.52		\$811,737.72	\$96,297.10

THIRD DECADE—1873 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

1873..	.....	\$ 77,732.63	\$16,332.51	\$ 428.00	.....	\$ 94,534.35	\$ 51.70
1874..	.....	79,064.03	21,003.36	394.00	.....	89,402.92	.....
1875..	.....	73,743.60	6,211.83	410.20	35,830.00	85,000.32	.....
1876..	.....	94,321.60	12,328.29	77.00	.....	94,907.22	.....
1877..	.....	85,795.80	3,562.65	.....	.....	95,505.72	.....
1878..	.....	95,146.92	17,195.00	.....	.....	91,377.71	.....
1879..	.....	95,384.85	4,425.67	.....	.....	87,678.65	.....
1880..	.....	98,831.57	4,494.08	.....	.....	91,119.86	29,787.26
1881..	.....	95,787.97	5,813.16	.....	7,235.01	108,411.65	34,429.11
1882..	.....	105,057.20	8,502.78	.....	.....	105,182.17	11,129.16
		\$900,866.17	\$99,869.33	\$1,309.20	\$43,065.01	\$942,620.57	\$75,397.23

NOTE. In 1877, Asylum paid City assessment of \$13,672.91,

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

93

FOURTH DECADE—1883 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City and State for Education, and Maintenance	From Donations, Legacies, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From Sale of Property.	Expended for Maintenance	Assessments	Invested in Lands and Buildings
1883..	\$ 113,013.21	\$ 16,744.41	.....	.....	\$ 107,711.04	.....	\$ 7,967.51
1884..	109,582.62	17,309.63	1,180.00	.....	105,351.33	.....	4,032.82
1885..	107,816.68	12,244.03	1,262.25	.....	109,000.91	.....	.....
1886..	105,037.40	9,448.21	491.75	.....	112,222.02	.....	33,112.12
1887..	106,878.98	30,638.39	666.25	.....	117,531.14	.....	23,608.58
1888..	117,201.13	20,935.06	1,590.30	.....	120,846.23	.....	2,055.71
1889..	120,461.84	8,152.91	410.00	149,585.00	123,301.42	.....	58,000.00
1890..	115,456.33	7,176.92	390.00	.....	122,323.14	.....	43,501.60
1891..	120,866.07	6,503.37	1,162.50	2,588.25	127,214.03	.....	40,473.49
1892..	124,380.78	4,222.33	999.76	.....	129,680.90	.....	.....
	\$1,140,695.04	\$133,375.26	\$8,152.81	\$152,173.25	\$1,176,182.16		\$212,751.83

FIFTH DECADE—1893 TO 1902 INCLUSIVE.

1893..	\$ 122,347.07	\$ 63,054.70	\$ 939.00	.....	\$ 124,727.91	.....	.. .. .
1894..	125,540.49	18,000.86	1,243.48	.....	129,779.94	.....	.....
1895..	120,534.30	21,472.96	1,377.15	.....	135,054.79	.....	.....
1896..	92,973.54	8,748.96	1,668.59	.....	111,994.54	.....	.....
1897..	134,512.60	4,881.67	1,903.70	18,174.46	126,373.80	36,878.99	.....
1898..	116,651.82	7,925.74	2,113.21	22,046.25	132,263.27	29,417.64	.....
1899..	114,953.83	7,544.83	2,126.25	81,902.50	120,198.32	37,078.04	.....
1900..	75,390.62	13,693.82	2,926.75	.....	108,949.58	8,018.82	.....
1901..	117,006.21	7,165.85	3,625.88	51,081.50	109,801.27	4,886.78	125,342.19
1902..	89,814.78	8,037.37	3,936.88	30,941.00	110,159.43	4,566.20	15,362.73
	\$1,109,724.26	\$160,526.75	\$21,860.89	\$204,145.71	\$1,239,202.85	\$120,846.47	\$140,704.92

RECEIPTS.

Total from City for Investment purposes.....	\$160,000.00	
Total from City for Maintenance.....	4,132,030.59	\$4,292,030.59
Total from Donations, Legacies, Interests, etc.....	731,140.85	
Total from Boarders.....	42,035.15	
Total from Sale of Property.....	402,883.97	\$1,176,059.97
Total.....		\$5,468,090.56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cost of Real Estate, buildings and permanent repairs.....	699,022.90	
City assessments for streets and sewers.....	134,519.38	
Expended for Maintenance.....	4,568,840.24	\$5,402,382.52
Unexpended balance.....		65,708.04

NOTE 1. Total expenditure for maintenance and assessments \$4,703,359.62, of which the city paid \$4,132,030.59. Shortage for fifty years is \$571,329.03 or an average, annually, of \$11,406.58.

NOTE 2. The balance of \$65,708.04 is represented by the Fanshaw Library fund of \$11,656.19 and bank deposits of \$54,051.85.

NOTE 3. Total investment in buildings and lands is \$699,022.90, less sales of \$402,883.90 leaving net investment, \$296,139.93. The Asylum owns—

Lot on 27th Street, costing (in 1889).....	\$52,000.00	
House of Reception on lot, costing.....	66,079.65	
		118,079.65
Chicago property, costing.....		7,000.00
Chauncey property, costing, (including competition, taxes, buildings, etc.).....		140,704.92
Total, exclusive Main Asylum.....		\$265,784.57

NOTE 4. Net investment in real estate, etc., \$296,138.93, less cost of property at Chauncey, Chicago and on 27th Street \$265,784.57, leaves charge of \$30,354.36 against the Main Asylum for lands and buildings.

Appendix E.

Letters from Wards.

From William Rosensteel, aged 9, who came to Illinois in 1902.

"I will write you a few lines. I am well and go to school nearly every day, read in the second reader and study arithmetic and physiology. It snowed some the other day and it is pretty cold. We have chickens, turkeys, ducks, pigs, cows, and horses. The baby's name is Myrtle and she is almost a year old; I love her and she loves me. Christmas will soon be here; do you think Santa Claus will come?"

Mr. Meyer, Guardian, writes: "Willie is well, seems to be satisfied and is going to school. He is a very good boy but is too small to be of very much help, but he has grown a great deal since he came here."

CANTRALL, ILL.

From Charles Bannatyne, aged 13, who came to Illinois in 1902.

"I was very glad to get the letter and the Annual Report. This finds me well and attending school. I go to church and Sunday school most of the time. In the summer I herded ten cows along the road, and had two hunting dogs for company. I have learned to pick berries, pull weeds, milk the cows, drive a team and ride horseback. We went hunting the other day and got a rabbit, three squirrels and a bittern. We had lots of apples and pears this summer and we have some put away for winter. I get plenty to eat, I like it here and do not want to go back to the home."

Mr. C. B. Ellis, Guardian, writes: "Charles attends church, Sunday school and day school regularly, has good health and conducts himself like a gentleman. He is inclined to sports and tries to act like his two Japanese friends which he left in the Asylum. He is quite a berry picker and knows how to enjoy a dish of berries and cream. I am proud of Charles."

MILAN, ILLINOIS.

From Sadie Appell, aged 15, who came to Iowa in 1902.

"I am glad to be able to write to you and tell you that I am getting along very well and am pleased and satisfied with my home. I saw Edna Thompson a short time ago and she told me that she had been up to see Irene Porter who has a good home and is getting along nicely. Ruth Larson was here a few days ago and she was still finding fault with her home and wishing to return to New York, but I told her that I thought New York too

wicked a place for girls like her and me. I shall start to school in a couple of weeks; I think I need to go and learn a little more. I am getting so very fat that I take a run with the children every day. I hope I shall always be able to send you a good report of myself for I would be ashamed to write anything else."

AMES, IOWA.

From George Melms, aged 13, who came to Illinois in 1902.

"I am glad to tell you in answer to your letter that I am well and getting along all right. The Annual Report and the Youth's Companions which you have sent me this year have given me much pleasure. We had a pretty wet summer, but the corn crop is good and in two days more we will have it all husked and I will start to school. I like the farm all right; it was so nice this summer. After a while I am to have a rifle and then I will have lots of fun hunting rabbits and squirrels. There are lots of blackbirds and crows to shoot, too. Thanksgiving day we went out to look for rabbits; we found plenty of tracks but no rabbits, but while we were out some crows flew over us and Mr. Reiff shot one through the head while it was flying and it came down to the ground. Tell all the boys to come out and have a good time and if any of them come near me I will greet them."

Mr. J. W. Reiff, Guardian, writes: "We are very much pleased with George. He has been truthful, honest, good and kind and always ready to obey. We think he will grow up a good man. He attends church and Sunday school as much as possible, on account of the distance and the roads we have to go. We will do all we can to have him grow up such a man that all who know him may love and respect him."

BUCKLEY, ILLINOIS.

From Clara Miller, aged 12, who came to Illinois in 1901.

"I received the Annual Report and the Youth's Companions and I thank you very much for them. I have been here over a year, like my home and love my mama and papa very much for they are so good to me. I go to school every day. This is my second term and I study arithmetic, grammar, geography and spelling. There are four of us going from here and when it snows they take us on a big sled. Diana goes to the same school. All of us have pieces to speak for Christmas and the title of mine is 'A Letter to Santa Claus.' There are thirty pupils in our school and it keeps the teacher busy. He had to get the stick down four times for me, but if a fellow has no mischief in him he is of no account. I can wash the dishes up nicely, sweep the floor and take care of the chickens. I have grown very much since I came here and am getting very fat so my clothes do not fit any more—the country agrees with me."

MT. PULASKI, ILL.

From Antonio Caputo, aged 15, who came to Illinois in 1902.

"It has been a long time since I saw you and I never wrote you a letter. I received the Report you sent me and I was glad to get it. I am getting along pretty good since I came here, am going to school, and am in the sixth

grade. There are only five scholars, four boys and a girl in our school. Joe goes to the same school, but he is not as good as he ought to be and is in the fourth grade. I have made a sled and Jacob Partnoy, Joe and I have lots of fun with it, I am glad you sent me out here. Mr. Rinker and I go hunting rabbits, we follow the tracks. Joe has two traps, but he only caught one rabbit. He showed me how to make a trap and I believe I can make a better one for I have plenty of tools, Mr. Rinker has a regular shop. He knows lots of trades, such as blacksmith, carpenter and farmer. I am growing, and getting fatter and heavier every day. Mrs. Rinker went away for a visit and left me as chief cook. I got the dinners, suppers and sometimes breakfast. I scrub every Saturday and help wash—run the washer. I had the nicest Christmas I ever had, got a book about our Presidents and the deeds of noble men, three handkerchiefs, some candy, three oranges, a tie and a harmonica. I can play several pieces. I know how to husk corn pretty well, Mr. Rinker and I husk at the same wagon and we can get a load pretty quick. As soon as I get home from school I get at my chores, get in cobs and coal for morning, milk the cows and feed the pigs and chickens. I wish you would tell all the boys and girls of the Juvenile that the West is the best place I know of. I thought it was no good and said I would not come out if they would give me a hundred dollars, but now I am pleased with everything out here."

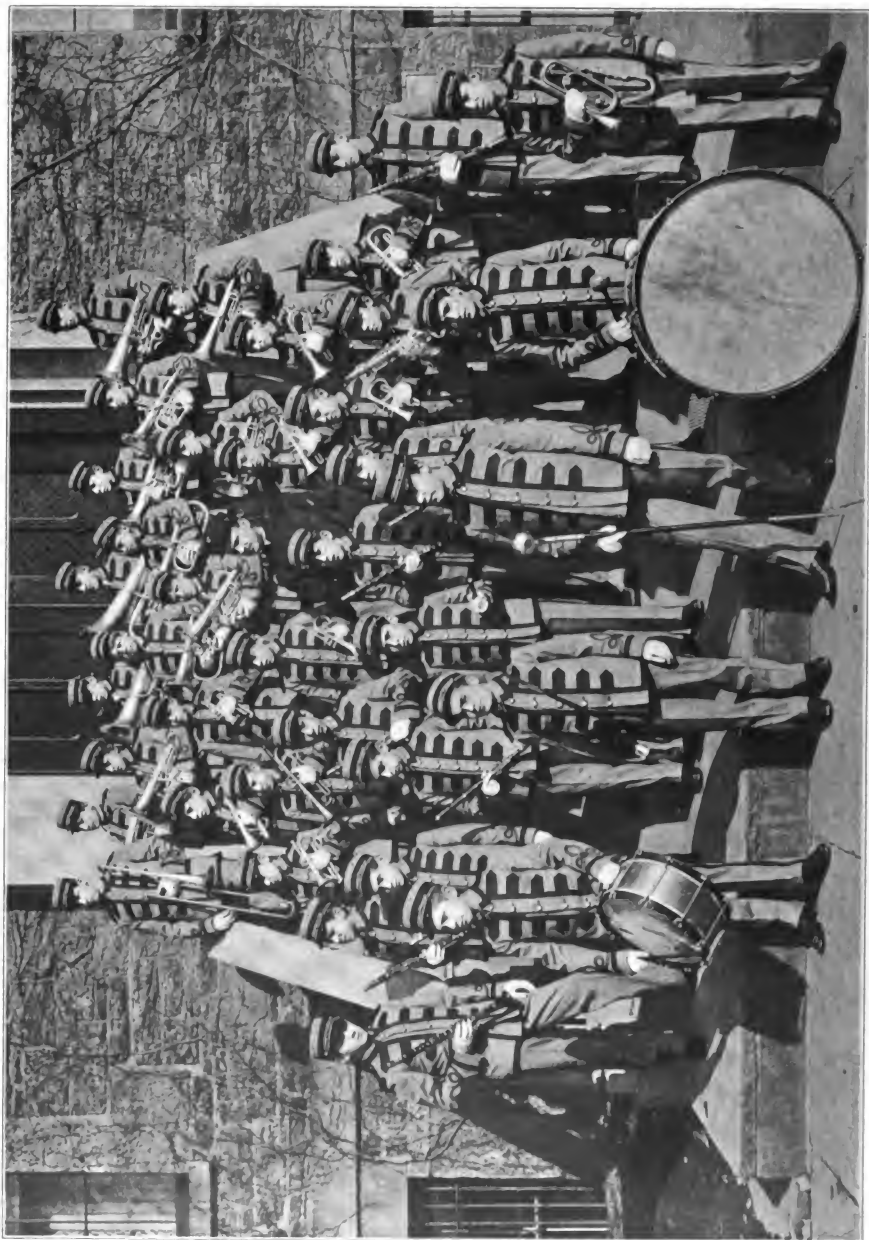
From Fred Zeldtman, age 14, who came to Iowa in 1902.

"I received your letter and the book telling about the Asylum and was very glad to get it. I go to church and Sunday school and am to get a medal for saying the Ten Commandments. I went to school two months in the Fall and only missed two days. We had a month's vacation before the winter term began and I missed a week. In school I studied reading, geography, spelling and arithmetic. We will soon finish the elementary arithmetic and take up the complete. My eyes are ever so much better than they were. I had a little garden of my own this summer and my guardians said that I kept it real nice. One day when I was hungry I went out and ate half a head of cabbage. I like to eat green beans, peas, turnips and radishes. I helped husk corn this fall. At school we play baseball blackman and steal stick. Every Friday afternoon we have a contest in numbers and twice I did the most in school. I like it better in the country than in the city. I have saved \$2.36. I went to Collins once to visit a friend and I see my brother every day except Saturday. Please read this to all the boys."

COLO, IOWA.

From Charles Wagner, aged 13, who came to Iowa in 1901.

"I was very glad to get your letter. I like it real well in this home. My sister, Selma, and I go to the German Lutheran school in Waterloo. We have German in the morning and English in the afternoon. I like to go to this school because we learn both German and English. On Sunday we drive to church from the country. I am very much larger than when you saw me last. I had a very fine time Christmas, I got a whole lot of presents,



ASYLUM BAND.

and had all the candy I wanted, besides nuts. One day we all went together to the big woods and picked up six big grain sacks of butternuts. Adolph has a rifle and a shot gun and in the winter he and I hunt rabbits; he takes the shot-gun and I take the sack. After we go a little way we see a rabbit, then Adolph shoots and the rabbit goes head over heels over the snow, then I run and get him. The country is the place for me. I wish all the boys and girls of the Asylum had a place like mine; my guardians are very good to me. Sometimes my temper gets away with me, but my guardians think I will get over it. Tell the boys and girls if they want a fine place to live in, come out West. We raised twenty-five turkeys, had one for Christmas and sold all the rest except seven which we kept so we could raise some more next year."

WATERLOO, IOWA.

From Amelia Chiafari, aged 14, who came to Iowa in 1901.

"I received your kind letter and was glad to hear from you; I am well and hope you are enjoying the same blessing. I am getting along fine and like it very much here. I have learned a great many things in the last two years; I can make bread, pie and cake and do all kinds of housework. I go to school every day, am getting along nicely in my studies and like my teacher and schoolmates very much. I saw Julia and Bertha Morris at the unveiling of a Woodmen monument last September. They both looked well, and we had a nice visit. We had a nice time at Brandon the Fourth of July. I got an organ on my last birthday and I have learned to play a good many pieces. My guardians are very kind to me, treat me just as if I were one of their own. How are all the girls who came out with me getting along? I hope they all got good homes as I have. I thank the directors and teachers of the Asylum for their kindness to me and you for placing me in this home. We attend church at Independence; I am now preparing for my first communion. The Visitor from Chicago came to see me last Saturday."

INDEPENDENCE, IA.

Alma Silverberg, aged 17, who came to Iowa in 1901.

"I now write to let you know that I am well and happy. The last day of school the teacher gave me a prize for perfect attendance. I got along very nicely with my studies and in the winter I expect to take up algebra. I received many presents on my birthday which was the 17th of November. I have learned to ride horseback and think it great fun. We have a taffy pull some times and then we have lots of fun. Thank you very much for the Companion and the Annual Report.

STRATFORD, IOWA.

From Margaret Perkins, aged 15, who came to Iowa in 1901.

I thank you for the Report and Companions which I enjoyed so much. I have started to school for the winter term and the teacher says I am doing splendidly. I milk two cows every night and morning, am strong and well and can do lots of other work. I have a very good home and a kind mother

and father and I hope I shall live long enough to pay them for all their kindness. I think I will never want to leave them but they say that when I grow up I will. We have lots of geese and chickens, eighteen horses and twenty-three hogs. Tell all the boys and girls to come out West and live high."

Benjamin Ahrens, Guardian, writes: Margaret attends school regularly but our church privileges are very limited. The English church is twelve miles away, but the Norwegian minister preaches in English once a month. Margaret is growing and doing well; she is satisfied with her home but thinks it gets too cold up here. We had a good crop this year and like the country very well."

PERLEY, MINN.

From Charles Entwistle, aged 16, who came to Iowa in 1900.

"I received your letter and the Annual Report with great pleasure. I am getting along nicely in my western home and hope the other boys are too. We have a large farm out here and plenty of work to keep us busy. I have not started to school yet this winter on account of having the corn to get out of the field. I am about as far along in my school work now as the contract requires, but I do not expect to stop there. I have two fine pigs, a calf and a pretty pony called Topsy. I get along pleasantly with my guardian and think there is no one like him. He gives me all the spending mone, I want and all the clothes I need and I am grateful to him. I think in a few years I will be quite a farmer. I see Victor Dewey quite often in town, he bought a pony that Mr. Barr broke."

THORPE, IOWA.

From David Fischler, aged 15, who came to Illinois in 1900.

"I thank you for the Annual Report. I have a fine home and would not like to part from it. Mr. Unterbrink always treats me as his own and I have many privileges. I have started to school and attend German Sunday school. I have plenty of clothes, and a good suit for working and an extra suit for Sunday. If the boys want to grow up and be good men they should come out here; all they have to do is to mind and they will not get into trouble. When I came here two years ago I was very small and not very well, but now I am well and am a foot taller. I like to ride and drive horses, have been driving four horses to a plow. We had bad luck a short time ago, lost a horse worth one hundred and fifty dollars and a valuable mule. I thank you very much for the Companions and am glad you are well."

Mr. Unterbrink, Guardian writes: "David is still with me and is the same boy. He has been going to achool since the first of November and has not misse:l a day, attends church and Sunday school regularly. His health is very good, he has not misse:l a meal since he came here and he is big and stout and can do all kinds of farm work. We are running a sort of a dairy and he can milk as well as I can."

MORO, ILLINOIS.

From Marian Schwartzman, aged 17, who came West in 1900.

"I have been with Rev. and Mrs. Stocking nearly three months. They are the kindest people I have known since coming West, and it seems I can do so much better since I have been with them. They are interested in me and want me to do well. I am going to school now and study reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography, writing, spelling and drawing. I have had lots of trouble in getting started right, but I think it has all been for my good. I know I have not always done right and I am very sorry for it. Our class wrote stories about Thanksgiving, and the teacher says mine is so good that I may read it before the school. I received the Annual Report and letter, was very much surprised to learn that Dr. Bruce is no longer at the Asylum. I always liked him so much and I think they all did. Since coming to this home I have learned to do fancy work and to stitch and I like it very much."

PEORIA, ILL.

From Mabel Gielhausen, aged 16, who came to Iowa in 1900.

"I am well and hope all the children in the Asylum are well too. Three young ladies died here of typhoid fever and one of them was my teacher. Have they changed any of the teachers in the Asylum? I used to work in the Main Hall and I knew them all. I liked that work, but I like the work I have to do now much better. I can bake bread and do housework as well as outdoor work. While Mr. and Mrs. Hadley were visiting in Kansas City, his mother and father who are very old people came and stayed with me. I milked the cows, fed the pigs and cared for the sheep. Mr. Hadley bought three hundred and fifty in Kansas City and sent them home — they are fine ones too. I wish you could see them. I hear from my sister quite often, she has made and sent me a very pretty opera shawl. I thank you very much for my home and also for the Companions and the Annual Report."

From Edna Lewis, aged 14, who came to Illinois in 1899.

I enjoyed the Annual Report and the letter very much and I like to get the Youth's Companions. I like it so much better in the country than in the city that I would advise all the boys and girls to come out here and enjoy themselves. I can do some housework and I hunt the eggs every night. My guardians are always kind to me and get me lots of things. I go to school, like my teacher and study all the common branches. We have two cows and sometimes I milk them. We have five kittens and a dog; one of the kittens is striped and very tame and when I go near him he will jump up on my shoulder. Santa Claus sent me lots of nice things. He must have had a pretty chilly time of it, — it was so cold that I thought maybe he would not get around. When I came here three years ago, I only weighed seventy two pounds and now I weigh ninety. The girls who play with me are all very nice."

LENA, ILL.

From Josephine Lutz, aged 15, who came to Iowa in 1899.

"We had a very nice Christmas and I received many nice presents. Beside the box coat which Auntie, Uncle and Edith gave me I got three hand-

kerchiefs, a lot of candy and nuts and a book. I spoke a piece at school the day before Christmas which had thirty verses in it with four lines in each verse. My teacher gave me a book and my playmates two hair-ribbons. I like to read the nice stories in the Companions."

Mr. Schofield, Guardian, writes: "Josie is real well and growing very stout. She goes to school, takes much more interest than at first, enjoys church and Sunday school very much, is improving very much in conduct. She appreciates the papers and reports and so do I."

WEST BRANCH, IOWA.

From Arthur R. Miller, aged 18, who came to Iowa in 1899.

"Your letter received with all its good advice. Well, to begin with, I have no idea of leaving my home for as far as I can see it would be impossible for me to better myself. We have now bought the adjoining farm and so doubled our possessions, have two houses, and other outbuildings. As far as experience is concerned, I am making a success of farming. Mr. Imbody farms very little nowadays. He furnishes all the implements, horses and so on, I do the work and receive for my share one-fourth of the crop, so you see I have a good chance. My father has a farm also, and I was bothered a little at first as to how he would get help, but I think my brother will help him. They ought to be able to manage seventy-five acres if we can farm ninety. I have shot about sixty rabbits this winter,—now don't let that arouse your appetite. 'Old Santa' did not forget me. He brought me a new cutter, a fur robe, a pair of fur driving gloves and some other smaller articles. I expect to add about five hundred dollars to my little fortune this year. I hope it will be a better year for crops than last, our largest crop last year was rain. Plenty of water for our stock, God always provided for his dumb animals."

LACONA, IOWA.

From Annie O'Brien Devine, aged 14, who came to Illinois in 1899.

"I was very much pleased to receive the Annual Report, I like to read the letters from the boys and girls because they are so interesting. I like my home very much and would not want to give it up for any other, though I believe I like to live in the country better than in town, for in summer time the country is so nice. Father is out in the country now and will not be back for several days. We keep a horse and buggy and a surrey. The buggy was not big enough for all of us, so father got the surrey and we do have lots of nice times. Last Christmas Dr. Bruce sent me a Christmas card, I have it yet and think lots of it. I have learned to do housework and can bake and cook almost as well as anybody, but I do not go to school on account of nervousness. The Doctor said I would have to stay away from school because it made me so nervous that I had nightmare. I think none of the officers at the Asylum would know me now for I have grown so tall and fat. All my friends ask me if I will never stop growing."

Mrs. Devine, Guardian, writes: "I think a great deal of Annie and would not like to part from her for she is a very good child. She goes to church



GIRLS' AND PRIMARY DINING ROOM.

every Sunday that it is fit, but cannot go to school. I love her as much as if she were my own."

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

From George Murphy, aged 14, who came to Illinois in 1899.

"I thought I would write and let you know that I am well and hope you are the same. I am done husking corn and am going to school every day. I have been learning to farm this summer. Tell the boys and girls in the Juvenile that if they want to have a good home and a good time and wish to grow up to be useful and honorable men the thing for them to do is to come West and get a good home like I have. I tell you I have one of the best homes and I have been here now over three years. I would not wish to go back to the city after living in Illinois for it is the best place I know of. I go to church and Sunday school every Sunday unless something happens. I have two black calves and a big black dog that can speak and will sit up and shake hands. We have a match team of sorrel horses, they have white faces and are very gentle. We have two fish ponds, one has tame fish and the other wild. We canned one hundred quarts of strawberries last summer and we have lots of pears, apples and peaches, lots of potatoes and pumpkin pies and everything else that is good to eat. I cannot thank you too much for giving me this good home and I am so glad that it was my luck to come West. I have been to three church suppers for the benefit of the church and had a good time, I also went to the County Fair at Watsaka and the Old Folks party and had a good time at both places. My guardian got me a pair of leather boots and I am very proud of them. Thank you very much for your kind letter, the Annual Report and the Companions."

GILMAN, ILL.

From Geo. C. Hunter, aged 13, who came to Iowa in 1898.

"I received your letter to-night and it finds me enjoying good health. I have not been sick a day this winter, I do not see how I could be sick for I get all the clothes I need to make me comfortable. Last summer when it was wet I had a pair of rubber boots and this winter I got shoes, overshoes and leggings. I am well pleased with my home, there could not be a better one. I am studying elocution and reading in the highest reader, and getting along fine in all my studies. I like both my school and my teacher. We go to Sunday school nearly every Sunday, did not go last Sunday because the roads were too bad. We just got a 'phone put in our house and I enjoy it. Most all of the farmers are having them put in and it makes it very convenient for every one. My guardians gave me a patch of ground this year and I raised fourteen bushels of popcorn. I sold seven dollars worth and got me a violin."

Mr. Ziglar, Guardian, writes: "George is well and growing rapidly. He goes to school every day and learns very fast. He is always glad to get the Companions and we all enjoy the Report. George gets angry very quick, but is very soon over it. We could not get along without him and he seems to appreciate his home and us. We are trying to make an honest upright man of him, and that is all we want."

MT. PLEASANT, IOWA.

From Max Schultz, aged 17, who came to Iowa in 1898.

"I have only seven more months to stay here, but that will soon roll around. I have not made up my mind what I shall do next year but think I will stay in the West for I am becoming more satisfied with it here all the time, and think I will continue on a farm. Mr. Speirs has sold his farm and entire stock of Galloway cattle; received for the farm \$20,000 and for the cattle \$3,000. He is planning to take the rest of his days in ease. We have a rural delivery and telephone and think ourselves very well situated. I am thinking of coming to see you some time during the winter as I can get a pass with stock almost any time. The last season has been a very unfavorable one and for many weeks during the early summer everything was at a standstill, but we all fared very well in the end."

HEDRICK, IOWA.

Dora Footman, aged sixteen, who came to Iowa in 1898.

"I have a very good home and hope all the children have. I like it so much better out here than in the City. When I came here four years ago I only weighed fifty pounds, but now I weigh ninety, am fifteen years old though the folks at the Asylum say I am sixteen. Mr. Crocker, the Special Visitor, visited with me at school. I go to school seven months each year and study all the common branches and physiology and beginner's algebra. Christmas will soon be here and we are all very busy getting our gifts ready. There is lots of snow on the ground and we tell the children that it is snowing so Santa Claus can get around on his sled."

VARMOUTH, IOWA.

From Edward Bullwinkle, aged 21, who came to Illinois in 1897.

"I received the letter and Report and think the letter a good one to the Asylum boys. I am still in the home where I was placed by Mr. Wright, but I think I will work for some one else next year as Mr. Stem has told me that he expects to quit farming. I have excellent health and am much stronger than when I came to Illinois. I think the West is the place for poor children of the cities to become good men and women. I give my best wishes to the Asylum boys and girls and hope they will all come West."

ROSEVILLE, ILL.

From Lizzie Jucker, aged 15, who came to Illinois in 1897.

"I have pretty good health, am going to school, started the 20th of October and have missed but few days. We do not get to church often as it is so far, but we go whenever we can. I can do nearly all kinds of housework. The Companions and Annual Report are a source of much enjoyment. I think the Asylum has done a great thing placing us girls and boys in the country where we can learn so much about nature and be around all kind of animals and learn to care for them. I would like to go back to the Asylum just for a visit but would not care to stay in the city. I have a good home and hope to stay until I am of age. I will close by sending my regards to all the teachers and officers at the Asylum."

Miss Oetkin, Guardian, writes: "Lizzie is real well, growing fast, is almost as tall as I. She is attending the country school now and I think it is better for her. I hope she will grow up a lady and be an honor to the Asylum. I am trying to keep her in good health and good company."

BETHALTO, ILLINOIS.

From Edward Connors, aged 15, who came to Illinois in 1897.

"I like farming all right and like to live here for we have a good neighborhood. I started to school in September and have missed about a week helping Uncle Frank husk corn, but we will soon be through with that and I will go again. I go hunting and fishing occasionally and enjoy it very much. We have a telephone at our house and so do all the neighbors and it is great fun to talk over it. I hear from my mother once in a while and also from my brother who is in the Asylum. I enjoy the Companions and the Report very much."

Mr. Von Rospach, Guardian, writes: "Frank is what I call a very good boy, he has good health and is always ready for work. He is beginning to like to go out nights, but I do not want him to form that habit for a while yet. He can go to church if he chooses, but he does not go often. He learns very easily and is as far advanced as any one in school. He has no bad habits and never swears that I know of."

COI, CHAESTER, ILL.

From Fred Dusch, aged 17, who came to Illinois in 1897.

"I will be seventeen the 2nd of December, am big and strong and weigh one hundred and thirty pounds. I am still in my home and think I will stay until I am twenty-one. I did a bad thing to run away, did not better myself and was glad to come back. I went away with a show but they did not pay me. If I were to give the other boys good advice I would tell them to stay in their homes until their time is out. I do very well here, am very much interested learning all kinds of farm work. I can husk eighty bushels of corn per day and run almost all kinds of machinery. In the winter time Mr. Sunken and I go out hunting. I have not gone to church much this year but I am going to try to do better. I get along very well in school. Some of the boys that came out in the Fall go to the same school that I attend."

SIBLEY, ILLINOIS.

From Jennie Reider, aged sixteen, who came to Illinois in 1896.

"I have just received the Report and Companions and I thank you for I enjoy reading them so much. I am enjoying good health, have not been sick since I came here and it is almost four years. I like my home, am attending school and go to church and Sunday school as often as I can. Mrs. Parkins and I are living on a farm now and keeping house for her youngest son. We keep cows and horses, I have learned to milk. I am not afraid of the horses, in the summer we have lots of buggy rides and in the winter we have sleigh rides. We are going to break in some colts in the winter and then I will have a jolly time for that is when I get lots of swift rides."

LUPTON, ILLINOIS.

From Charles Bartley, aged 15, who came to Illinois in 1896.

"I will write you a few lines to tell you how I am getting along. I go to school every day and to church and Sunday school when the weather is so I can. I have lots of nice clothes, got a pair of felt boots the other day and will get a new overcoat next week. I like my home very much and hope to stay until I am twenty-one. I am fifteen now and can do lots of work. We had a pie social at our school house last Friday night and had a good time. I thank you for the papers and the Annual Report."

Mr. Thomas, Guardian, writes: "Charley is a good boy, very manly and we like him very much. He is getting along so well in his school work that I think I will not send him after this winter for he now has a fair education. Charley is very neat about his person, appreciates good clothes and takes good care of them."

BUNKER HILL, ILLINOIS.

From Edward Ashforth, aged 20, who came West in 1895.

"I am going to write you and tell you how I am getting along. Mr. Ramsey and I farmed two hundred and forty acres this summer. I was most awful glad to get the Annual Report for 1901 and thank you very much for the Companions you have been sending me for the last six years. I think the country is the best place for boys and girls. Mr. Ramsey has not permitted me to go in bad company, to use tobacco or liquor of any kind and I think it has been all the better for me. I think Nebraska would be a nice place to get homes for children for it is such a healthy State. I have had almost perfect health since I came out here."

Mr. Ramsey, Guardian, writes: "I take pleasure in writing to you in regard to Edward Ashforth. His health is good, he can do a man's work, is good to handle horses and is quite a corn husker, can husk seventy-five or eighty bushels per day. After his time is up as an apprentice he will work for me by the month and I will give him twenty dollars per month and his board and washing. He says he will put his money out on interest."

ULYSSES, NEBRASKA.

From Bertha Albrachet, aged 13, who came to Illinois in 1896.

"I was very glad to get your kind letter and the Report and the Companions. I have been going to school every day since the 8th of September, am getting along nicely in my studies and like my teacher and school mates very much for they are so kind to me. We go to church and Sunday school every Sunday unless something happens. We have lots of blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, peaches, apples, pears and plums and the biggest strawberry patch you ever saw. We also have a large garden and raise lots of vegetables. I can make bread and pies and have learned to sew on the sewing machine. Mamma got me many nice new things this fall which I appreciate very much. William Anderson, an Asylum boy that grew up in this home was with us last Christmas and we had good times. He and George and I sang almost every evening. I think all the boys and girls who wish to become good men and women should come out here, get comfortable homes



GIRLS' CLASS ROOMS

and be well raised. I have been to two ice-cream suppers, an oyster supper and a surprise party and had a fine time at each of them. These suppers were for the benefit of the church. I went on the Fourth of July, to the Old Settlers picnic and three days to the Fair. I never had these privileges until I came to this home."

GILMAN, ILLINOIS.

From Margaret Faust age 18, who came to Illinois in 1893.

"I received your letter and the Annual Report some time ago and after reading them decided to write as you requested. I enjoyed the letters from the children very much but did not see letters from any I knew. I should have written before this but I have been away from home visiting and just returned a few days ago. I still take lessons on the organ and on a guitar which I received for a birthday present, I enjoy it so much. I attend church as often as it is convenient but do not go as much as I would if we lived near. I like to read the Youth's Companions so much and when I finish them I give them to some one who has not so much reading matter. I had a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year's day. My visit was in the city but I was glad to get back to my home in the country; I think I would not like city life. I am just as well satisfied with my home as ever and although I am almost of age I have no thought of leaving it. My guardians do all they can to make it pleasant for me and could not do more if I were their own. I had my pictures taken and have been giving them to my friends for Christmas and as I think you would like one I will send it to you. You will see that I have changed some."

POPLAR GROVE, ILLINOIS.

From Philip C. T. Kuhl, who came to Illinois in 1888.

"I received the last number of the Annual Report which you sent and wish to thank you. I am very glad you remembered me. It certainly is a pleasure to me to read the letters from the boys and girls who have not been here long, for it brings to mind some of my own experiences. The Report has always been interesting and I shall peruse this one with much pleasure. I infer from the interest you have taken in me in sending me the Report that you would like to know something about how I am getting along. I am still at Mt. Morris college and doing well. I expect to complete the Latin Scientific course next year but do not intend that my education shall stop there. I have no money for next year's expense, but my credit is good here and I believe 'Where there's a will there's a way.' My health is good and so long as that stands by me I am all right. I shall spend my vacation canvassing for books. Other great men have followed the same trade and it is a comforting thought. You may laugh at my aspirations, but it is better to have high ones than none at all."

MT. MORRIS, ILL.

Letters from Guardians.

From John Sprague, Canton, Ill. Report of Joseph Forbell, aged 14, who came to Illinois in 1902.

"Joseph is a good boy, has a good disposition, attends church and Sunday school whenever he can or the weather is fit, has missed only a few times. Sometimes he is not very well. I think he is satisfied with his home and we treat him just as we would one of our own and we think as much of him, he calls us 'pa' and 'ma' and I think it sounds nice and of course it puts deeper love for him in our hearts. Of course we all have our faults, but we would not like to give up our boy now that our own children are all married and gone and he is all we have and we do love him. He is very good about staying at home with us, does not want to run about like many boys, but is very fond of books and papers, and puts in idle time reading. We take two papers, Democrat and Republican, but I teach him the latter as I was a soldier from '61 to '65. I vote just as I shot and that is for prosperity. Well, to get back to Joe, he learns very slowly, but when he once learns a thing he does not forget it and I can trust him for he is honest to duty, in fact we could not well do without him. No man can beat him at plowing corn and he can husk as much or more than I can. He will start to school to-morrow and go until April 1st. Joe is good at handling horses and he has a yearling colt that I intend he shall have for his own use for riding and driving."

Joseph writes: "I am glad of an opportunity to write to you and tell you that I am satisfied with my home. I can husk corn pretty well, will start to school to-morrow. I like country life much better than living in the city. I thank you very much for the Report and the Companions. I feed horses and hogs and help milk night and morning."

From M. N. Simmons, Iowa Falls, Iowa. Report of Joseph D'Agostino, aged 12, who came to Iowa in 1902.

"I am glad to tell you that Joseph is getting along very nicely, is trustworthy and truthful and is much healthier than when he came. I think the air and out-door exercise have done a great deal for him. He went to school the Fall term, will go again as soon as the winter term begins and will take music lessons. He attends church and Sunday school and is a member of the Junior League."

Joseph writes: "I have a white pony and ride every day when I am herding the cattle. Our Junior League is going to give a missionary entertainment and I am to speak a piece. Tell all the boys I send them my best

regards and wish they could be here to eat goose on Thanksgiving day. I have an air-gun and can shoot straight with it."

From John H. Keefer, Edelstein, Ill. Report of Joseph Troiano, aged 5, who came to Illinois in 1901.

"Joseph is all right and is growing like a weed. He has two calves, a pig, a pony, thirteen chickens and a dog. He is learning to ride his pony. He gathered two bushels of walnuts and some hazel nuts and picked up the apples. Next summer he will start to school. He is getting two suits of clothes and he is very happy over it. He says his prayers every night when he goes to bed. He can count to ten, is very industrious, gets in the kindling, has the box full all the time, and shuts up the chickens just as regularly as night comes. He is also quite a hunter, takes the dog and goes around the yard looking for moles, they have captured six this summer. We like him very much. Last Saturday when I brought him the book you sent he looked at the pictures and seemed very much pleased with it."

From L. J. Garvey, Mineral Ridge, Iowa. Report of Fred Jacobs, aged 10, who came to Iowa in 1901.

"Fred is a good boy and enjoyed the Report and papers very much, especially the letters and pictures in the report. He said to me, 'Oh, it would be hard to go back there.' He likes the freedom of life in the country so well, and it seemed to grieve him to think of all who were yet in the Asylum. His disposition is very good, has improved very much since he has been with us, and he has learned that if he is good he will be rewarded. He is always ready to do what pleases us and of course I tell him he does it well and that encourages him so that the next time the same thing is to be done he does not wait to be asked. He attends school every day, had a little trouble at first but it was on account of everything being strange and his not understanding the rules in the country schools. I try to keep him away from older boys for he is innocent enough to do the mischief suggested by them, simply to annoy the teacher and they are cute enough to avoid punishment. He learns rapidly and is farther advanced than other boys his age. When the weather is good he goes to church with us and sometimes we remain until after Sunday school. He received a child's Bible History for Christmas and enjoys looking at the pictures and quite puzzles me by his questions. I wish you could see him petting the horses and talking to them as if they were children, and when we drive he always wants to hold the reins. He dearly loves all animals and never sees a horse once that he does not know the next time he sees it. His health has been fair."

Fred writes: "I thank you for the Report and papers you sent me. I like my home very much, can bridle and ride a horse and drive a team of horses. We have ten head of cattle in all, two nice little calves and three pigs. We have a horse named Mike. I went to school every day and got a prize for the most head marks. I have a gun, a drum, a bank and a book. I have a pet dog and we go rabbit-hunting. I am going to get a goat to hitch to my wagon."

From William Koine, Nevada, Iowa. Report of Julius Herzberg, aged 11, who came to Iowa in 1901.

"Julius received the letter and Report and enjoyed them very much. Julius has a very good disposition, is very willing to do anything we ask of him, keeps himself clean, goes to Sunday school and church and to day school, reads in the second reader and tries very hard to learn. We give him all the encouragement we can to make a good boy out of him. He uses no bad language and has no bad habits, seems to be healthy and is able to eat his share when he comes to the table. He is well liked by his teacher and schoolmates and we think a great deal of him, could not get along without him. All the boys placed in homes in this vicinity are well pleased. I am at your service any time I can assist you in placing boys in good homes. Any time you are in Nevada, call and see us and Julius."

Julius writes: "I am well pleased with my good home and my guardians, I wish every boy had as good a home as I have. My foster mother and father bought me good warm underwear, overshoes, cap and mittens to keep me nice and warm. I got a new cap, a pair of kid mittens, two tops and a suit of clothes for Christmas. I have been to Des Moines once and liked looking at the city. I eat twelve pancakes in the morning and three pieces of beefsteak and have good coffee to drink. I help with the chores after I get home from school in the evening."

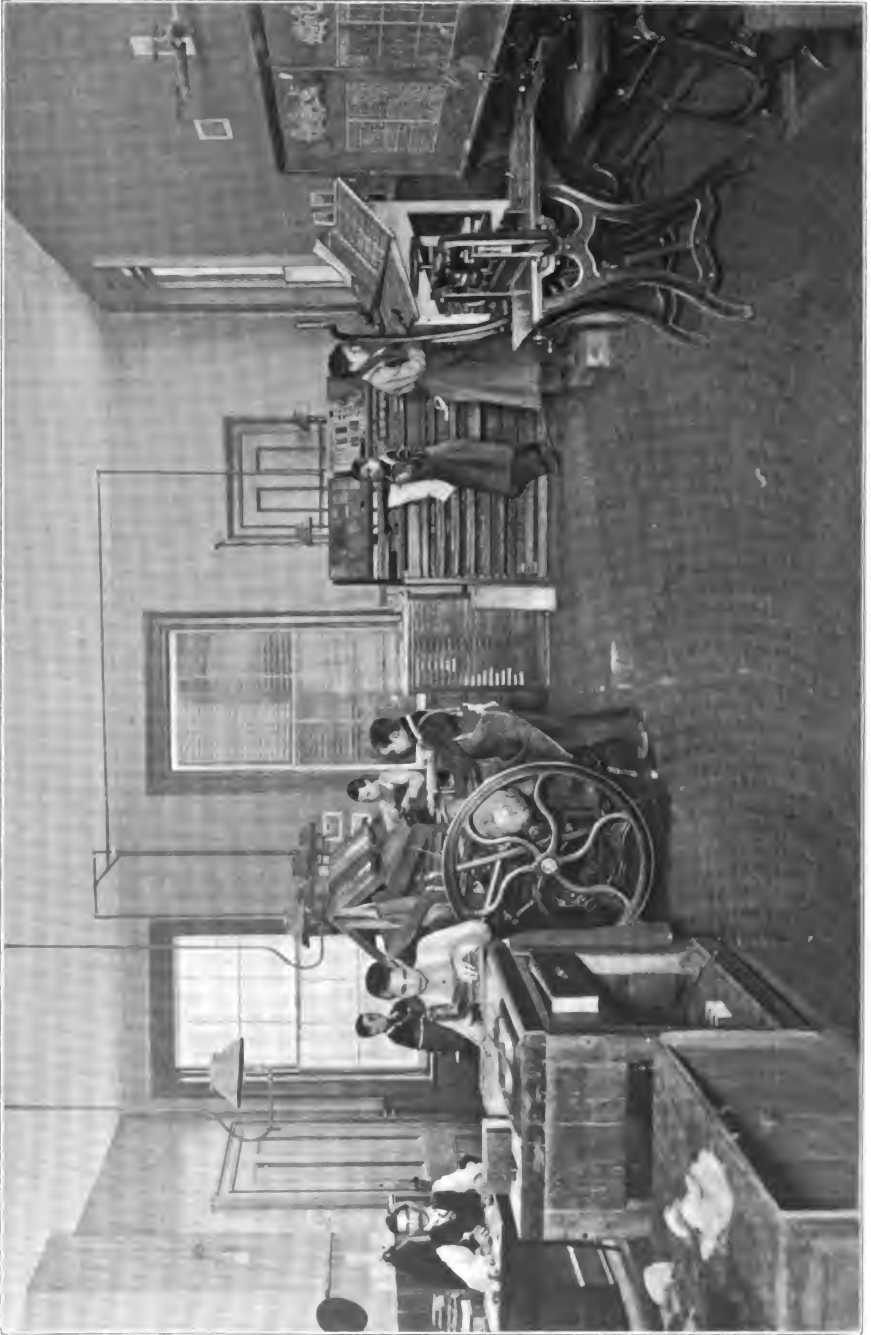
From Mrs. Hattie Salter, Onarge, Ill. Report of Minnie Schweicer, aged 11, who came to Illinois in 1901.

"We received your letter some time ago and would have answered sooner but have been away from home. Minnie is quite a girl and is a great help to me, does all kinds of house-work. She is four feet eight inches tall, is quite fleshy, goes to school all the time and reads in the second reader. We have a good teacher this year and Minnie is doing much better work. The teacher takes an interest in the child and that encourages her. Minnie is very fond of our baby and is very well satisfied with her home. We attend church as often as we can."

Minnie writes: "I have a good time, have all the apples I want to eat, have learned to bake bread and pies, sometimes help Mr. Salter do his chores. The baby can walk and I have lots of fun with him. I help Mrs. Salter with the work and this winter when the evenings are long we will sew carpet rags. We have one hundred and thirty bushels of apples in the cellar and plenty of vegetables too."

From D. F. Schrock, Waterloo, Iowa. Report of William Dewees, aged 13, who came to Iowa in 1901.

"Willie is doing fine, is quick to learn both on the farm and at school. He went eight months last year. We like him, aim to treat him as one of the family and he feels at home. He gets to Sunday school and to church every Sunday. He dislikes to associate with bad boys. We are only forty rods from church and a mile and a half from school. We have just finished picking three thousand bushels of corn. I sprained my wrist the first day,



PRINTING CLASS

so I had Willie help me and we got out seventy-five to eighty bushels per day, he is quite a husker for a boy. So of course we are getting along all O. K."

From Carl Kuhlman, Shellrock, Iowa. Report of Michele Carnivale, aged 10, who came to Iowa in 1901.

"I am sorry that I have to write in German but neither my wife nor I can write English. In the winter we send Michele to school four months and in summer he works on the farm because he is to learn to work. He goes regularly to church and Sunday school. We are very well satisfied with the boy and hope he will keep on doing so well. Michele is a good boy and we like him very well."

Miss Pope, Teacher, writes: "Michele is very well behaved and is as a usual thing kind and gentle, is quick tempered, but very susceptible to love and kindness. He has all the privileges of the resident children and every incentive for well-doing. He does average work in school."

From E. W. Bates, Lincoln, Ill. Report of John Lauffer, aged 18, who came to Illinois in 1896 and Stella Snizek who came in 1900.

"John is growing fast, can do many things on the farm, is a quiet boy, has no bad habits and is very industrious. He is now husking corn and feeding cattle. He attends church and Sunday school when he cares to, but often goes over to Mr. White's on Sunday to visit with his sister. He will be able to farm well when he is of age. Though he has not learned to plant corn, he can tend it very well indeed, keeps it very clean and free from weeds. He enjoys the Companions very much and the Report is read from beginning to end. He remembers the teachers and is very proud of the work they have done and are now doing."

"Stella has a happy disposition, sings about her housework which she is learning very readily. She is somewhat impatient and very fond of her own way, but I think she will see differently after awhile. She is very lonely without her little brother to whom she has written several times without a reply. Stella can cook a meal without help, can make several kinds of salad and desserts, good bread and biscuit and cook all kinds of vegetables. She can darn neatly and is very fond of books. She has just finished reading 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and likes the Companions very much. She also enjoys the Annual Reports and keeps all her books very carefully. She is now making a book of recipes which contains all she knows how to use. She likes it very much on the farm and is improving every day."

From Joseph Wessel, Dyersville, Iowa. Report of Fred Frohne, aged 13, who came to Iowa in 1900.

"Fred goes to school every day and attends church with us on Sunday. His teachers are pleased with him and he likes school pretty well. We all get along very well with Fred, he was not so very good when he first came here, but he is improving right along and I think he will be a good boy after

a while. He gets a little headstrong at times like all other boys, but soon changes his mind and is a good boy again."

Fred writes: "I am going to school and to that big church. Christmas will soon be here and I hope I will get lots of presents. Mr. Wessel is very kind to me and gets anything I want. I am getting along very well in school and have kind teachers."

From Mrs. Albert Schultz, Yukon, Oklahoma. Report of Mary Slavik aged 15, who came West in 1899.

"I have been visiting in Iowa or would have replied to your inquiry before this. Mary kept house while I was away, we think she is the best child there is. She would be capable of making her way in the world if it were necessary, but she will never be obliged to do that while we live for we think too much of her. She is getting along nicely in her studies for the chance she has. She will start to school again after the holidays. She has united with the Methodist church and has a desire to always do what is right."

From John Zuck, Clarence, Iowa. Report of Alfred Phillips, aged 13, who came to Iowa in 1899.

"Alfred is a fairly good boy, a little talkative and very fond of play. He goes to school all the time, but does not apply himself as closely as we wish him to. He attends church and Sunday school regularly and likes to go. His health is generally good, he takes kindly to the farm and will make a good farmer. While he is quick to anger, he is also quick to regain his good nature and never holds spite. He is becoming much more gentle and refined in his manners than when he came to us and that pleases us very much. His mother sent him a nice watch and he is taking good care of it. She always writes him good encouraging letters and urges him to be a good boy and learn all he can at school. May God bless you in your work of saving the unfortunate ones."

From Moses H. Akers, Iowa City, Iowa. Report of William Perrine, aged 10, who came to Iowa in 1899.

"William is well and doing well, is a very bright boy and we think everything of him, we would not know how to get along without him. He goes to school every day, never stays away for any kind of weather and is getting along splendidly. He is a very good boy, we have never regretted the day we took him and hope we never will, we want to make a good man of him."

William writes: "My father got me four ponies which I ride every day after the cows. We have one piece of corn husked but it snowed so much that we cannot husk at all. We had a big turkey for Thanksgiving. I enjoy the papers you send me very much. I like my home and love my father and mother, they are very kind to me."

From R. E. Hyer, Knoxville, Iowa. Report of James Stewart, aged 21, who came to Iowa in 1898.

"James Stewart's time was out last May, but he is still with me working by the month and will stay with me next year. He conducts himself very well as a rule, his worst fault is his high temper but he does much better than at first. He seems well satisfied with his home for when his time was out and I settled with him I asked him if he was satisfied and he said, 'more than satisfied,' that he had enough clothing for two boys. My family consists of a wife, two sons and a daughter. I own two hundred and eighty-nine acres of land and can furnish plenty of work as long as James cares to remain with me. I will try another boy in the spring if you have a good one that you can send on trial. I want one that you think would do fairly well as I expect to treat him well and ask the same in return. James has told us time and again that we were better to him than his own parents."

As an illustration of the numerous difficulties to be met with, the following letter from a Guardian is inserted, the names, of course, being withheld. The boy alluded to is 13 years of age.

"R's disposition is to deceive, I cannot trust him in any way. It takes constant and very close watching to manage him. He goes to school the entire term and has superior advantages for church and Sunday school. He is not contented with good treatment, has a roving disposition, ran away once but came back in the evening, did not come to the house but stayed in the barn. I did not altogether blame him for that, as I suppose he could give no good reason for going away. He is very slow in learning how or when or why anything should be done. He seems to think when anything is done once it is done for all time and will not do it again unless told. This is true with such things as watering the chickens, feeding the calves and like chores; he must be told every time. As to honesty, he seems not to understand the importance of it and the older he grows the worse he is. Still I am willing to do my part in training and trying to make of him a good man, but as close as I watch him and after reproving him for some of his tricks, he will in the next five minutes deceive me and tell false stories to clear himself. I am very much at a loss to know what should be done with the child, for I am interested in him and would like to help him."

From J. W. Evans, Mowequa, Illinois. Report of Henry Schellhaas, aged 21, who came to Illinois in 1896.

"I am proud to write that Henry is a man, twenty-one years old, in good health, stout and fat. He has a good team, harness and saddle and three hogs. I have paid him in full, but he is still with me and says he is going to stay. He is as good as the average country young man and is a good, honest worker. Henry has made quite a change in the last six months and says he is sorry now that he was no more obedient to me, says he can see where he did wrong. That is all past, we forgive him for all the trouble he was to us and it is all plain sailing now."

From Ahrend W. Buss, Fulda, Minn. Report of William A. Roberts, aged 21, who came West in 1895.

"William has been here eight years next spring. Since he was of age, June 7th, he has been working for me for eighteen dollars per month. Next year he will receive \$200 for the year's work. He always gives me his money to take care of and when he goes to farm for himself I will pay it all back and because he has always been such a faithful and willing worker I will give him a good sum beside. He has attended school regularly and is well advanced in both English and German. He was confirmed three years ago and is a regular attendant at religious services. I own two hundred and forty acres of land with good buildings and a windmill, there are ten acres of heavy timber and the whole farm is fenced. My family consists of my wife and four children beside William. When William gets ready to go to work for himself I would like to get another boy."



TAILOR SHOP.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

LIST OF DIRECTORS

FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

DIRECTORS	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Adams, John T.....	Elected in 1855	Died in - 1881
Adams, Charles D.....	" 1872	" - 1889
Agnew, Andrew G.....	" 1886	" - 1900
Allen, Horatio.....	" 1851	Resigned in 1855
Astor, John Jacob, Jr.....	" 1856	" 1859
Baker, Josiah W.....	Elected in 1872	" 1882
Barrow, James T.....	" 1890	
Bigelow, Richard.....	" 1854	Died in - 1863
Bishop, Nathan.....	" 1865	Resigned in 1867
Bonney, Benjamin W.....	" 1867	Died in - 1868
Bradish, Luther.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1854
Brown, James.....	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Brown, William Harman.....	" 1886	Resigned in 1894
Brown, Stewart.....	Original Corporator	" 1852
Bryan, John A.....	Elected in 1858	Resigned in 1868
Butler, Benjamin F., Sr.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1858
Bulkley, Charles A.....	Elected in 1857	" 1886
Butler, Benjamin F. Jr.....	" 1858	" 1884
Butler, Willard Parker.....	" 1900	
Byers, John.....	" 1879	Died in - 1888
Carter, Peter.....	" 1874	Resigned in 1895
Chapin, Henry D., M. D....	" 1896	
Collins, Joseph B.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1867
Cooper, Peter.....	" "	" - 1883
Coates, Joseph H.....	Elected in 1865	Died in - 1888
Collins, George C.....	" 1865	Resigned in 1866
Crolius, Clarkson.....	" 1851	Died in - 1887
Curtis, Cyrus.....	" 1852	Resigned in 1852
Davenport, John.....	" 1853	" 1854
Dana, Richard P.....	" 1866	" 1882
Denny, Thomas, Sr.....	" 1852	Died in - 1874
Denny, Thomas, Jr.....	" 1870	Resigned in 1879
Devoe, Frederick W.....	" 1889	
Dowd, William.....	" 1881	" 1895
Dorman, Richard A.....	" 1891	" 1902
Duer, John.....	Original Corporator	" 1893
Dwight, Edmund Sr.....	Elected in 1853	" 1874
Dwight, Theodore W.....	" 1863	
Dwight, Edmund Jr.....	" 1893	

DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Edmond, John W.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Ely, Charles.....	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Graham, John A.....	" 1865	" 1867
Garth, Horace E.....	" 1886	" 1900
Gallaway, Robert M.....	" 1892	" 1894
Geissenhainer, Fred'k W. Jr.	" 1865	" 1879
Green, Andrew H.....	" 1879	
Gregory, Henry E.....	" 1895	
Gilbert, Albert.....	Original Corporator	" 1858
Gilman, William C., Sr.....	Elected in 1851	Died in - 1863
Gibson, Isaac.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1858
Gilman, William C., Jr.....	Elected in 1864	" 1877
Goodrich, Samuel C., 2d.....	" 1859	" 1865
Havens, Rensselaer N.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1876
Hartley, Robert M.....	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1868
Hartley, Joseph W.....	" 1895	
Hawk, William S.....	" 1895	Term exp'd Jan. '96
Hadden, Alexander, M. D.....	" 1896	Resigned in 1901
Hadden, Alexander M.....	" 1902	
Herring, Silas C.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1855
Hills, Henry F.....	Elected in 1875	" 1879
Hopper, Isaac T.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1852
Holden, Daniel J.....	Elected in 1879	Resigned in 1895
Humphrey, Henry M.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1899
Hurry, Randolph.....	" 1895	
Jenner, Solomon.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1861
Joy, Joseph F.....	Elected in 1861	Died in - 1891
Johnson, John E.....	" 1868	Resigned in 1852
Kennedy, David S.....	Original Corporator	" 1852
Kelly, James.....	" "	" 1853
Kingsley, Ezra M.....	Elected in 1861	" 1894
King, William V.....	" 1882	" 1885
Kingsley, William M.....	" 1894	" 1895
Lambert, William.....	" 1893	" 1894
Lockwood, Roe.....	" 1856	" 1858
Lowery, John.....	" 1858	" 1861
Lovell, Leander N.....	" 1872	" 1879
Lockwood, Joseph B.....	" 1882	Died in - 1893
Marling, Alfred E.....	" 1892	
Minturn, Robert B.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Miller, Walter T.....	Elected in 1867	" 1869
Morrison, James M.....	" 1867	" 1869
Moulton, Franklin W.....	" 1896	" 1901
Newbold, Clayton.....	" 1856	" 1865
O'Connor, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1856
Opdycke, Leonard E.....	Elected in 1901	



SHOE SHOP.

DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Partridge, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1885
Parkin, William W.....	Elected in 1854	Resigned in 1857
Peck, Charles C.....	" 1876	" 1894
Plummer, John F.....	" 1888	" 1890
Quincy, John W.....	" 1858	Died in - 1883
Redfield, James S.....	" 1853	Resigned in 1854
Robb, J. Hampden.....	" 1889	" 1892
Russ, John D., M. D.....	Original Corporator	" 1853
Schwab, Gustav H.....	Elected in 1887	" 1900
Sherman, Benjamin B.....	" 1879	Died in - 1885
Sherman, William Watts.....	" 1900	Resigned in 1902
Slade, John M.....	" 1877	" 1888
Slade, Francis Louis.....	" 1903	
Smith, Orison B.....	" 1894	" 1902
Speer, Robert E.....	" 1902	
Strong, William K.....	" 1855	Resigned in 1856
Strong, Theron G.....	" 1885	" 1901
Stokes, Anson P.....	" 1869	" 1872
Stokes, J. G. Phelps.....	" 1902	
Stratton, Robert.....	Original Corporator	" 1852
Sutton, George D.....	Elected in 1868	" 1872
Sweetzer, Joseph A.....	" 1874	Died in - 1874
Talmadge, Henry.....	" 1872	Resigned in 1903
Taylor, William B.....	" 1883	Died in - 1899
Tillou, Francis R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1865
Tift, Henry N.....	Elected in 1891	
Townsend, Howard.....	" 1898	
Trow, John F.....	" 1868	" 1886
Truax, John G., M. D.....	" 1896	" 1898
Van Schaick, Myndert.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Van Wagenen, William F.....	Elected in 1861	" 1865
Vernilye, Jacob D.....	" 1881	Died in - 1892
Verplanck, Wm. E.....	" 1901	
Ward, Lebbeus B.....	" 1852	Resigned in 1865
Ward, John Seely, Jr.....	" 1894	
Wetmore, Apollos R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1881
Wemple, Christopher Y.....	" 1887	Resigned in 1859
Wendell, Evert Jansen.....	Elected in 1900	
Wheelock, William E., M. D.....	" 1883	" 1892
Williams, Leighton.....	" 1883	Resigned in 1887
Williams, Mornay.....	" 1887	
Winston, Frederick S.....	Original Corporator	" 1855
Wolcott, Frederick H.....	Elected in 1852	" 1856
Worth, J. L.....	" 1853	" 1856
Wood, Oliver E.....	" 1857	Died in - 1883
Woodhouse, Lorenzo G.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1900

Acknowledgments.

The Directors acknowledge with thanks their indebtedness to the Iowa Central Railway and Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway for courtesies to the Western Agent ; to Mr. Joseph Fettretch for entertainments of music, recitations, etc., provided by him on Jan. 31, Feb. 28 and March 28th ; to the management of the Military Athletic Tournament in Madison Square Garden for providing tickets for one hundred boys ; to Hon. John W. Vrooman for providing an entertainment in Wetmore Hall, consisting of music and recitations, on Dec. 17th ; and to Mr. Joseph Wheeler for vocal and instrumental music for Sunday afternoon services on several occasions furnished by him.

They also acknowledge the following donations :

Apples from Richard Webber.

Candy from R. C. Williams & Co., John S. Sills & Sons, and Seeman Bros.

Toys from Miss Anna Wellington and R. Ingersoll & Bros.

Twenty-five suits boys' clothing from H. O'Neill & Co.

Two hundred books from the Colportage Association of Chicago.

Five hundred books from the General Society of Mechanics & Tradesmen of the City of New York.

Form of Bequest to the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.

*I give and bequeath to the NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
incorporated June 30, 1851, under the Laws of the State of New
York, the sum ofto be
applied for the uses and purposes of said corporation.*

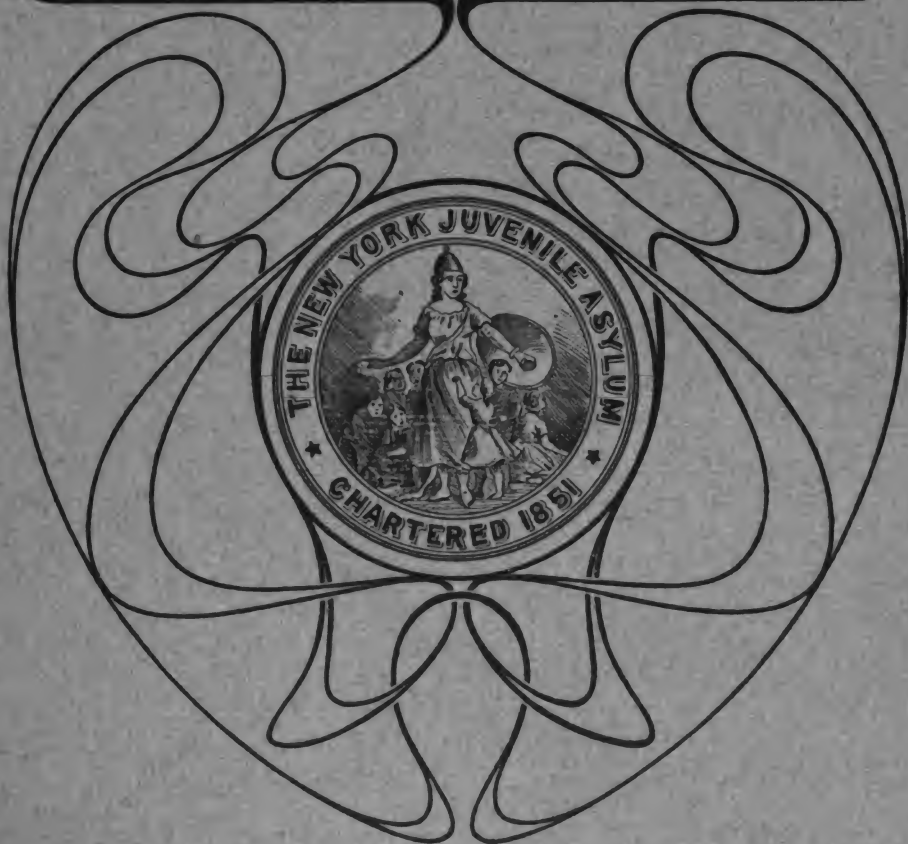


NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

AMSTERDAM AVENUE, 176th STREET.



FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1903



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



MAIN ASYLUM.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Juvenile Asylum

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE

AND TO THE

Board of Aldermen of the City of New York

For the Year 1903.

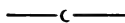
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NEW YORK :

1904.

**PRINTING CLASS,
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
NEW YORK, N. Y.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS.



	PAGE.
Officers and Directors.....	4
Standing Committees.....	5
Honorary Members.....	6
Officers of Asylum.....	7
and House of Reception.....	8
Annual Report of Directors.....	9
Memorial Minute.....	12
Annual Report of Treasurer.....	14
" " Superintendent.....	16
Summary of Tables.....	27
Annual Report of Principal.....	28
" " Visitor.....	31
" " Physician.....	34
" " Dentist.....	35
" " Western Agency.....	36
TABLES:	
1.--Commitments.....	39
2.--Manner of Commitment.....	40
3.--Ages when Committed.....	42
4.--Habits when Committed.....	44
5.--Education previous to Commitment.....	46
6.--Whether Parents are Living.....	48
7.--Habits of Parents.....	49
8.--Nativity of Children:	
United States.....	50
Foreign Countries.....	51
9.--Discharges.....	52
10.--Percentages of Admissions.....	54
Appendix A, Financial Resume for Fifty Years.....	55
Appendix B, Letters from the West.....	57
List of Directors.....	65
Donations for 1903..	68

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
OF THE
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM
FOR THE YEAR 1904.

PRESIDENT,
MORNAY WILLIAMS.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
HOWARD TOWNSEND. ALFRED E. MARLING.

SECRETARY,
HENRY N. TIFFT.

TREASURER,
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

DIRECTORS.

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE RESPECTIVELY

January, 1905.	January, 1906.	January, 1907.
MORNAY WILLIAMS,	HENRY N. TIFFT,	JAMES T. BARROW,
EDMUND DWIGHT,	ALFRED E. MARLING,	JOSEPH W. HARTLEY,
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,	HENRY E. GREGORY,	HENRY D. CHAPIN, M.D.,
EVERT JANSEN WENDELL,	RANDOLPH HURRY,	WILLARD PARKER BUTLER,
WM. E. VERPLANCK,	HOWARD TOWNSEND,	LEONARD E. OPDYCKE,
ALEXANDER M. HADDEN,	FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.	J. G. PHELPS STOKES,
ROBERT E. SPEER.		FRANK HARVEY FIELD,
		E. R. L. GOULD.

DIRECTORS EX-OFFICIO.

HON. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Mayor of the City of New York.
HON. JOHN F. AHEARN, President of the Borough of Manhattan.
HON. CHARLES V. FORNES, President of the Board of Alderman.
HON. JAMES H. TULLY, Commissioner of Public Charities.
HON. FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Commissioner of Correction.

STANDING COMMITTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Chairman.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

JAMES T. BARROW, Chairman.

EDMUND DWIGHT.

ALFRED E. MARLING.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK, Chairman.

HENRY E. GREGORY.

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

JOSEPH W. HARTLEY.

COMMITTEE ON VISITING.

EDMUND DWIGHT, Chairman.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

HENRY D. CHAPIN, M. D.

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

HOWARD TOWNSEND.

ROBERT E. SPEER.

ALEXANDER M. HADDEN.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES AND DISCHARGES.

HENRY E. GREGORY, Chairman.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.

JAMES T. BARROW.

ALEXANDER M. HADDEN.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD.

LEONARD E. OPDYCKE.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, ex-officio Chairman.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, of Committee on Finance.

JAMES T. BARROW, of Committee on Buildings and Repairs.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK, of Committee on Supplies.

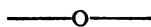
EDMUND DWIGHT, of Committee on Visiting.

HENRY E. GREGORY, of Com. on Admissions, Indentures and Discharges.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.

HONORARY MEMBERS.



AGNEW, ANDREW G.	LAMBERT, WILLIAM
BRYAN, JOHN A.	LOVELL, LEANDER N.
DAVENPORT, JOHN	MILLER, WALTER T.
DENNY, THOMAS	MOULTON, FRANKLIN W.
DEVOE, FREDERICK W.	PLUMMER, JOHN F.
GALLAWAY, ROBERT M.	ROBB, J. HAMPDEN
GARTH, HORACE E.	SCHWAB, GUSTAV H.
GEISSENHAINER, F. W. JR.	SHERMAN, WILLIAM WATTS
GOODRICH, SAMUEL G.	SMITH, ORISON B.
HADDEN, ALEXANDER, M. D.	STOKES, ANSON P.
HILLS, HENRY F.	STRONG, THERON G.
HUMPHREY, HENRY M.	TALMADGE, HENRY
JOHNSON, JOHN E.	WHEELOCK, WILLIAM E.
KING, WILLIAM V.	WILLIAMS, LEIGHTON
KINGSLEY, WILLIAM M.	WOODHOUSE, LORENZO G.

OFFICIAL STAFF

MAIN ASYLUM.

SUPERINTENDENT.

CHARLES D. HILLES.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

EDWIN C. BURDICK, First Assistant.

JOHN KLEIN, Second Assistant and Instructor in Telegraphy.

PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

MISS MARY F. DOWLING.

VISITOR.

MISS HELEN M. HALL.

CLERK.

MISS DOROTHY PAPENHAUSEN.

MUSIC TEACHER.

MISS NELLIE M. CHASE.

TEACHERS.

MISS MARGARET MCINTOSH,

MISS ALFRED A. BIGELOW,

MISS JANET D. BURNS,

MISS MARY L. GARTLAND,

MISS CORA A. DAMON,

MISS FANNIE M. BATCHELDER,

MISS BERTIE H. FRANTZ.

MISS IDA J. KIRLEY,

MISS ALICE M. FRANTZ,

MISS ALICE M. PADDOCK,

MISS N. L. MANN,

MISS GRACE LINCOLN,

MISS ALICE J. HOUGH,

KINDERGARTNERS.

MISS MARY W. WALES.

MISS ANNA H. WALES.

MISS ELIZABETH T. COLBURN, Matron Girls' Department.

MISS ADA C. HALSEY, Matron Girls' Sewing Room.

MISS E. DICK, Matron Boys' Mending Room.

MISS EDNA FERDON, Matron Girls' Mending Room.

MISS HARRIET A. STEWART, Assistant Girls' Sewing Room.

MISS LYDIA BROWN, Trained Nurse

MISS N. LYNCH, Night Nurse.

MISS KATE E. FIRMIN, Matron of Nursery.

MISS SOPHIA SOMERS, Tailor Shop.

MISS A. RASMUSSEN, Night Matron.

SUPERVISORS.

THOMAS H. FITZGERALD, First Division.

ROBERT T. GRIMES, Second Division.

DAVID M. RUSSELL, Juvenile Division.

W. W. GOLDSWORTHY, Shoe Shop.

FRANK S. WHORLOW, Clothing Room.

J. H. CURRY, Drill Squad.

GEORGE W. KERR, Printing Class.

NIGHT SUPERVISORS IN DORMITORIES.

ARTHUR WHORLOW.

C. H. HIRSCHBERG.

GEORGE A. HOEHMANN.

H. E. WISEMAN.

T. F. FOLEY, Painter.

BERT J. MOFFIT, Baker.

MICHAEL DARCY, Gardener.

ANDREW C. JOHNSON, Engineer.

WM. ARBUTHNOT, Carpenter.

FRANK A. CUSHING, Night Engineer.

B. F. COLLINS, Storekeeper.

ALFRED M. SPALDING, M. D., . . . Physician.

T. M. WEED, D. D. S., . . . Dentist.

HOUSE OF RECEPTION.

JOHN W. STEVENS, Clerk.

ROBERT T. WEBBER, Supervisor.

DONALD MCLEAN, Teacher.

MICHAEL CONNERS, Assistant.

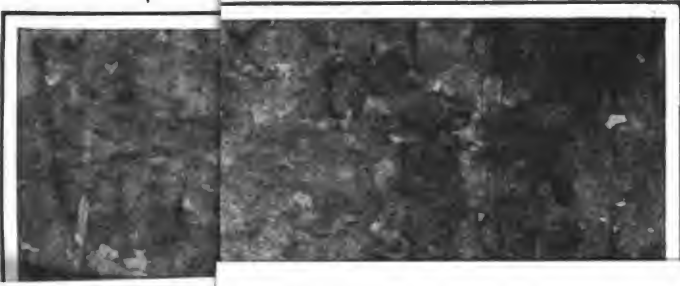
MISS M. K. FERGUSON, Matron.

FREDERICK W. KORNMAN, Detailed Police Officer.

WESTERN AGENCY.

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY, CHICAGO.

C. E. GOODWIN, Clerical Work.



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Fifty-Second Annual Report.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK, AND THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK :

The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, pursuant to the Act under which they were incorporated in 1851, herewith submit their report for the year 1903, being their fifty-second annual report.

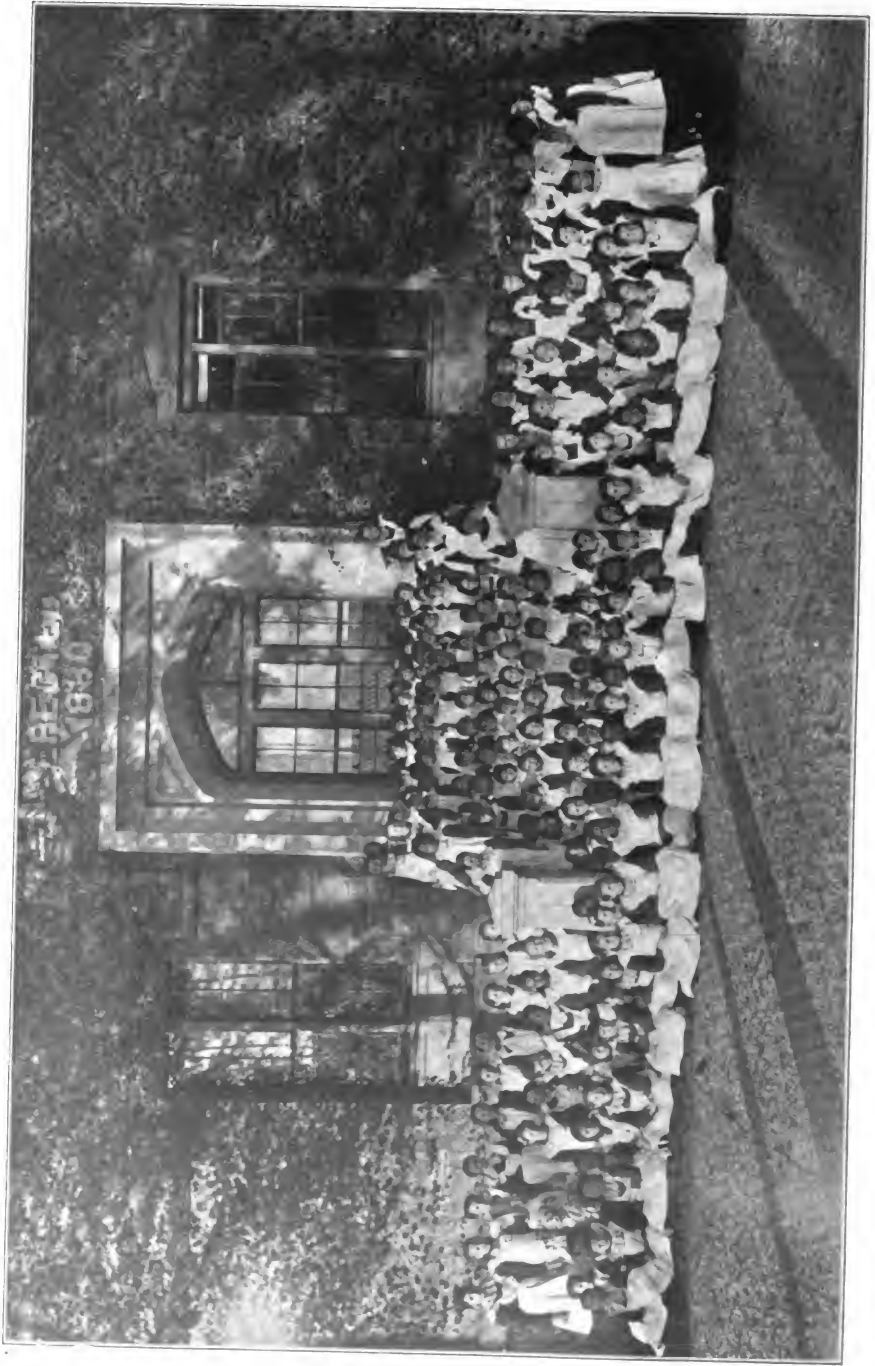
In view of the large number of reports annexed to the Directors' report, and particularly the very full report of the Superintendent, the Directors deem it best to make their own report this year very brief.

The year has been marked by the resignation from the Board of Mr. Frederick W. Devoe, who was elected a member of the Board in 1889, and was its president from 1895 to 1897, but whose later engagements have compelled him to abstain from active participation in the affairs of the Board. The close of the year was also saddened by the sudden and tragic death of the Hon. Andrew H. Green, who was elected a director in 1879, and was, at the time of his death, the oldest member of the Board, both in point of years and of service. The minute prepared by Mr. Henry E. Gregory on the death of Mr. Green is hereto appended. A number of changes have also taken place in the staff of the officers at the Asylum, chief of which are the resignation of Mr. Aaron P. Garrabrant, who had honorably discharged the duties of Principal for eighteen years and First Assistant Superintendent for eight years, and the appointment of Mr. Edwin C. Burdick as his successor as Assistant Superintendent, while Miss Mary F. Dowling, for many years Principal of the Girls' School, was made Principal of all the schools.

It was also deemed best for sufficient reasons to close the Western Agency of the institution, and to substitute, as placing-out agency in Illinois and the adjoining states, the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, which was doing a very extensive placing-out work in the State of Illinois, and which, both in economy of administration and efficiency of service was able, in the judgment of the Directors, to do better work in finding homes for the wards of the Institution. A fuller statement of the matter will be found in the reports of the Superintendent and the Second Assistant Superintendent. In the Superintendent's report also a more complete treatment is given of the progress made in the erection of buildings at the new site.

From the large amount of building operations carried on by the Board, the closing of the Western Agency, and the changes in the staff, the year has been one of transition, and it is perhaps not surprising that for this reason a larger number of escapes from the Asylum and of minor disturbances should have marked it, but the chief cause for these disturbances is believed by the Directors to be found in the fact that a determined and very effectual effort has been made to enforce the prohibition of all corporal punishment. The wisdom of such an enforcement is not a matter of which the Directors desire to discuss; it is a rule established by the State Board of Charities, and as such the Directors have thought it their duty to insist upon its rigid enforcement. As a consequence, some of the older and more hardened boys have felt that they were comparatively free from the danger of receiving any punishment which they would especially dislike, and they have attempted on various occasions to provoke outbreaks against authority. To meet this occasional spirit of lawlessness the Directors and the officers of the institution have endeavored to exercise, as far as possible, only the influence of firm but kind discipline and moral suasion.

In view of these somewhat difficult conditions, it is a matter of very great satisfaction to the Directors to record that not only has the health of the Institution been so carefully safe-guarded that the phenomenal record of the past has been observed, but that minor maladies have been successfully treated, and some of the most annoying of those which such an institution has to encounter have been almost eradicated.



GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Substantial progress has also been made in the studies pursued by the children and the work done by them. For the details of this work reference is made to the very full reports appended ; and the Directors take this opportunity of expressing to the various officers and teachers their appreciation of labors so faithfully and efficiently rendered.

In conclusion the Directors deem it meet to express in this public fashion devout thankfulness to Almighty God for the large measure of blessing and prosperity which by His overruling hand has crowned their work.

MORNAY WILLIAMS	}	<i>Committee on Report.</i>
<i>President</i>		
J. G. PHELPS STOKES		
WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK		

December 31, 1903.

Minute on the Death of Mr. Green.

The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum deem it appropriate to give expression to their regret and sorrow at the sudden and tragic death of their late associate, Andrew H. Green, and to enter upon their minutes their appreciation of his long and faithful service as a Director of the institution.

Mr. Green became a member of the Board in 1879, and at the time of his death was the oldest, both in years and length of service, of the Directors of the Asylum. While occupying the difficult and responsible office of Comptroller of the City from 1871 to 1876, it had been his duty to transmit to the Asylum the funds granted by the City for the care and maintenance of the children, and he thus became acquainted with the work and circumstances of the institution.

He had previously held offices of importance in the municipality, such as Member and President of the Board of Education, Commissioner and Comptroller of Central Park, and had distinguished himself by his capability, fidelity and energy in executing the trusts and discharging the duties imposed upon him. To quote the words of another: "An unmarried man, Mr. Green seems to have adopted the children of the City for his own, and in the interest of the comfort and happiness of these little ones, and of the manual classes, he resolutely defended the public parks and breathing places against the encroachments periodically attempted."

With such a practical interest in children, it was surely fitting that he should become a Director of this institution. He had reached the age of 59 when chosen, and was a citizen of eminence, whose name and character gave assurance of thoroughness, judgment and effectiveness in the performance of his duties. He displayed an exemplary regularity in attending meetings of the Board and of Committees, and did not omit to make visits to the Asylum itself with sufficient frequency to acquaint himself with the management of the institution.



To his efforts the Asylum is principally indebted for the substantial structure used as the House of Reception in Twenty-seventh street, though if his advice had been followed a much more suitable and advantageous site would have been selected. To him also is due the erection of the east wing of the Asylum building and the tower over Wetmore Hall.

Clear-headed, prudent and pertinacious, he was one of the most useful members of the Board, and is entitled to the thanks and praise of his associates for what he helped to accomplish for the permanent benefit of the institution.

Mr. Green was descended from one of the oldest of the fine old Colonial families of Massachusetts, resident at Malden, Leicester and Worcester. Ancestors of his were prominent in the clerical, legal and medical professions, and in the army, one of his great grandfathers having been General Timothy Ruggles, the stout old loyalist, one of the foremost men of his time.

Life to him was something more than an incessant struggle for wealth and power. He belonged to that small company of superior men, far in advance of their contemporaries, who regard their lives and labors as of little worth unless they contribute somewhat towards the amelioration of existing conditions, uplifting the submerged, instructing the ignorant and assisting the unfortunate.



NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM TREASURER'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903

RECEIPTS.

1903—Current Account:		
New York City for care, etc.	\$91,975 30	
" " " education	13,260 00	
" " " tuition boys	545 49	
Boarders.....	\$105,783 79	
Shirley sales, telegraph re-	4,417 29	
ceipts, etc.....		
Western Agency returns.....	770 91	
Donations.....	627 00	
	130 00	
	<u>111,728 99</u>	
Balance, January 1, 1903:		
Mechanics' National Bank...	\$9,100 90	
Petty Cash at Asylum.....	373 03	
In Western Agent's hands...	50 07	
	<u>\$9,524 00</u>	
	\$121,252 99	
Capital Account:		
Bond and Mortgage, gross pro-		
ceeds.....	\$100,000 00	
Interest on balances, Central		
Trust Company.....	2,069 61	
	<u>\$102,069 61</u>	
Balance January 1, 1903:		
Central Trust Company.....	41,905 63	
	<u>\$146,976 24</u>	
Miscellaneous Accounts:		
Trust Funds:		
C. Weber, Bal. Jan. 1, '03, in Mec's Nat. Bk.	\$25 00	
L. Weingand, " 1, '03, " "	9 66	
J. Weingand, " 1, '03, " "	9 66	
J. Jacobson, Bal. Jan. 1, 1903, Seamen's		
Savings Bank.....	90 89	
	<u>\$135 21</u>	

DISBURSEMENTS.

1903—Current Account:		
Main Asylum, House of Reception, Gen-		
eral account and transportation of		
children to West.....	\$105,727 44	
Western Agency.....	5,231 53	
	<u>\$110,958 97</u>	
Balance Dec. 31, 1903:		
Mec's Nat. Bk., Treasurer...	\$8,194 02	
Mechanics' Nat. Bk., Suplt...	1,500 00	
Petty Cash at Asylum.....	600 00	
	<u>\$10,294 02</u>	
	\$121,252 99	
Capital Account:		
Purchase of Real Estate.....	\$500 00	
Searching Title re \$100,000 Mortgage...	510 00	
Appraising Property.....	250 00	
City Assessments.....	237 21	
Construction Account, Dobbs Ferry.....	92,593 96	
	<u>94,091 17</u>	
Balance December 31, 1903:		
Central Trust Company.....	\$49,343 24	
Mechanics' National Bank, treasurer.....	3,541 83	
	<u>\$52,885 07</u>	
	\$146,976 24	
Miscellaneous Accounts:		
Trust Funds:		
Balance December 31, 1903:		
Mechanics' National Bank, Treasurer.....	\$44 32	
Seamen's Savings Bank.....	90 89	
	<u>\$135 21</u>	

Superintendent's Report.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

The report for 1903, herewith respectfully submitted, treats the subject of the Asylum's activities under three subdivisions, viz., the Main Asylum, the Western Agency and the new institution at Dobbs Ferry.

THE MAIN ASYLUM.

A summary of the statistics follows:

January 1, 1903, In Asylum	621	boys,	164	girls...	785
January 1, 1903, In House of Reception	27	"	2	"	29
	648	"	166	"	814
Received in 1903.....	531	"	113	"	644
	1179	"	279	"	1458
Discharged in 1903.....	463	"	107	"	570
Remaining December 31, 1903.....	716	"	172	"	888
In Asylum.....	697	"	167	"	864
In House of Reception.....	19	"	5	"	24
	716	"	172	"	888

(12 boys and 2 girls still on the rolls are at this date out without leave.)

Discharged to friends.....	320	
Expiration of sentences.....	103	
Discharged by Dept. of Charities.....	38	
Transferred to other institutions.....	37	
Sent west.....	27	
Discharged by magistrates.....	12	
Placed near New York.....	18	
Dropped from roll.....	5	
Died.....	1	
Discharged by Supt. of schools.....	6	
Returned to court.....	3	
		570
Daily average at Asylum.....	812	
Daily average at House of Reception.....	38	
		850
Smallest number in the Institution at one time.....		812
Total number since the Institution opened.....		38,172

THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK



LAKE ON DOBBS FERRY PROPERTY.

The total number of children cared for was a decrease of 283 as compared with the preceding year, and of 490 as compared with two years ago. The fresh stream flowing into the institution was smaller in volume than during any year since 1881, yet the population December 31st was in excess of that at the close of any previous year since 1898. This radical re-adjustment is clearly attributable to the creation of the Children's Court and the agitation against ridiculously short commitments, for there were fewer surrender cases and the number of dependents varied but slightly from last year, when the Department of Charities supplied twelve per cent. This year the percentage from the Department was eleven, and two years ago it was eight. It is worthy of note, in passing, that destitution almost disappeared as the assigned cause of dependency and was superseded by the charge of "no proper guardianship." It was pointed out in the last report that so-called delinquents were committed in some instances for twenty-four hours and through premeditated delays were not delivered until an hour before the expiration of the sentence. This was done to bluff the boys. There were those who were in and out of the institution four times in one year. A raw recruit soon became a volunteer veteran, and learned to bank on the leniency of the law. The system was thoroughly bad and irrational. It was wrong to visit on a child the stigma that attaches to a court sentence, and to breed in him contempt for the law, while withholding the training and teaching and treatment of the institution. Fortunately for society and the street boy, a better day dawned with the juvenile court. Children charged with minor offences and formerly committed for brief fixed terms, now profit by the suspended sentences and the counsel of probation officers. Generally speaking, the institution receives only such delinquents as have not appreciated the clemency of the Court, and such as are received, come upon indeterminate sentences in many more cases than ever before. As the novelty of the Court wears off, the unfortunate and purely thoughtless receive patient consideration and aid, while the candidates for correction are sent to institutions. The sifting process has been transferred to the Court and the Court values a reformatory agency more highly than a merely punitive agency. A reformatory agency cannot render the highest service of which it is capable unless it is the judge of the fitness of applicants for discharge. The tests must be applied in school and shop by those

daily in touch with the children. No foreign power can determine what changes have been wrought in children. This is the history of the evolution of the indeterminate sentence, and the attitude of the Court toward it was anticipated in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. There is further confirmation of the statement that the Asylum directly felt the effect of the existence of the Children's Court, in the fact that the number of re-commitments in 1903 was less than half the number in 1902.

Another interesting observation is that there was a gain of eleven per cent. in the number of native-born children received as compared with the preceding year, though Miss Hall's report in 394 cases of long-form commitments shows only fifteen per cent. of native parentage. Of those children born in foreign lands, Russia contributed fifty-nine per cent., Austria fourteen per cent., and Germany twelve per cent. Russia declined three points in percentage, Germany advanced five points, and Austria advanced six points. Italy's column, which registered 195 children seven years ago, gradually receded until the past year, when it entirely disappeared.

Another fact that attracts attention is that only forty-six children were received in 1903 on surrender. This is the smallest number since 1858. The year 1897 saw the crest of this wave; then the number surrendered was five hundred and sixty.

The remarkably low rate of mortality that has prevailed over the entire course of the institution was maintained last year. Death crossed the threshold but once. From February until June there was a mild epidemic of typhoid fever, and on May 31st, William Schrenkler, one of the victims, died. One death in a year in a community of 1458 is truly a phenomenal record. The average rate in the Asylum for fifty-two years is less than four in each thousand. The small percentage of children now resident at the institution, suffering with conjunctivitis and trachoma (twenty), is also highly creditable. This is a percentage of less than three, whereas in the city schools the rate is said to be eighteen per cent. About twenty per cent. of the children are afflicted with trachoma at the time of arrival. They are isolated and remain in a department recently created for them, until discharged by the physician. During the dry months of the summer, dust and other foreign substances irritated the eyes and increased the special class to one hundred and fifty. The phy-



BOYS' COTTAGE

sician's report shows that a total of two hundred and fifty-eight were under treatment for relief of the eyes.

Mr. A. P. Garrabrant resigned as assitant superintendent and principal early in the year and was succeeded as assistant by Mr. Edwin C. Burdick on April 1st. The duties of principal were assigned to Miss Dowling, who has given long years to the instruction of the children, by whom she is warmly loved. A uniform system of copy books was adopted for the schools and three text books on civics were introduced. The children have had much pleasure and profit from the illustrated lectures given each week by direction of the Board of Education. Those who have a keen relish for wholesome books are now being supplied from the City circulating library. Books are issued on demand, almost without limit as to quantity or length of time they may be used.

Religious and moral instruction have been provided, the holidays were all appropriately observed, and on December 13th services were held in Wetmore Hall in memory of Mr. Green.

The total expenditure for care, maintenance, education, the Western Agency and general account was \$110,598.97. The daily average population was 850; the per capita cost was, therefore, \$130.54. The average allowance by the city, per child, for education and maintenance, was \$120. It required rigid economy to keep the figures at the low mark reported. A reduction was made in the expense of the Western Agency, a saving was effected in fuel by the installation of boiler attachments, and the pay-roll of to-day is lower in total, and in its relation to the population, than it has been for many years. The average annual expense per child for supervision last year and the preceding year was \$2.30 less than the average for the preceding five years and this, on a basis of 850 children, results in an average reduction of \$1,955 per annum. But it is not to the credit of New York that so little is expended on each child. During the last fiscal year the average cost per capita in forty kindred institutions north and west of Mason and Dixon's line was \$201.83. Michigan and Indiana alone expended less per child than the Asylum. Nine institutions in Massachusetts show an average of \$223.50. California expended \$328.61. State institutions in New York City are officially criticised for providing insufficient clothing for the children, yet the allowance per child by the state last year was

\$77.00 more than the City's per capita allowance. New York must not expect as full return for \$120, as Nebraska receives for \$293, or Utah for \$285, or Wisconsin for \$294. The United States government's contribution in such cases is \$188.

Thirteen boys and two girls were carried on the rolls at the expiration of the year who were not actually resident. This is the largest number of escapes reported at the close of a year for a long time, although the system of reporting has been somewhat responsible. The attempt to manage the institution without corporal punishment or an effective substitute is one of two prime factors; the other is an almost entire change in the staff; though this change was brought about in great measure by involuntary retirements, resulting from violations of the rule prohibiting corporal punishment. Severe measures are cordially disliked by those in an institution and are repugnant to those not in an institution, but when children, who have defied parents and school principals, commit flagrant offences in an institution, become grossly impertinent and are unyielding to the officials, it is a difficult problem to enforce discipline without emergency authority. Possibly there were instances of excessive punishment under the old order of things; if so, the pendulum has swung from one extreme to the other. In the eyes of the law, the institution stands *in loco parentis*, but in reality is denied an essential parental prerogative. There are few cases, comparatively, that call for stern measures but these cases, if neglected, cause disorganization. Moral suasion is admirable for normal children who can be taught that mildness and mercy and patience are not forms of cowardice, but moral suasion toward habitual offenders who are unrelenting is as "pearls before swine." However, the experiment of attempting to secure obedience and instil love of order, without resorting to the rod in any contingency, is being continued, and there is no winking at infractions of the rule adopted by the Board of Directors.

THE PLACING-OUT FEATURE.

For forty-nine years an independent agency has been maintained in the west. The total number of children transported, to this date, is six thousand, three hundred and sixty-two. These were placed primarily in Illinois and Iowa, but some subsequently drifted into neighboring states. Latterly Iowa has received

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SCHOOL BUILDING ON JANUARY 1, 1904.

almost seventy per cent. Two companies, with a total of twenty-seven children, were sent to Chicago during the year. The autumn company was not organized because of the change in the method of supervision. Of the large army of young emigrants from the Asylum, less than five hundred remain its wards; some have returned to the East; some have deserted their adopted homes; but the preponderating majority, grown to useful manhood and womanhood, have become absorbed in the body politic of the great middle states. The importance of maintaining a careful guardianship over the absent ones has not been minimized by the management. In February Mr. Charles Crocker concluded a personal visit to each child on the rolls of the Western Agency, and reported on the condition and surroundings of the children and the character of their foster parents. The reports of this valuable independent inquiry have been bound into a volume. With the retirement of Mr. Shields in September, the Chicago bureau was merged with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, a splendidly-manned home-finding association, organized on an approved basis. The Asylum was represented in the formal transfer by Mr. John Klien, who had charge of the emigration work several weeks, acquitting himself in the difficult assignment with credit. The detailed reports show that some children have been intractable or indifferent, and that on the other hand some guardians have been unjust or unreasonable; there have been a few instances of incompatibility, and the misfit relations were dissolved by mutual consent: in all these cases, the wards were replaced. As reported to the Board in the spring, after a personal investigation, there are a few disheartening cases that almost take the joy out of the heart of this phase of the work, but the result when the whole field is surveyed—the net result—is, after all, most gratifying. The Illinois Society is now testing applicants for children and making deliberate investigations of proposed homes. As soon as this preliminary is concluded, a company of volunteers will be sent to the selected family homes. Each child now a ward in the West or that may hereafter become a ward, is to be visited by a representative of the Society at least once a year, and supplied from the Asylum with the "Youth's Companion," an annual letter and a copy of the report.

Two paragraphs from my report of September, addressed to the A. I. and D. Committee, are herewith repeated:

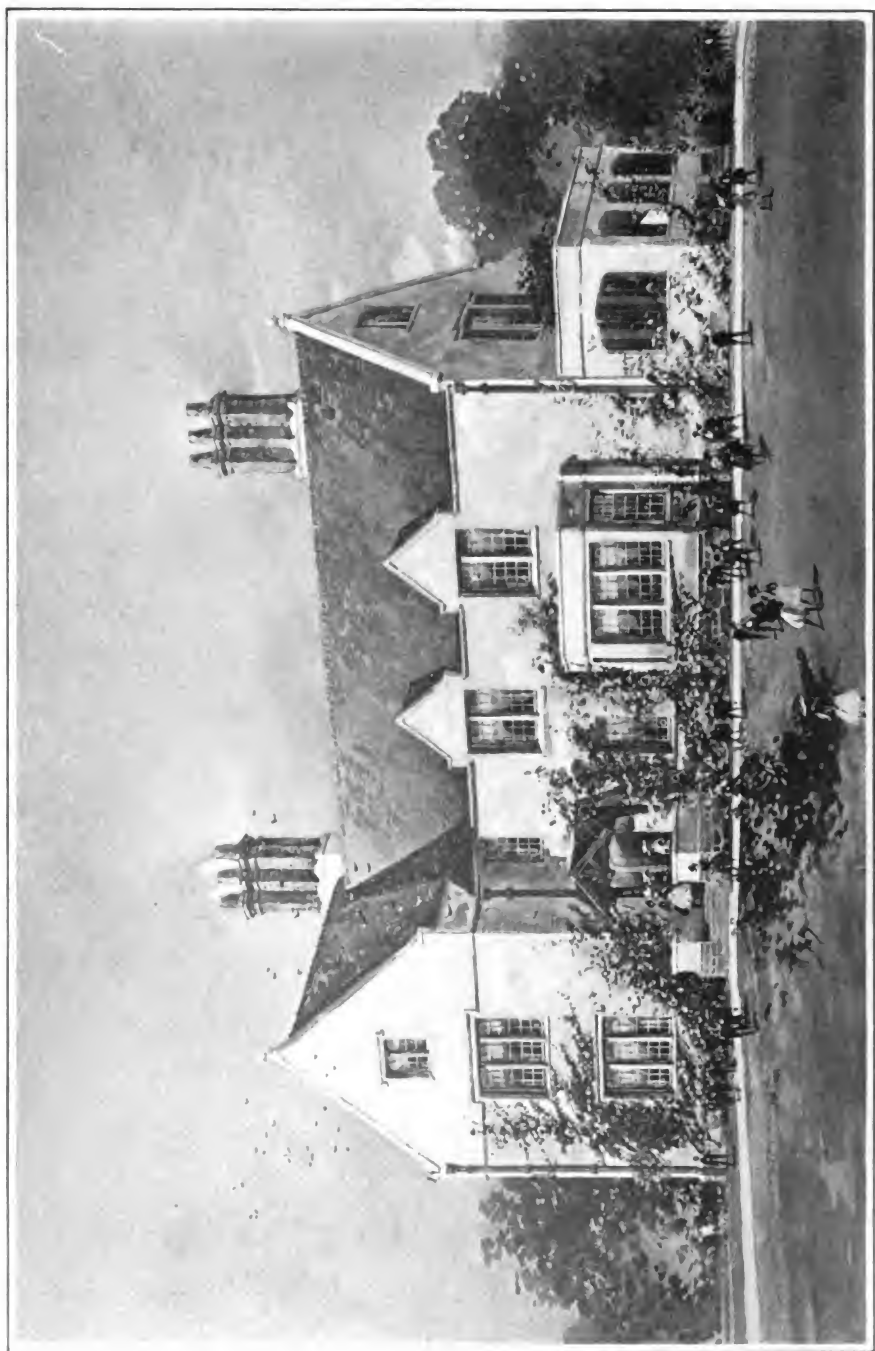
"The Illinois Society has been in existence twenty years. There are forty employees, including ten district superintendents and a field secretary. It maintains four receiving stations, each with a capacity of twenty-four children. It has a progressive Board, composed of men and women prominent in the professional, commercial and philanthropic work of the State."

"Societies of this nature have little equipment that serves as a test of responsibility or efficiency. They must be judged by their methods, the personnel of their staffs and the spirit underlying their work. The quality of the work varies as the men who perform it. The Illinois Society is planned on proper lines and the duties demanded of it seem not to be perfunctorily performed. Dr. Hastings H. Hart, the superintendent, is a graduate of Oberlin College, was the author of the Minnesota revised prison laws, and was secretary nine years and president one year of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. His assistants give the impression of possessing capacity and energy."

THE STATUS OF THE NEW INSTITUTION.

Early in January a contract was executed by Charles T. Wills and the Asylum, whereby the former became the latter's agent, for a period of five years, in assembling men and materials for the building operations at Dobbs Ferry. An agreement was also made with McCabe & Duffy to carry out all specifications relating to grading, landscape effects, road-making, sewerage and water distribution.

The inauguration of activities was greatly retarded by protracted local labor difficulties. In the meantime, an approximate estimate of the cost of the buildings was obtained, which so far exceeded the limit fixed by the programme for the competition, that all plans were at once re-drawn and specifications re-written. On August 1st, labor conditions having then become settled, forty-seven invitations were issued to sub-contractors, and excavating was energetically begun. The awards were announced in a few days, and the work immediately contemplated, viz., the essential grading and underground service systems, fifteen cottages for boys, one school building, and a building to contain the kitchen, bakery, heating plant, laundry, cold storage, fuel storage and quarters for domestics, was undertaken on the basis of the expenditure of \$550,000. Within a fortnight, about a hundred laborers



BOYS' SEPARATE ROOM COTTAGE.

left their work in order to enforce a demand for the adjustment of alleged pay-roll inequalities, but soon returned to interfere with those who refused to strike. This interruption was of short duration, owing to slight concessions to the workmen and the intervention of Dobbs Ferry officials.

Satisfactory progress in the work has since been made, despite annoying delays in the delivery of some building materials, and the friction resulting from a determination to check unnecessary expenditure wherever possible. The result of the interference was a just reduction in the fixed charges without loss in the efficiency of the service. Half-tone cuts are presented in the report, showing the condition of some of the buildings at this date.

The foundation and the brick-work of the first story of the school building are complete, and the structural iron above these two lines has been put in position. The first cottage north of the school building, of native stone of excellent quality, green with age, has reached the second story floor line, and the foundations of thirteen other cottages are in place. On these foundations the superstructures have been reared to varying heights. Several attractive combinations of stone, brick, cement and wood have been secured. The architectural treatment of the exteriors of the cottages has been varied, the aim being to avoid completely the monotonous appearance of the conventional barracks.

The water system has been completed. Water, supplied by the Consolidated Water Company, is delivered to a valve on the Chauncey line of the property and conveyed by the Asylum mains to an elevated tank (capacity 50,000 gallons) on an eminence marked by the ruins of the Chauncey mansion. From this point it is distributed over the grounds, fire hydrants having been located at convenient intervals. The distance from Round Top to the water company's stand-pipe is one mile : the stand-pipe at its present elevation has a flow line of 461 feet, to be immediately increased to 476 feet. The tank was required in order to furnish enough head for fire protection, and a pump will be installed in the central kitchen as an additional precaution against inadequate pressure.

The preliminary work on the grading and road-making has been done, except a section of road between the group of buildings and the public thoroughfare, and the surfacing and planting will follow in the spring. Work came to an abrupt stop on the

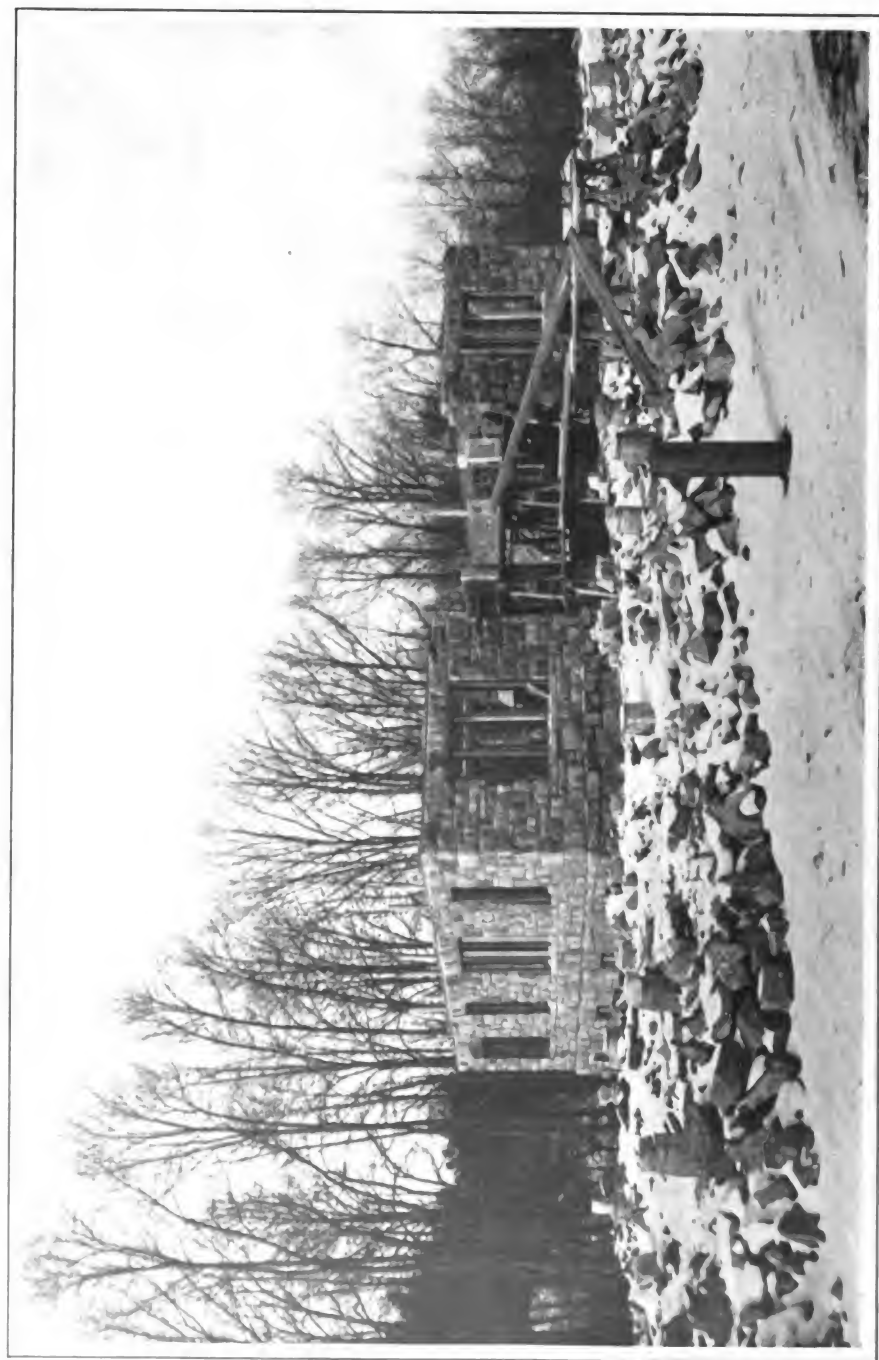
link of road and the entire line of sewers because of the discovery of opposition, on the part of owners of contiguous estates, to the original plan for drainage and sewage disposal. It was made clear that the conditions underlying the grant of a right of way for a sewer had not been fulfilled, and the grant being revocable, had been revoked. An acute situation resulted. Experts were asked to pass on the feasibility of establishing a new line and to discuss the subject of intermittent filtration, the Waring system and kindred local purification works, but an adjoining property of twelve acres, affording a natural drainage outlet, and making the property more easily accessible from Dobbs Ferry, was offered and accepted, furnishing a timely and happy solution of the difficulty. The first payment of \$500 on account of purchase price appears in the Treasurer's statement. The Asylum was fortunate in acquiring the small tract from the further fact that the contractors unite in pronouncing Chauncey impracticable as a point of approach to the property. This will necessitate almost constant use of the Dobbs Ferry road in the delivery of building and maintenance materials and a uniform grade and shorter haul are, therefore, important.

It was thought it would be advantageous to construct a freight incline or other mechanical lift from Chauncey to the summit, but the contractors strongly advised the abandonment of the plan on account of the probably prohibitive initial cost and expense of operation.

The engineers also dismissed the suggestion that a primitive and temporary brick-manufacturing plant be established on the proposed athletic field, on which soundings had been made that disclosed brick clay.

Market gardening was introduced on the Dobbs Ferry property during the year, but the results were disappointing. The variety, quality and quantity of garden and farm products were satisfactory, but the experiment was unprofitable and hence premature, because of the expense of day and night watchmen. The Chauncey property was so long untenanted that it became a substitute for a village common. It was a rendezvous for boys and men who indulge in skating, camping, hunting and nutting; was used as the site of the local isolation hospital; and its fruit, stone, sand and trees have been as unblushingly appropriated as if it were "no man's land." Without fences to mark its bound-

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COTTAGE NORTH OF SCHOOL BUILDING, JANUARY 1, 1904.

aries and discourage wholesale trespassing and vandalism, it became necessary to guard growing and mature vegetables, a financial burden too great to be sustained by the impoverished land. To relieve some of the traffic between Chauncey and Dobbs Ferry, the Asylum contributed one-half the expense of extending an old road from the former place to one of the streets in the latter village.

All of the work now being done at the Dobbs Ferry institution is permanent and part of the completed general design.

While the institution was planned with a view to progressive construction, the nucleus now building will not be as symmetrical as the village will be after Round Top receives attention from the landscape engineer and the athletic field is finished and flanked by buildings. Provision has not been made for this work nor these buildings, except the school house, but the roads now in course of construction will outline the athletic field. An early appropriation for the industrial building should be obtained, if possible, in order that the boys may be taught trades by which they may earn their livings.

A most interesting compilation of the year was a full list of donors and donations to the building and maintenance funds of the existing Asylum. The total is six hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars. The list comprises the names of many of the fine old New York families of the last half-century—it is an almost complete roll-call of the volunteer philanthropic army of the City. Chief among the contributors of large amounts were Peter Cooper, Horace Greeley, the Astor's, Appolis R. Wetmore, James Lenox, C. V. S. Roosevelt, the Phelps family, Samuel F. B. Morse, Dr. Willard Parker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James Brown, John Rose, John C. Minturn, Morris V. Jesup, A. T. Stewart, William E. Dodge, the Stokes family, Benjamin F. Butler, W. W. DeForest, Geo. Merritt, August Belmont, John B. Scholes, D. Fanshaw, the Stuart family, Mary Burr, Jennie Lind, Harper Bros., J. P. Howard, Samuel Willetts, the Rhinelander's, P. S. VanRenssalaer, Miss Danser, E. S. Jaffray, James Suydam, the Schieffelin family and George Griswald Gray. The survivors and descendants of these distinguished citizens have abundant cause at this time to supplement the benefactions of the period from 1860 to 1890. Assistance from the affluent admirers of the Asylum is imperative, if the institution

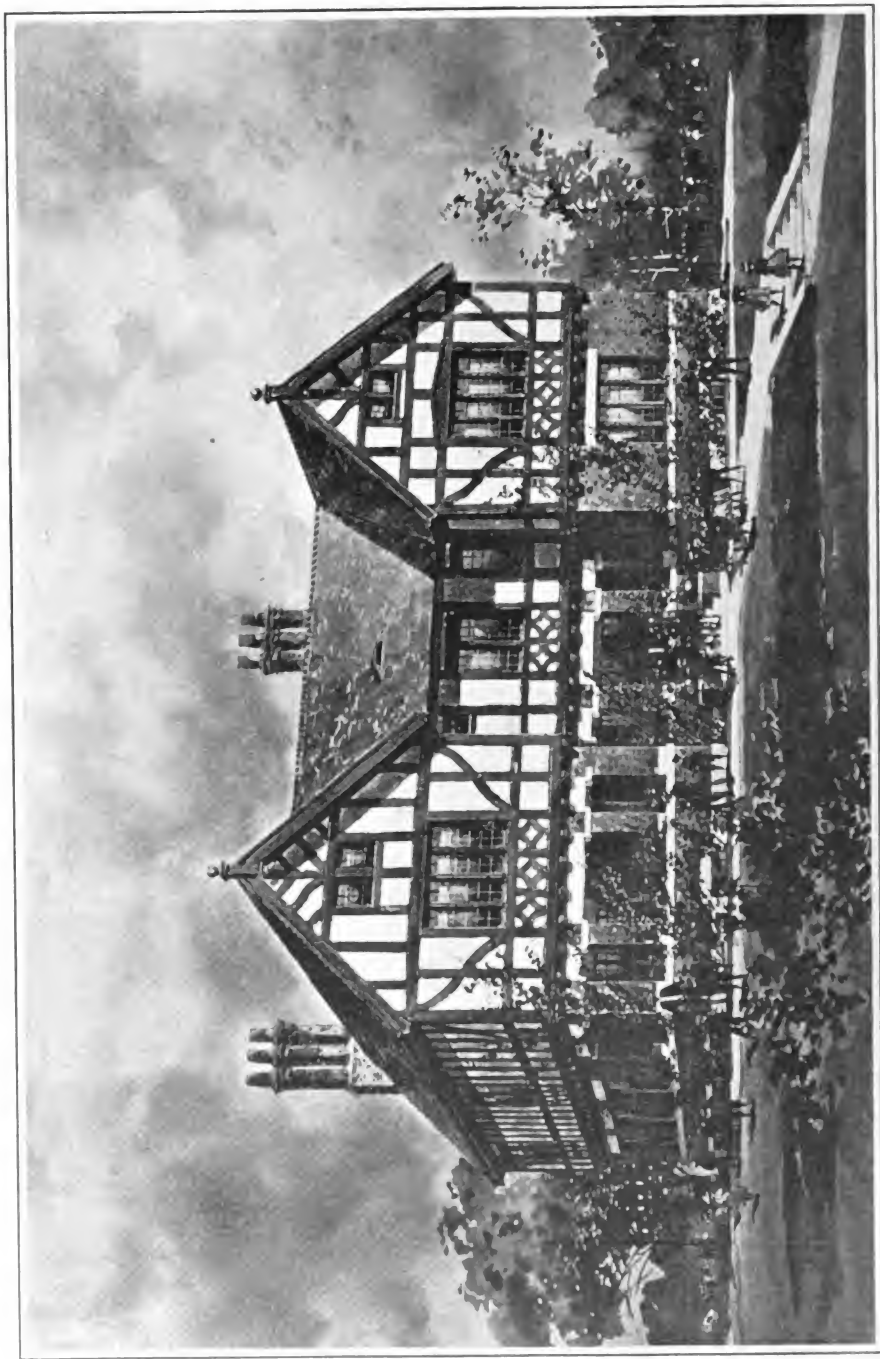
is to continue as a forceful factor in promoting civic betterment ; and this will involve a revival of the faith of the generation that is passing. Men of ready sympathy regard the problem of the right training of foreign-born lads who become street boys of as great importance to the North as the negro problem is to the South, and feel that in saving a boy, whether he was born under alien or native skies, they have contributed greatly to the well-being of the Nation. "It is impossible to neglect or violate a duty to society without injury to self—so closely interlinked is the whole circle of duties and of interests."

The blessings of a Divine Providence, whose favor has been manifestly shown to the institution the past year, are gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES D. HILLES,
Superintendent.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1904.

BOYS' DORMITORY COTTAGE.



ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES IN THE APPENDIX.

YEAR.	Total number commit't'd	Number of recom- mitments	Total number disch'rg'd	Number of escapes.	Number of deaths.	Total No d'ring the year.	No. at the end of the year.
1853.....	623	8	421	33	1	623	202
1854.....	1050	85	954	137	3	1252	298
1855.....	727	101	935	72	10	1025	90
1856.....	502	114	851	104	5	992	141
1857.....	741	124	685	128	2	882	197
1858.....	781	104	727	121	7	978	251
1859.....	863	136	613	19	6	1114	501
1860.....	863	59	816	33	5	1364	548
1861.....	800	47	847	15	4	1348	501
1862.....	957	109	1008	5	5	1458	450
1863.....	1160	234	1105	12	3	1610	505
1864.....	888	139	905	11	..	1398	488
1865.....	812	98	795	6	..	1300	505
1866.....	853	119	847	3	1	1358	511
1867.....	922	152	854	5	1	1433	579
1868.....	854	136	838	1	4	1433	595
1869.....	826	152	866	3	2	1421	555
1870.....	714	143	717	6	4	1269	552
1871.....	572	112	517	3	3	1124	607
1872.....	546	91	536	..	1	1153	617
1873.....	581	53	585	1	2	1198	613
1874.....	687	93	656	1	2	1300	644
1875.....	632	76	648	1	2	1276	628
1876.....	802	95	652	3	2	1430	778
1877.....	588	59	576	1	2	1366	790
1878.....	588	67	596	1	3	1378	782
1879.....	499	59	562	..	3	1340	775
1880.....	577	72	636	1	3	1352	716
1881.....	670	68	503	1	..	1386	883
1882.....	672	54	685	4	..	1555	870
1883.....	711	57	654	..	4	1581	923
1884.....	653	65	703	..	1	1576	873
1885.....	640	70	611	2	6	1513	894
1886.....	649	78	655	1	3	1543	888
1887.....	698	65	598	4	7	1586	988
1888.....	687	59	668	1	2	1675	1007
1889.....	638	61	702	1	3	1645	943
1891.....	646	72	635	1	1	1589	954
1890.....	614	70	567	2	5	1568	1001
1892.....	624	71	593	2	3	1625	1030
1893.....	569	58	548	7	1	1599	1051
1894.....	599	56	617	7	4	1650	1033
1895.....	541	47	633	9	6	1574	941
1896.....	692	46	680	2	4	1633	953
1897.....	916	67	821	1	1	1869	1048
1898.....	983	81	959	3	3	2031	1066
1899.....	905	112	1096	3	4	1971	875
1900.....	1073	124	1160	10	3	1948	788
1901.....	1020	167	920	6	2	1808	880
1902.....	861	134	927	5	2	1741	814
1903.....	644	79	584	14	1	1458	874

Principal's Report.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GENTLEMEN :

I herewith submit a brief statement of the School work for the past year.

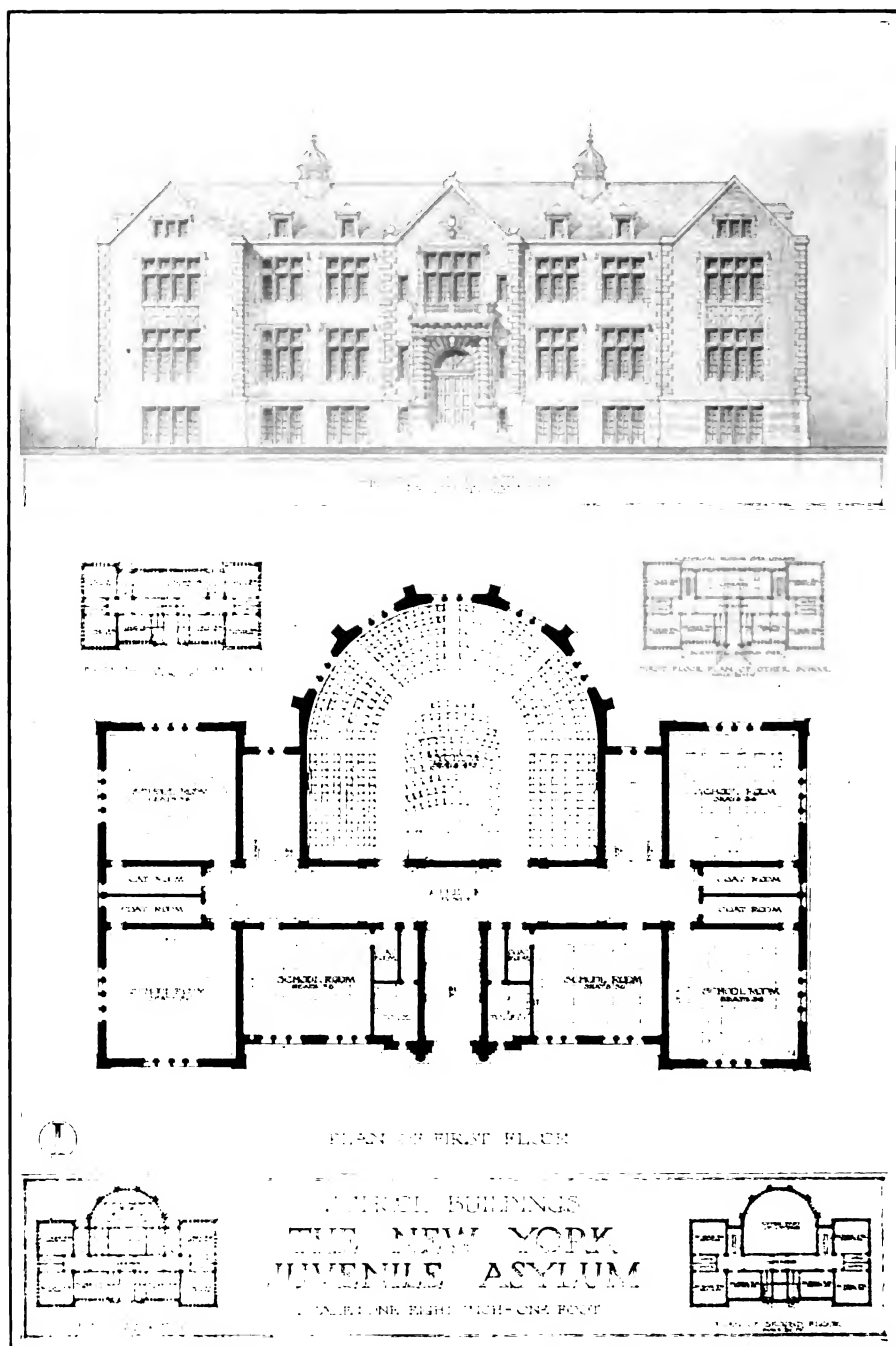
We have proceeded along the same lines as in former years, making no radical changes, but such adjustments as are necessary from time to time, in any progressive, well organized school.

We aim to have our school work conform, as far as possible, to that of the Public School. Recently we have been furnished with the New Course of Study and Syllabi by the Board of Education, so that each teacher has a full set. We are greatly pleased with them, and feel that they will aid us very much in arranging our grades, so that there will be a uniform system throughout the school.

We cannot hope to compete with the Public Schools, however much as we would like to, for obvious reasons, all of which need not be mentioned here ; the principal ones being that the large children throughout the year have only a half day in school, and the work is interrupted daily by the departure and arrival of children. Still, we can at least do the same kind of work and advance as fast as our limitations will allow us.

We have some very bright, intelligent, well-disposed children, both boys and girls ; they will not be with us long, but while they are, we mean to do the best we can to prepare them for the future.

There are at present eleven classes in the Boys' Department : the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth, are the Grammar Grades. In the first three of these, Technical Grammar, Composition, Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, Geography, Physiology, and Mathematics are taught. In the next three are taught a



modified form of Grammar, including Language ; study of Declarative Sentences, Mathematics, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Reading, Penmanship, Spelling, Geography, Physiology, and Free-hand Drawing.

History and Civil Government are also taught in the Grammar Grades, and we hope in the future that these branches of study will be more prominent than in the past.

There are five Primary Classes, namely, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh. During the past summer it was thought best to discontinue one of the Primary Classes ; the teacher having resigned, the children were distributed among the other classes.

This necessitated one class having two grades, namely, 1 B, and 2 A ; with this exception each primary teacher has her regular grade work.

The two or three lowest Primary Grades write with lead-pencils, practice writing on black-board, read from charts and easy readers, and are learning to draw simple figures both on black-board and paper.

Class 3 A are now beginning to use pen and ink, at least a part of them, and in the near future we expect the entire class will be able to do so.

Class 3 B are doing good work and many of them will be ready to enter the Grammar Grade at the beginning of the new year.

We have but three classes in the Girls' Department, and all grades from 1 A to 5 B are taught in these classes. The teaching in the first class is mostly done in two divisions, the more advanced in the first division. In each of these we have Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, History, Civil Government, and Penmanship ; we have drawing and color work also.

The second class is 2 A and 2 B ; third class 1 A and 1 B. Both have faithful teachers, who seek to advance the children as fast as the circumstances will permit.

We must not omit the dear little Kindergarten children, who are now laying the foundation of their future work and usefulness. There are thirty-seven of them, beautifully cared for by two faithful and accomplished teachers.

Our School was visited during the year by one of the District Superintendents, Mr. McMullen. We do not know what his report was in regard to our work, but hope he was as pleasantly impressed with the work as we were with his courteous, gentlemanly method of inspection.

Our thanks are due to the teaching faculty for the prompt and willing co-operation in all that pertains to the welfare of the school. We would also testify to the faithful work performed sometimes under difficulties.

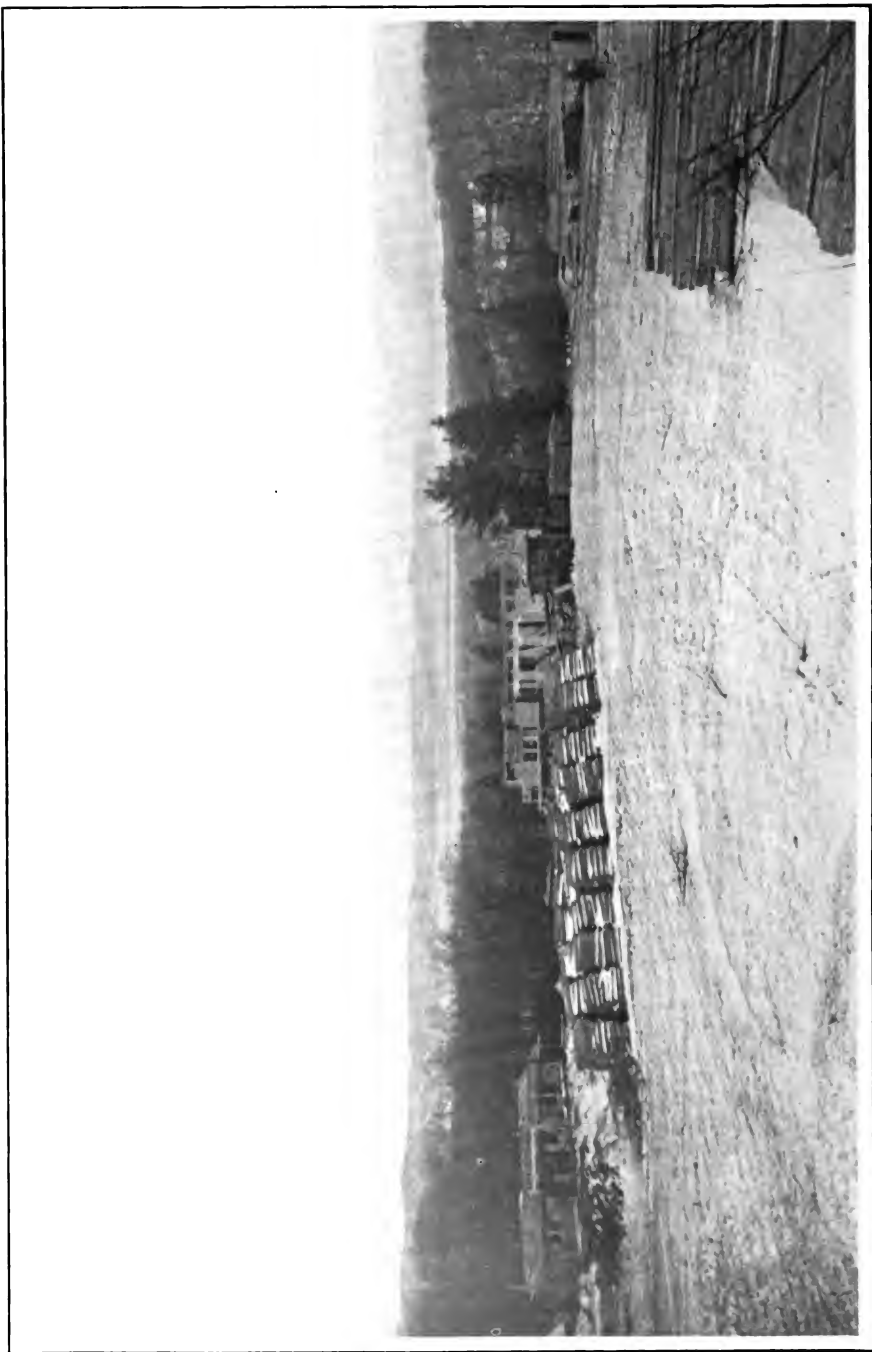
We would not be unmindful of the loving and providential care which our Heavenly Father has extended toward us during the past year, but be deeply grateful for all his blessings, which enable us to fulfill his law.

Very respectfully,

MARY F. DOWLING,

Principal.

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VIEW TO NORTHWEST, SHOWING THREE COTTAGES IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Report of Visitor.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1904.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW
YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

During the year of 1903, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-two calls have been made for the Asylum.

Calls in response to applications for admission	.	.	450
Calls in response to applications for discharge	.	.	300
Calls upon families of candidates for the West	.	.	70
Calls upon persons given as references	.	.	580
Calls upon children discharged in 1901	.	.	302
Miscellaneous calls	.	.	120
			<hr/> 1822

History repeats itself here as elsewhere so that the commitments of children to the Asylum this year are very similar to those of previous years.

Two laws have gone into effect recently, however, which possibly may have eliminated two causes for delinquency ; one law prohibits junk dealers purchasing from boys under sixteen years of age, and the other relates to the selling of newspapers by children.

There has been an increasing number committed for No Proper Guardianship and fewer for destitution.

STATISTICS OF THE FAMILIES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED.

Families in Private Houses....	10
Families in Flats.....	100
Families in Tenements.....	250
Families in Rear Tenements..	20
Families with no homes	20
Father working.....	225
Mother working.....	80
Both parents working.....	25
Neither working.....	20
Supported by women only ...	43
Both parents living.....	200
Both parents dead.....	32
Father dead.....	105
Mother dead.....	31
Father sick	18
Mother sick	10
Parents separated—with father	12
Parents separated—with mother	35
Stepfather.....	18
Stepmother	33

Amount of wages per cap. per week :

\$0.00	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.00
12	35	80	95	45	46

Length of time of Parents in U. S.:

Less than	5 yrs.	10 yrs.	20 yrs.
	40	88	84
25 yrs.	30 yrs.	Life.	
66	56	60	

Number of rooms to one family :

Rooms,	1	2	3	4	5	6
	6	50	150	74	39	34

Number of rooms to two families :

Rooms,	1	2	3	4	5	6
	0	5	20	8	7	7

Apartments in which work is done

28

Rent,	\$0	\$5	\$10	\$15	\$20
	7	95	109	65	40

Houses—Clean, in good repair 128

Houses—Clean, in poor repair 90

Houses—Not clean, in good repair

84

Houses—Not clean in poor repair

95

Apartments—Cleanliness :

Good.....

200

Fair.....

150

Bad.....

49

Light and Ventilation :

Good.....

145

Fair.....

184

Bad.....

70

In discharging children to their homes greater care has been exercised this year, especially for the children committed for No Proper Guardianship.

Even when two years have expired, as in the cases of many children sent for larceny, the family cannot secure the child's release until the home is fairly clean and comfortable, and in this way the family is put on sort of probation.

More this year than ever before has the visitor tried to cooperate with other agencies in behalf of the child.

Many calls have been made on children a few months after discharge and where it was possible some settlement, club or church has been asked to take an interest in such children.

Two girls, graduates of the Asylum, who were giving their friends much anxiety have by persuasion gone into other homes :

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ROAD THROUGH WOODS, DOBBS FERRY PROPERTY.

one of these was on probation from the Court where she had been taken by her father. The probation officer very gladly transferred her to the visitor's care and both her letters and those from the managers of the home state that much improvement has been made.

Much more of just such work needs to be done, and might be, had the visitor more time for friendly visiting and for forming more personal ties with the children in the Asylum.

Employment has been secured for a number of women and charitable societies have been asked to relieve the needy.

STATISTICS OF FAMILIES APPLYING FOR DISCHARGE OF CHILDREN.

Conditions unchanged.....	125	<i>Cause of Better Conditions:</i>	
Conditions worse.....	30	More work.....	45
Conditions better.....	145	Better health.....	12
<i>Cause of Worse Condition:</i>		Parents reunited.....	18
Less work.....	12	Step-father.....	10
Sickness.....	14	Step-mother.....	15
Death.....	4	Children old enough to work..	40
		Assistance from friends.....	5
	30		145

The following are the statistics relating to the children who were discharged from the Asylum in 1901 after one or two years' stay in the institution:

At school	96
At work	76
Not working	14
In institutions	31
Died	1
Not found	84
Total	302

$\frac{168}{217}$ doing well = 77 per cent.

Many of the families thus called upon have been very grateful for the Asylum's solicitude, one mother begging to have a card left to show her son that some one had really called.

Visiting day still continues to be of the greatest helps to the work and we trust the acquaintances formed at such times may be of a lasting and helpful nature.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN M. HALL.

Physician's Report.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

The following is the report for the year ending December 31, 1903.

The most important of the cases treated in the hospital were as follows :

Tonsilitis	54	Fracture, (humerus).....	1
Typhoid fever.....	12	Fracture, Clavicle.....	1
Pneumonia	2	Fracture, Radius.....	1
Rheumatism, Acute Articular .	5	Fracture, Leg.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	3	Hernia (Strangulated)	1
Erysipelas	6	Appendicitis	1
Acute Bronchitis	10	Tubercular glands of neck	5
Trachoma	258		

The 258 cases of Trachoma include all new cases admitted, as well as relapsed cases that have come under treatment during the year. In last May we had an epidemic of acute trachoma greatly aggravated by the excessively dry season and very dusty condition of the play grounds—at one time having 150 cases. By care and constant work on the part of physician and nurses, the epidemic was stopped. We have had no fresh cases for several months, the only new ones being those admitted from the House of Reception and they are put under treatment at once in a separate class. Of the 258 cases all but twenty have been cured. These twenty cases are so nearly well that they may be discharged in a short time.

The one death we have had during the year was due to typhoid fever. My acknowledgments are due to the officers for their aid and to the nurses in charge for their faithful and competent service.

Respectfully,

A. M. SPALDING,

Attending Physician.

Work of the Western Agency.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1904.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW
YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN:

Twenty-one boys and six girls have been placed in western homes during the past year. Their average age, when sent, was thirteen years and one month, and they had been inmates of the Asylum an average term of one year and seven months.

Eight of these children were sent to the institution for being ungovernable, six for destitution, one for vagrancy, three for lack of proper guardianship, three for a home, and five for petit larceny. One was transferred from the Children's Fold at Elmsford, N. Y.

Their nationality is as follows: American seven, Irish two, German five, Scotch one, Russian four, Swedish two, Hungarian two, Bohemian one, Dutch one, unknown two.

Five of these boys and girls were orphans, one had lost his father, and thirteen were motherless.

Twelve remained in the homes first found for them, five have been placed twice, three three times, one four times, and one five times. Three absconded, and two returned to New York.

It may be interesting to note that the record of wards prior to the commitment to the Asylum does not seem to indicate what may be expected of them in the West. Of those who have, to all appearances, settled down contentedly in the homes first provided for them, three were committed for being ungovernable, and one for petit larceny; while those who have been placed four or five times were committed for destitution and no proper guardianship. The three who absconded, however, were sent to the Asylum for vagrancy, petit larceny and ungovernableness.

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WEST COMPANY, JUNE 15, 1903.

The small number of boys and girls sent West during the past year is explained by the fact that this branch of the work is in a transitional state. The Agency in Chicago was closed September 1st, and arrangements were made with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society for the placing out and visitation of children. The records of the Agency have been removed to New York, and correspondence and other clerical duties are now attended to at the Asylum. It is believed that this method of conducting the work will prove more satisfactory than that of maintaining a Western Agency. The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society is well organized, having agents in every part of the state, each with such a small territory to cover that wards will receive much more personal attention than was possible when one or two men were obliged to travel to all parts of the state to look after them. Keeping the records in New York is proving advantageous, as they are easily accessible when officials and friends of the children wish information concerning them.

A general survey of the work may be of interest at this time. It is forty-nine years since the Juvenile Asylum began sending wards to the West, and during this time 6,362 children have been placed in homes there. The statistics for the past year fairly illustrate the history and condition of the entire number. Many of them are the offspring of the poorer classes of European immigrants, and were born and reared in poverty, and ignorance. Others, more fortunate in their birth and early environments, yielded to demoralizing influences and became wayward and ungovernable. Still others were given to the care of the Asylum because of family misfortune.

For a considerable period these boys and girls were kept in the institution, where all the helpful influences of pure air, suitable food and clothing, clean surroundings, secular and religious instruction, and wholesome discipline were brought to bear on their characters. From this preparatory training about one hundred and thirty have been transferred each year to homes in the West.

It cannot be expected that all the evils of heredity and early environment will be eradicated during the stay at the Asylum. Many children go away with bad traits, and the difficulties thus encountered are increased by the fact that most of them have reached the age when even the best and most favored boys and

girls cause anxiety to parents and friends. The lonely life of the farm, after that of the metropolis, frequently causes discontent, and not all guardians are models of patience and wisdom.

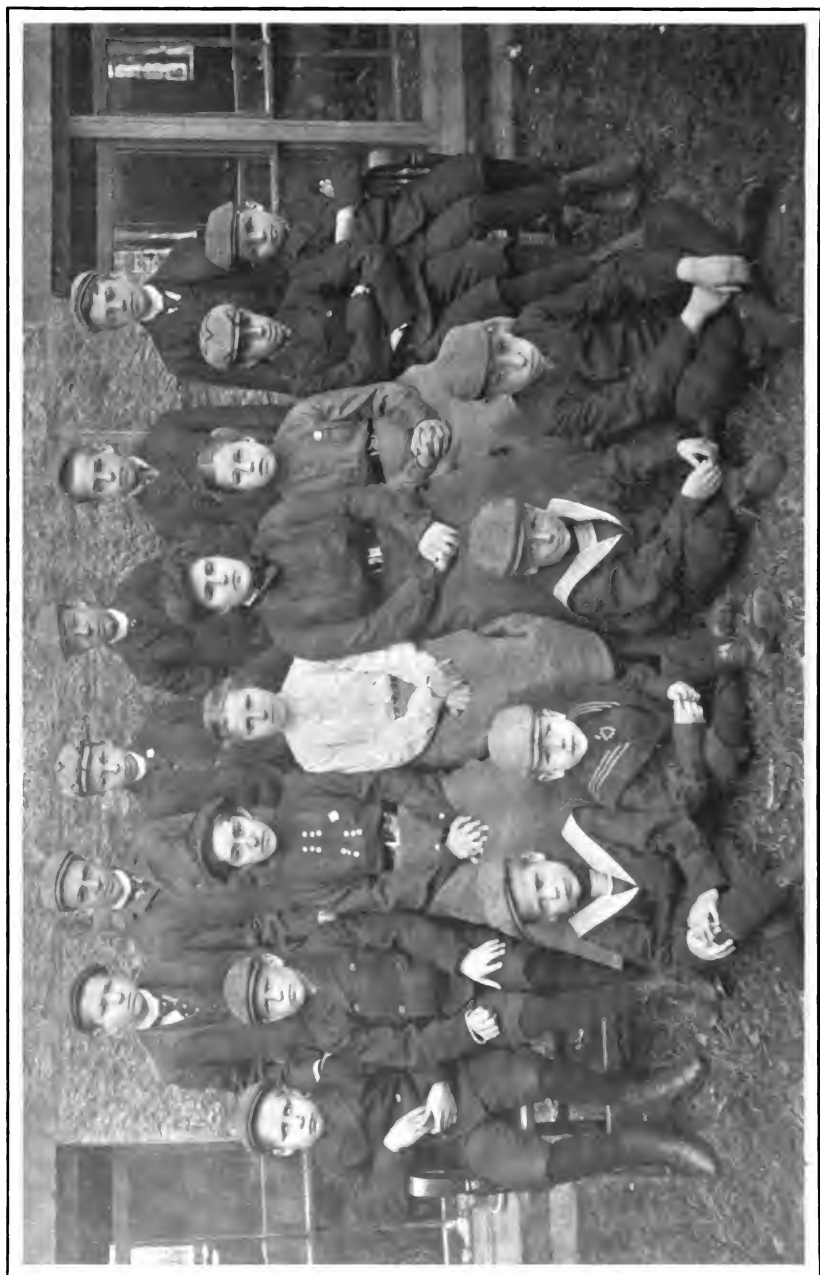
Notwithstanding these discouragements, the work has shown inspiring results. No influences for the up-building of character excel those of Christian homes, and many former wards now occupy positions of honor and trust. Letters from those still with guardians, manifest, almost universally, a spirit of contentment and hopefulness. The Asylum shows its interest in their welfare by sending them letters, annual reports of the institution, and the Youth's Companion.

To further illustrate the conditions existing between the Asylum, and the wards and their guardians, the following letters are appended to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN KLEIN,
Second Assistant Superintendent

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WEST COMPANY, MARCH 30, 1903.

TABLE I—COMMITMENTS.

THESE EMBRACE ALL ADMISSIONS INTO THE INSTITUTION, WHETHER UNDER COMMITMENTS FROM THE MAGISTRATES, SURRENDERS BY PARENTS OR OTHERWISE.

RECAPITULATION.

First commitments.....	33549
Second ".....	4129
Third ".....	494
Fourth ".....	
Total.....	38172

YEAR.	NEW COMMITMENTS.					SECOND COMMITMENTS.					THIRD AND FOURTH COMMITMENTS.					Grand Totals.
	White		Colored		Totals.	White		Colored		Totals.	White		Colored		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
1853....	593	12	10	..	615	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	623
1854....	774	156	30	5	965	83	1	..	..	84	1	..	..	..	1	1050
1855....	473	128	19	6	626	81	13	1	..	95	6	..	..	..	6	727
1856....	605	154	20	9	788	99	12	..	..	111	3	..	..	..	3	902
1857....	494	102	20	1	617	102	18	3	1	124	..	..	..	..	..	741
1858....	501	154	19	3	677	85	17	2	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	781
1859....	535	163	23	6	727	117	13	6	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	863
1860....	626	144	24	10	804	40	6	2	4	52	7	..	..	..	7	863
1861....	583	132	29	9	753	29	10	3	1	43	4	..	..	..	4	800
1862....	676	141	28	3	848	79	12	5	1	97	11	1	..	..	12	957
1863....	746	149	19	12	926	161	22	5	..	188	42	4	..	..	46	1160
1864....	600	134	9	6	749	107	11	4	1	123	16	..	..	..	16	888
1865....	567	121	18	8	714	82	6	2	2	92	6	..	..	..	6	812
1866....	589	126	14	5	734	94	9	1	1	105	12	2	..	..	14	853
1867....	627	129	9	5	770	120	15	2	..	137	14	1	..	..	15	922
1868....	556	135	17	10	718	110	13	3	..	126	9	1	..	..	10	854
1869....	540	111	14	9	674	113	15	2	1	131	20	1	..	..	21	826
1870....	439	108	17	7	571	101	15	7	1	124	17	1	1	..	19	714
1871....	379	62	12	7	460	70	15	2	1	88	23	1	..	..	24	572
1872....	375	61	11	8	455	66	7	1	1	75	15	1	..	..	16	546
1873....	408	77	12	7	504	56	6	3	2	67	9	1	..	..	10	581
1874....	468	111	11	4	594	63	8	2	1	74	17	1	..	1	19	687
1875....	456	91	6	2	555	55	8	3	..	66	11	..	..	..	11	632
1876....	562	129	14	2	707	71	14	2	1	88	7	..	..	..	7	802
1877....	438	73	13	5	529	45	9	..	..	54	5	..	..	..	5	588
1878....	402	105	13	1	521	52	4	1	..	57	10	..	..	..	10	558
1879....	390	90	14	5	499	48	4	3	..	55	4	..	..	..	4	577
1880....	391	94	15	5	505	58	4	..	..	62	10	..	..	..	10	670
1881....	458	115	22	7	602	50	6	3	..	59	9	1	..	..	9	672
1882....	464	123	23	8	618	45	8	1	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	711
1883....	487	135	24	8	654	43	5	5	..	53	4	..	..	..	4	653
1884....	436	117	28	7	588	51	11	1	1	64	..	1	..	..	1	640
1885....	429	100	30	11	570	53	6	3	..	62	7	1	..	..	8	649
1886....	400	105	43	23	571	51	15	6	2	74	4	..	..	..	4	698
1887....	441	119	44	29	633	47	7	8	1	63	2	..	..	..	2	687
1888....	448	126	38	16	628	40	7	5	4	56	3	..	..	..	3	638
1889....	405	103	51	18	577	47	2	9	1	59	1	..	1	..	2	649
1890....	427	90	34	23	574	51	1	6	5	63	8	1	..	..	9	614
1891....	359	110	24	21	544	43	7	8	5	63	7	..	..	..	7	624
1892....	410	93	37	13	553	49	6	4	2	54	3	1	..	..	4	599
1893....	359	85	26	11	511	41	7	4	..	49	3	..	3	1	5	541
1894....	403	98	30	12	543	39	6	4	..	49	3	..	3	1	7	599
1895....	365	90	29	10	494	31	6	5	..	42	2	3	..	..	5	644
1896....	466	127	34	19	646	36	4	1	1	42	4	..	..	..	4	692
1897....	600	197	40	12	849	46	5	6	..	57	9	..	1	..	10	916
1898....	701	157	34	10	902	64	5	4	1	74	6	1	..	..	7	983
1899....	621	112	44	16	793	77	8	9	2	86	13	..	2	1	16	1005
1900....	782	94	57	16	949	86	7	8	3	104	19	..	1	..	20	1073
1901....	653	123	62	15	853	120	8	6	2	136	29	..	2	..	31	1020
1902....	594	90	29	14	727	92	6	8	1	107	24	..	2	1	27	861
1903....	423	94	38	10	595	53	2	8	6	69	8	..	1	1	10	644
Total..	25984	5795	1281	489	33549	3450	432	191	56	4129	450	23	15	6	494	38172

Males, 31371; females, 6801 — Total 38172.

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

YEARS.	CLASS 1.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE.				CLASS 2.—COMMITTED BY MAGISTRATE AT THE REQUEST OF PARENTS OR FRIENDS				CLASS 3.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	435	9	9	.....	65	1	..	..	28	1	..	..
1854.....	667	107	21	2	101	29	4	2	19	3	5	..
1855.....	386	92	10	2	89	27	6	3	34	8	2	..
1856.....	409	86	12	5	130	33	4	2	54	12	3	..
1857.....	364	59	15	1	104	29	5	1	48	11	3	..
1858.....	508	140	20	2	60	21	..	..	11	9	1	..
1859.....	394	114	13	2	184	32	9	3	36	13	3	..
1860.....	420	104	11	3	180	33	11	9	32	5	..	I
1861.....	270	68	7	2	268	48	16	9	11	3	1	..
1862.....	275	63	13	1	403	67	18	2	31	7	1	..
1863.....	313	40	7	.....	490	95	6	10	21	10	8	..
1864.....	162	25	2	.....	279	44	5	2	2	1	1	..
1865.....	173	25	6	3	269	36	8	3	3	2	..	..
1866.....	208	22	6	4	282	49	6	1	8	2	..	..
1867.....	141	19	.....	.....	414	62	6	5	4	1	..	..
1868.....	90	12	3	1	257	50	3	3	9	.....	..	..
1869.....	39	4	2	.....	286	35	3	3	16	1	1	..
1870.....	15	4	1	.....	187	32	7	2	9	2	..	..
1871.....	18	5	2	.....	161	19	4	2	12	2	..	..
1872.....	36	4	1	.....	177	23	7	7	3	2	1	..
1873.....	51	12	1	.....	163	31	6	5	4	.....	..	..
1874.....	54	16	1	.....	192	44	6	2	9	.....	..	..
1875.....	37	4	2	1	168	29	2	..	6	1	..	..
1876.....	57	22	1	.....	145	41	4	1	4	2	..	..
1877.....	60	15	3	.....	109	15	3	2	5	.....	..	..
1878.....	51	11	4	1	105	29	3	..	8	.....	..	..
1879.....	39	6	5	.....	61	15	3	1	4	1	..	..
1880.....	43	10	4	.....	69	15	2	..	4	.....	..	..
1881.....	67	15	7	1	58	14	3	..	2	.....	..	..
1882.....	51	18	2	1	56	22	5	2	.....	..	..	..
1883.....	58	19	3	2	65	24	8	..	2	.....	..	..
1884.....	56	33	4	4	113	38	3	3	4	.....	..	..
1885.....	77	34	4	1	90	17	11	4	5	.....	..	..
1886.....	64	41	7	12	130	35	23	4	4	.....	..	..
1887.....	69	36	7	12	103	40	13	8	2	.....	..	..
1888.....	102	39	6	4	143	58	14	9	1	.....	..	..
1889.....	89	29	8	4	144	35	21	9	1	.....	..	..
1890.....	75	15	10	4	123	29	9	13	1	.....	1	..
1891.....	62	12	6	2	130	24	11	10	1	1	..	..
1892.....	101	11	8	2	146	43	20	6	1	.....	..	..
1893.....	60	6	5	3	131	20	10	1	1	.....	..	..
1894.....	74	18	8	..	166	31	13	5	.....	..	..	..
1895.....	90	21	5	1	140	29	15	5	.....	..	..	..
1896.....	131	8	6	.....	95	16	4	3	1	.....	..	..
1897.....	234	3	8	1	80	18	10	2	.....	..	..	..
1898.....	377	12	15	2	120	37	5	3	.....	..	..	..
1899.....	446	16	27	2	86	19	16	4	.....	..	..	..
1900.....	633	28	32	4	105	26	17	5	.....	..	..	..
1901.....	510	49	38	3	163	44	13	8	.....	..	..	..
1902.....	442	49	20	6	181	40	13	7	.....	..	..	..
1903.....	272	49	22	8	152	34	13	4	.....	..	..	..
Total.....	9875	1659	440	100	8120	1677	427	96	461	100	31	1

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—Concluded.

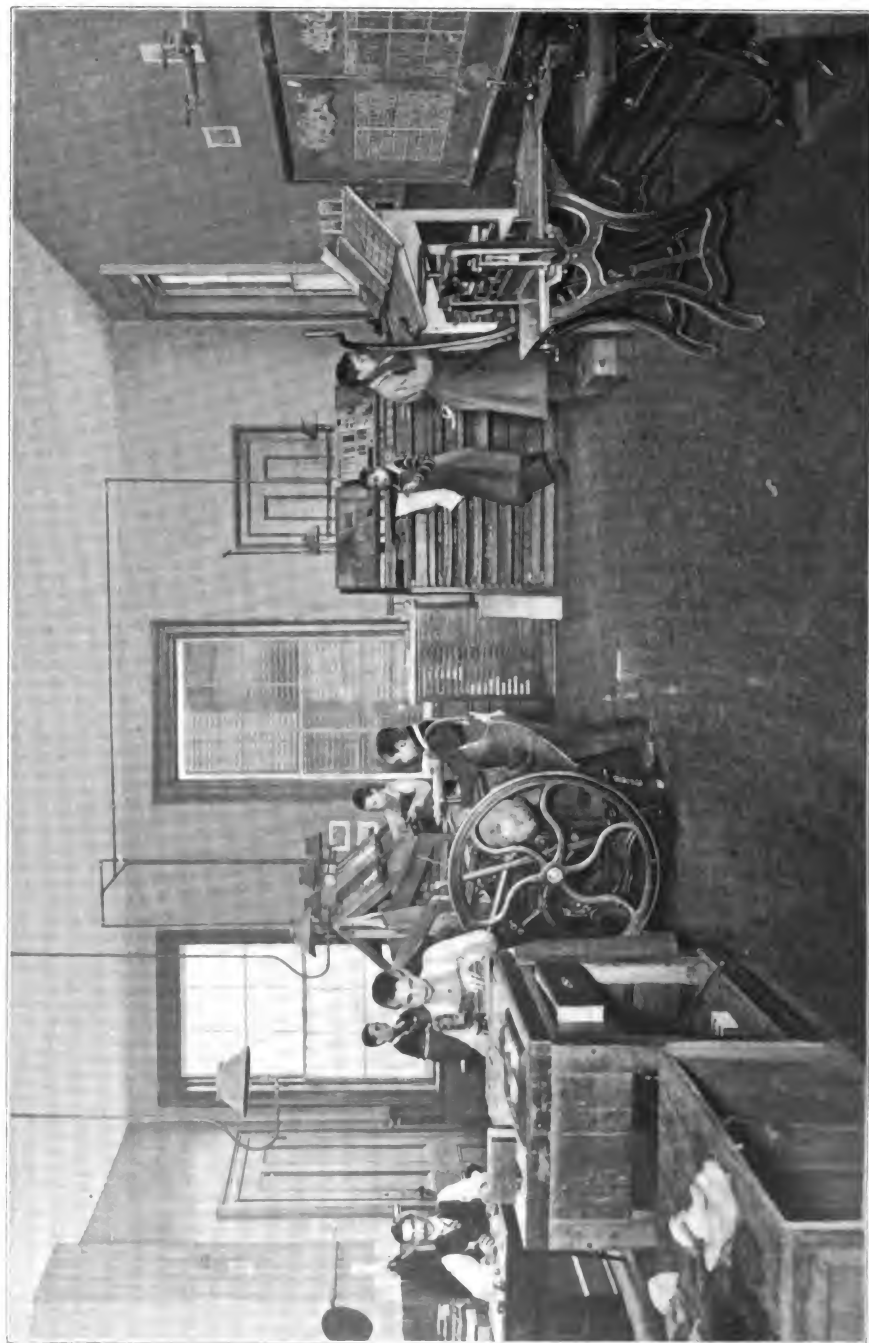
YEARS.	CLASS 4.—SURRENDERED TO COMMITTEE BY PARENTS OR FRIENDS.				CLASS 5.—SURRENDERED THEMSELVES TO THE COMMITTEE.				CLASS 6.—RECEIVED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.	67	.....	1	..	6	1	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	623
1854.	60	15	..	1	6	2	..	..	5	1	..	..	1,050
1855.	43	12	1	1	1	1	..	..	7	1	1	..	727
1856.	88	26	1	2	22	8	..	..	4	1	..	..	902
1857.	80	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	741
1858.	7	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	1	..	..	781
1859.	38	17	1	1	..	..	3	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	863
1860.	39	8	2	2	2	..	..	..	.....	1	..	..	863
1861.	68	20	4	1	3	..	..	..	.....	1	..	..	800
1862.	53	10	..	1	3	3	1	..	1	4	..	..	957
1863.	123	30	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1,160
1864.	284	64	5	6	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	888
1865.	203	64	6	4	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	812
1866.	190	63	3	1	4	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	853
1867.	193	61	4	..	3	1	..	..	6	1	1	..	922
1868.	315	87	14	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	854
1869.	329	84	9	7	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	826
1870.	343	86	18	4	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	714
1871.	275	48	7	6	..	2	..	..	7	2	..	..	572
1872.	238	39	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	546
1873.	254	42	6	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	581
1874.	288	62	4	3	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	687
1875.	295	64	3	1	..	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	632
1876.	422	74	9	2	2	..	1	..	11	6	..	..	802
1877.	313	51	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	588
1878.	299	65	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	588
1879.	333	65	8	3	2	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	558
1880.	340	69	9	5	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	577
1881.	380	88	15	6	2	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	670
1882.	392	84	16	5	1	..	..	..	9	7	1	..	672
1883.	400	95	18	6	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	711
1884.	302	55	22	1	1	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	653
1885.	308	50	18	6	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	640
1886.	227	42	19	9	1	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	649
1887.	307	48	30	10	..	..	..	..	9	2	2	..	698
1888.	240	34	21	7	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	687
1889.	216	39	28	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	1	638
1890.	287	48	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	646
1891.	246	80	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	614
1892.	214	45	16	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	624
1893.	239	67	15	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	569
1894.	203	55	16	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	599
1895.	168	49	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	541
1896.	276	103	24	17	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	692
1897.	341	181	29	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916
1898.	270	113	15	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	1	983
1899.	176	82	10	13	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	905
1900.	129	46	15	9	..	..	..	..	19	1	..	1	1073
1901.	106	36	17	6	..	..	..	..	23	2	2	..	1020
1902.	36	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	49	..	3	1	861
1903.	26	12	5	3	1	..	..	..	34	1	6	2	644
Total	11060	2706	533	235	64	21	4	1	318	81	35	9	38172

First Class, 12083; Second Class, 10420; Third Class, 593; Fourth Class, 14543; Fifth Class, 90; Sixth Class, 443. Total, 38172.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

YEARS.	EIGHT YEARS AND UNDER.				NINE YEARS.				TEN YEARS.				ELEVEN YEARS.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	64	..	1	..	51	4	1	..	96	3	2	..	110	3	1	..
1854.....	97	39	6	1	77	19	2	..	149	21	7	2	123	20	2	..
1855.....	72	29	2	1	53	19	1	..	103	24	3	..	86	19	4	1
1856.....	74	33	3	..	49	16	..	..	78	17	1	1	104	20	3	3
1857.....	23	13	..	..	46	12	1	..	62	12	1	1	70	15	7	..
1858.....	37	18	..	..	38	15	1	..	42	9	3	..	66	20	1	..
1859.....	82	46	3	1	53	28	3	1	88	16	4	..	80	17	2	..
1860.....	85	42	3	3	57	19	2	1	93	19	4	2	95	18	2	2
1861.....	111	33	6	4	65	18	11	3	79	17	3	1	89	12	3	2
1862.....	106	50	5	..	75	19	1	..	147	21	4	..	104	15	4	1
1863.....	150	36	4	2	90	28	1	2	176	20	1	4	140	19	4	1
1864.....	129	43	1	..	86	11	3	..	96	15	..	..	117	15	1	..
1865.....	104	29	2	1	78	14	2	..	107	17	1	2	83	14	4	2
1866.....	117	41	1	..	65	21	..	1	83	17	3	..	102	16	2	1
1867.....	118	46	1	..	88	7	2	..	100	15	2	..	107	13	2	..
1868.....	134	46	1	..	79	12	4	2	84	12	1	1	83	19	6	2
1869.....	132	39	4	1	76	13	1	..	87	16	2	2	96	11	2	..
1870.....	100	29	6	1	63	19	3	..	86	17	1	1	74	15	4	1
1871.....	75	15	1	..	61	6	1	..	80	12	1	1	79	12	5	2
1872.....	60	23	2	..	61	8	1	2	62	4	4	..	65	8	..	..
1873.....	80	25	2	..	48	7	1	..	81	10	1	4	54	8	1	..
1874.....	87	35	..	..	67	12	2	..	74	21	2	1	68	13	2	1
1875.....	90	36	1	..	65	13	1	..	69	11	1	1	67	10	..	..
1876.....	117	51	2	..	84	22	2	..	104	12	2	..	104	16	4	1
1877.....	67	19	3	..	61	9	1	..	73	11	1	1	83	14	1	2
1878.....	68	26	1	..	52	19	1	..	59	21	..	..	77	14	1	..
1879.....	74	37	4	..	56	10	4	..	73	19	2	..	71	12	..	..
1880.....	89	30	1	..	53	12	5	1	76	12	5	2	77	17	1	2
1881.....	86	41	3	1	78	17	4	1	74	15	4	1	82	10	5	..
1882.....	109	35	7	..	64	23	3	1	85	19	2	2	73	13	..	..
1883.....	113	45	6	2	73	22	2	..	88	20	4	..	78	17	4	3
1884.....	94	38	7	2	64	26	5	..	91	9	6	1	76	17	4	..
1885.....	105	27	7	2	68	19	3	..	73	10	6	1	64	14	4	3
1886.....	72	34	5	4	68	14	10	1	67	21	3	4	59	13	..	..
1887.....	98	29	9	5	76	19	5	3	75	22	10	3	62	16	6	6
1888.....	86	33	5	2	62	15	6	1	65	12	7	3	69	10	4	3
1889.....	75	25	8	5	56	12	7	2	72	16	8	1	80	2	7	2
1890.....	96	19	6	..	48	15	5	3	58	12	10	1	84	11	5	..
1891.....	53	28	4	1	49	17	..	6	57	10	6	..	57	15	6	4
1892.....	67	25	1	3	46	9	5	..	58	8	6	..	69	14	4	3
1893.....	75	28	5	5	47	14	2	..	52	11	..	1	64	8	..	..
1894.....	62	30	3	2	47	11	6	1	68	16	6	..	55	10	..	5
1895.....	71	38	5	1	46	12	5	3	52	10	6	1	51	10	7	2
1896.....	84	44	9	8	53	25	3	1	64	18	5	2	84	15	4	..
1897.....	132	90	0	2	60	35	6	4	59	33	2	2	61	16	8	1
1898.....	76	53	17	3	62	19	3	1	89	21	6	2	82	14	4	1
1899.....	60	34	4	4	57	20	1	3	74	12	2	2	75	11	..	2
1900.....	60	39	3	8	53	10	3	3	98	8	7	2	96	10	..	..
1901.....	86	60	..	1	47	10	3	..	59	10	1	2	102	12	6	2
1902.....	98	40	0	2	38	8	5	1	66	9	1	..	84	7	5	2
1903.....	66	40	7	2	20	8	1	1	35	5	4	..	59	11	..	..
Total...	4562	1840	187	80	3075	702	151	49	4095	748	181	60	4110	696	194	76

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



CLASS IN PRINTING.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

YEARS.	TWELVE YEARS.				THIRTEEN YEARS.				FOURTEEN YEARS AND OVER.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	110	..	2	..	104	1	2	..	66	..	1	..	623
1854.....	189	25	4	1	120	21	7	1	103	12	2	..	1,050
1855.....	91	23	5	1	88	16	2	1	67	11	3	2	727
1856.....	126	28	8	1	120	24	2	2	108	27	3	2	902
1857.....	79	9	3	1	112	13	2	....	204	46	9	..	741
1858.....	58	12	4	..	103	19	6	...	242	78	6	3	781
1859.....	95	23	3	..	128	18	6	3	126	28	8	1	863
1860.....	109	17	6	3	103	15	4	2	131	20	5	1	863
1861.....	93	16	3	2	80	17	3	3	96	21	7	2	800
1862.....	130	18	8	1	94	14	4	2	110	17	7	..	957
1863.....	150	20	6	..	147	26	3	1	96	26	5	2	1160
1864.....	100	18	4	1	118	18	1	2	83	18	4	3	888
1865.....	117	20	5	1	90	8	3	3	86	15	3	1	812
1866.....	109	13	6	1	105	11	1	1	116	18	2	..	853
1867.....	139	17	1	3	101	18	1	2	108	29	2	..	922
1868.....	99	19	1	1	97	22	4	..	99	19	3	4	851
1869.....	97	14	3	3	85	10	4	1	100	24	..	3	826
1870.....	66	..	2	1	78	16	..	3	90	20	6	13	714
1871.....	62	10	3	1	59	5	1	2	54	17	4	4	572
1872.....	84	8	1	2	65	10	1	7	55	6	2	1	546
1873.....	70	7	2	..	72	12	5	1	71	14	1	4	581
1874.....	80	20	1	1	80	7	..	...	83	23	3	4	687
1875.....	83	8	1	1	73	10	3	1	78	8	1	..	632
1876.....	88	18	2	..	77	13	2	3	62	15	..	1	802
1877.....	91	11	3	2	80	10	3	...	34	7	..	1	588
1878.....	85	12	5	...	77	12	4	..	47	6	1	..	588
1879.....	72	7	..	...	67	8	5	2	29	3	1	1	558
1880.....	69	6	3	..	67	13	..	...	29	7	..	..	577
1881.....	87	19	2	3	64	14	3	...	46	5	4	1	670
1882.....	77	20	3	2	66	16	3	1	34	6	1	1	672
1883.....	82	17	7	2	69	14	5	1	31	5	1	..	711
1884.....	72	17	4	4	57	16	2	..	23	6	1	1	653
1885.....	69	12	4	2	70	12	6	3	44	13	3	..	640
1886.....	82	10	11	2	56	14	10	5	52	13	5	3	649
1887.....	65	14	8	3	68	13	8	5	46	13	6	5	698
1888.....	72	16	7	1	70	21	7	5	67	17	7	5	687
1889.....	75	18	9	1	56	12	8	2	69	14	14	4	538
1890.....	66	7	4	10	62	9	7	2	72	19	3	10	646
1891.....	73	10	4	3	60	16	7	7	90	21	5	5	614
1892.....	77	7	7	4	54	12	11	2	94	24	12	2	624
1893.....	73	10	5	2	63	10	4	4	59	12	8	1	569
1894.....	75	14	2	....	76	9	6	2	62	14	8	3	599
1895.....	71	10	4	1	50	8	2	..	57	11	5	2	541
1896.....	68	9	5	3	64	9	6	2	109	11	3	2	692
1897.....	100	16	6	1	79	7	6	2	144	5	9	..	916
1898.....	130	10	..	1	108	8	7	1	174	8	11	2	983
1899.....	112	9	4	1	103	2	22	4	215	12	16	3	905
1900.....	144	6	14	2	120	8	9	1	286	20	22	3	1073
1901.....	132	10	10	3	102	12	14	3	274	17	29	7	1020
1902.....	107	5	2	1	101	5	9	4	215	16	18	5	861
1903.....	75	5	11	1	73	9	11	3	156	18	10	8	644
Total	1725	670	228	81	4291	643	252	102	5032	836	290	126	38172

8 years and under, 6669; 9 years, 4067; 10 years, 5084; 11 years, 5076; 12 years, 5704; 13 years, 5288; 14 years and over, 6384. Total, 38172.

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED.

Year.	UNFORTUNATE.				PILFERING				VAGRANT.				BAD AND DISORDERLY.			
	White.		Colored		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	5	.....	.....	.....	102	3	1	.....	479	9	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1854.....	90	43	6	1	257	24	5	1	392	45	17	1	108	45	2	2
1855.....	93	53	5	2	177	13	2	2	145	20	10	2	96	25	3	.....
1856.....	70	27	3	2	243	30	9	.....	182	45	3	3	165	29	5	4
1857.....	160	47	7	.....	159	7	3	.....	88	5	8	1	138	33	3	1
1858.....	171	70	6	1	120	10	3	.....	93	10	3	.....	169	47	8	2
1859.....	127	79	5	1	151	8	6	1	113	5	7	.....	187	32	10	4
1860.....	129	63	7	7	111	9	2	1	166	20	4	.....	73	11	4	4
1861.....	166	70	9	3	106	10	6	.....	88	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862.....	136	74	9	1	76	6	2	.....	167	25	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	170	80	6	4	148	9	4	2	153	20	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	139	76	4	1	84	13	2	.....	45	9	2	.....	77	11	4	3
1865.....	135	57	6	2	75	10	2	2	52	15	4	2	44	6	2	1
1866.....	193	72	5	1	80	5	2	2	53	9	1	.....	13	2	.....	.....
1867.....	159	66	2	.....	120	9	1	.....	38	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	165	96	4	.....	80	4	.....	.....	40	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	185	74	4	2	64	4	4	.....	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	173	62	13	1	32	6	1	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871.....	134	41	5	3	21	3	3	.....	7	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872.....	109	33	5	4	35	3	.....	.....	10	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	150	43	4	1	49	8	2	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	166	65	1	.....	44	6	1	.....	19	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	175	58	2	.....	23	2	.....	.....	15	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	294	90	2	1	17	5	.....	.....	31	13	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	129	42	1	1	15	4	.....	.....	26	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	153	66	1	1	24	2	.....	.....	24	5	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	161	62	4	2	3	5	1	.....	10	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	179	60	1	4	15	7	.....	.....	11	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	189	80	3	5	31	1	2	.....	14	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	162	83	5	1	26	5	1	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	180	72	5	4	12	3	1	.....	18	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	191	77	7	2	12	1	1	1	21	8	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	200	67	13	7	15	1	.....	1	18	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	162	93	11	14	22	4	2	.....	16	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	190	80	18	16	25	3	2	3	20	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	184	88	4	8	33	6	.....	.....	21	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	149	60	14	9	37	3	2	1	22	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	141	50	17	9	31	6	5	.....	30	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	115	55	5	3	55	5	4	4	14	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	128	57	13	6	72	4	5	1	26	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	130	52	8	6	56	5	5	1	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	188	76	12	6	52	5	4	.....	11	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1895.....	172	84	10	5	37	3	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1	.....
1896.....	203	100	22	14	27	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	93	.....	2	.....
1897.....	282	190	23	12	35	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	193	.....	6	.....
1898.....	257	143	14	8	43	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	.....	13	.....
1899.....	150	106	9	9	25	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384	.....	23	.....
1900.....	137	79	12	14	33	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563	1	25	.....
1901.....	135	94	10	5	74	3	7	1	9	2	1	.....	383	5	26	1
1902.....	198	75	10	5	82	5	4	.....	5	1	.....	.....	293	2	12	1
1903.....	139	78	13	6	109	.....	3	1	7	1	.....	.....	77	.....	9	.....
Totals.....	8104	3608	355	220	3378	294	118	27	2740	367	128	23	3304	249	158	23

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

Year.	BEGGARS.				PED- DLING.		DISOBEDIENT AND TRUANT				TEMPORARY, AS WITNESSES.				Total.
	White		Colored.		White.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	P.	M.	F.	
1853.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623
1854.	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1050
1855.	25	29	...	...	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	727
1856.	14	34	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	902
1857.	17	28	1	...	...	...	32	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	741
1858.	8	34	...	...	...	...	24	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	781
1859.	29	47	1	...	...	...	45	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	863
1860.	29	36	1	...	...	...	165	11	8	2	...	...	...	...	863
1861.	14	12	1	...	...	...	243	28	13	8	...	...	...	...	800
1862.	10	20	...	...	...	...	377	29	13	2	...	...	...	...	957
1863.	13	8	...	1	...	...	460	58	10	4	...	...	...	...	1160
1864.	1	2	...	...	...	...	378	31	2	3	1	...	...	...	888
1865.	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	39	6	3	...	...	...	...	812
1866.	...	1	...	...	...	...	356	48	8	2	...	...	...	...	853
1867.	1	...	...	...	...	...	443	54	9	4	...	...	...	...	922
1868.	1	...	...	...	...	...	389	42	15	9	...	...	...	...	854
1869.	...	1	...	...	...	...	416	47	8	7	...	...	...	...	826
1870.	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	54	12	6	...	...	...	...	714
1871.	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	33	7	3	...	...	...	...	572
1872.	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	28	7	4	...	...	...	...	546
1873.	1	...	...	...	...	...	270	31	10	5	...	...	...	...	581
1874.	3	1	...	...	...	...	315	48	8	5	...	...	...	...	687
1875.	1	...	...	...	...	...	308	37	4	1	...	...	...	...	632
1876.	2	4	2	...	...	...	206	29	12	2	...	...	...	...	802
1877.	1	...	...	...	...	...	316	32	8	4	...	...	...	...	588
1878.	2	2	...	...	...	...	259	33	10	...	...	...	...	...	588
1879.	4	...	...	...	...	...	265	25	9	2	...	...	...	...	558
1880.	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	31	11	...	...	...	...	...	577
1881.	5	3	...	...	...	...	280	36	14	2	...	...	...	...	670
1882.	4	...	2	...	...	...	304	40	16	7	...	...	...	...	672
1883.	7	3	1	...	...	...	316	57	21	4	1	...	...	...	711
1884.	6	...	...	...	...	...	258	39	17	3	...	...	...	...	653
1885.	5	5	...	...	10	3	241	27	17	3	...	...	...	...	646
1886.	5	3	...	...	5	1	236	16	30	10	9	...	1	...	649
1887.	4	2	...	...	9	1	241	39	27	9	1	...	1	1	698
1888.	11	...	...	1	8	2	231	32	35	11	3	1	1	...	687
1889.	4	3	...	...	2	3	225	31	42	8	14	4	...	...	636
1890.	9	...	...	...	5	...	269	35	17	19	1	...	...	...	644
1891.	7	...	1	2	...	...	244	56	21	18	2	...	...	...	614
1892.	8	1	...	...	3	...	227	34	26	7	1	1	...	...	629
1893.	1	...	...	...	...	...	232	34	17	6	...	...	...	...	560
1894.	4	...	...	...	3	...	186	22	19	7	...	...	...	...	591
1895.	2	...	...	...	2	...	164	12	21	5	...	...	...	...	542
1896.	3	...	...	...	1	...	177	29	9	6	...	...	...	...	696
1897.	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	913
1898.	...	...	...	...	4	...	165	18	11	2	...	...	...	...	988
1899.	5	...	...	...	...	...	138	13	22	10	...	...	...	...	905
1900.	2	...	...	...	...	...	151	19	26	5	1	...	...	...	1073
1901.	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	27	26	10	...	...	...	...	1020
1902.	1	...	...	...	...	...	130	13	14	10	...	...	...	...	861
1903.	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	17	22	10	...	...	...	...	644
Totals.	276	282	8	3	55	10	11902	1431	679	248	41	8	3	1	38172

Unfortunate, 12317; Pilfering, 3817; Vagrant, 3267; Bad, 3824; Beggars, 569; Peddling, 65; Disobedient and Truant, 14260; Temporary as Witnesses, 53—Total, 38172.

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

YEAR.	No. 1—COULD READ, WRITE AND CIPHER.				No. 2—COULD READ AND WRITE.			
	White		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.	16	2	.....	.....	65	2	.....	.....
1854.	10	3	.....	.....	147	25	3	1
1855.	59	17	2	.....	36	12	1	.....
1856.	160	20	.....	.....	53	9	2	1
1857.	167	22	3	.....	21	10	1	.....
1858.	166	46	5	2	25	9	3	.....
1859.	186	31	4	1	44	14	5	.....
1860.	110	14	2	2	81	14	2	1
1861.	72	6	1	.....	66	18	5	.....
1862.	176	10	3	1	55	10	1	.....
1863.	350	45	8	5	29	8	1	1
1864.	242	30	1	3	41	9	2	.....
1865.	251	45	3	3	40	7	3	2
1866.	280	34	4	2	52	13	3	1
1867.	298	48	2	2	25	2	.....	1
1868.	258	64	9	7	21	3	.....	.....
1869.	298	38	6	5	62	9	1	.....
1870.	204	35	11	3	48	7	1	.....
1871.	191	29	8	2	48	7	.....	3
1872.	249	19	3	3	49	6	3	1
1873.	241	31	5	3	46	13	1	2
1874.	251	36	7	3	86	18	1	.....
1875.	253	31	3	1	87	14	1	1
1876.	328	46	7	4	106	25	1	.....
1877.	245	36	4	1	75	14	.....	2
1878.	275	51	9	.....	63	14	.....	1
1879.	263	31	4	4	53	14	1	.....
1880.	241	45	6	3	49	7	1	.....
1881.	310	46	14	3	43	13	1	1
1882.	261	59	13	6	54	10	1	1
1883.	267	54	12	2	56	15	5	2
1884.	260	55	11	4	37	9	1	.....
1885.	288	53	21	7	22	12	2	1
1886.	282	61	29	17	26	4	3	1
1887.	285	66	33	17	25	1	5	1
1888.	308	77	28	15	17	4	4	.....
1889.	314	63	38	13	12	3	5	2
1890.	333	57	32	26	4	2	.....	.....
1891.	315	57	23	21	1	3	.....	1
1892.	329	54	40	11	2	.....	.....	.....
1893.	286	48	24	8	6	.....	.....	.....
1894.	333	57	25	10	3	2	.....	.....
1895.	296	48	20	5	14	7	3	1
1896.	339	58	19	11	27	7	3	.....
1897.	406	59	32	8	60	16	5	.....
1898.	553	48	25	6	47	16	5	1
1899.	554	41	47	12	33	10	5	3
1900.	749	52	54	9	36	10	5	0
1901.	690	69	67	16	16	1	1	.....
1902.	588	51	37	14	17	2	1
1903.	403	52	39	14	12	2	2
Totals.	14580	2150	803	316	2143	460	100	35

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CLASS IN SHOE-MAKING.

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEAR.	No. 3—COULD READ ONLY.				No. 4—COULD NOT READ.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	176	2	4	.....	345	5	6	.....	623
1854.....	220	42	9	2	481	87	18	2	1050
1855.....	150	38	6	2	315	75	10	4	727
1856.....	130	45	6	2	364	92	12	6	902
1857.....	120	32	2	1	288	56	17	1	741
1858.....	113	25	1	.....	283	91	11	1	781
1859.....	118	27	3	1	304	104	17	4	863
1860.....	148	26	3	2	334	96	19	9	863
1861.....	173	37	6	2	302	81	23	8	800
1862.....	268	39	7	3	267	95	22	.....	957
1863.....	286	53	8	3	284	69	7	3	1160
1864.....	211	47	4	1	240	51	4	2	888
1865.....	156	35	6	2	209	39	8	3	812
1866.....	147	45	5	1	216	45	3	2	853
1867.....	218	41	5	1	220	54	4	1	922
1868.....	201	31	5	3	195	51	6	.....	854
1869.....	178	34	5	3	135	46	4	2	826
1870.....	149	33	7	1	157	48	7	3	714
1871.....	152	26	4	3	85	13	1	.....	572
1872.....	105	21	3	3	53	23	4	1	546
1873.....	93	13	7	2	97	26	1	.....	581
1874.....	126	30	2	.....	90	34	2	1	687
1875.....	108	27	2	.....	75	28	1	.....	632
1876.....	102	38	5	.....	105	33	2	.....	802
1877.....	92	15	2	.....	79	18	4	1	588
1878.....	74	16	1	1	61	20	2	.....	588
1879.....	62	18	4	.....	65	35	4	.....	558
1880.....	83	17	6	1	86	29	2	1	577
1881.....	63	21	4	1	102	41	5	2	670
1882.....	67	10	4	.....	127	52	6	1	672
1883.....	92	28	6	1	119	43	6	2	711
1884.....	62	18	5	1	128	47	12	3	653
1885.....	65	12	3	1	114	30	7	2	640
1886.....	42	10	9	4	105	45	8	3	649
1887.....	38	6	8	3	142	49	10	9	698
1888.....	40	11	3	3	126	41	4	2	687
1889.....	27	9	7	1	100	30	11	3	638
1890.....	26	5	2	1	123	28	6	1	646
1891.....	21	2	2	.....	102	55	7	4	614
1892.....	27	6	4	.....	107	39	2	3	624
1893.....	28	1	3	.....	113	44	3	5	569
1894.....	13	9	2	.....	96	36	10	3	599
1895.....	8	3	3	2	80	41	8	2	541
1896.....	17	8	2	1	123	58	11	8	692
1897.....	16	11	1	1	173	116	9	3	916
1898.....	14	7	.....	1	157	92	8	3	983
1899.....	7	4	.....	.....	17	65	3	4	905
1900.....	8	4	1	1	94	35	6	9	1073
1901.....	9	5	2	.....	87	56	.....	1	1020
1902.....	16	3	1	.....	88	40	1	2	861
1903.....	11	3	4	.....	58	41	2	1	644
Total.....	4876	1049	208	67	8316	2568	366	131	38172

No. (1), 17858; No. (2), 2738; No. (3), 6195; No. (4), 11381.—Total, 38172.

TABLE 6—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING.

YEAR.	Both Parents Living.	Father only Living.	Mother only Living.	Both Parents Dead.	Unknown.	TOTALS.
1853.....	230	122	164	106	1	623
1854.....	323	210	238	185	94	1,050
1855.....	275	114	195	129	14	727
1856.....	374	124	241	152	11	902
1857.....	316	114	185	117	9	741
1858.....	342	114	213	103	9	781
1859.....	396	112	251	84	20	863
1860.....	373	125	256	90	19	863
1861.....	387	106	228	70	9	800
1862.....	449	141	264	96	7	957
1863.....	557	180	331	88	4	1,160
1864.....	424	121	272	66	5	888
1865.....	367	124	228	91	2	812
1866.....	378	118	231	123	3	853
1867.....	400	151	294	77	..	922
1868.....	368	151	256	79	..	854
1869.....	381	144	227	74	..	826
1870.....	320	136	205	51	2	714
1871.....	253	95	169	45	10	572
1872.....	246	94	161	36	9	546
1873.....	232	101	205	41	2	581
1874.....	271	129	233	44	10	687
1875.....	240	133	205	39	15	632
1876.....	310	178	252	47	15	802
1877.....	202	121	213	33	19	588
1878.....	220	117	198	36	17	588
1879.....	189	135	186	38	10	558
1880.....	218	125	193	33	8	577
1881.....	280	144	202	31	13	670
1882.....	256	150	210	41	15	672
1883.....	310	150	215	25	11	711
1884.....	282	139	194	25	13	653
1885.....	240	153	198	40	9	640
1886.....	273	131	193	34	18	649
1887.....	297	166	176	51	8	698
1888.....	286	149	193	46	13	687
1889.....	282	116	174	54	12	638
1890.....	330	108	149	54	5	646
1891.....	313	117	147	30	7	614
1892.....	285	121	168	39	11	624
1893.....	269	114	157	25	4	569
1894.....	291	118	151	30	9	599
1895.....	246	115	151	28	1	541
1896.....	371	113	160	39	4	692
1897.....	541	128	202	44	1	916
1898.....	686	95	164	33	5	983
1899.....	591	100	171	36	6	905
1900.....	742	114	180	31	..	1,073
1901.....	648	122	211	24	15	1,020
1902.....	547	100	151	34	29	861
1903.....	370	108	114	24	28	644
Totals...	17,777	6511	10325	2991	568	38172

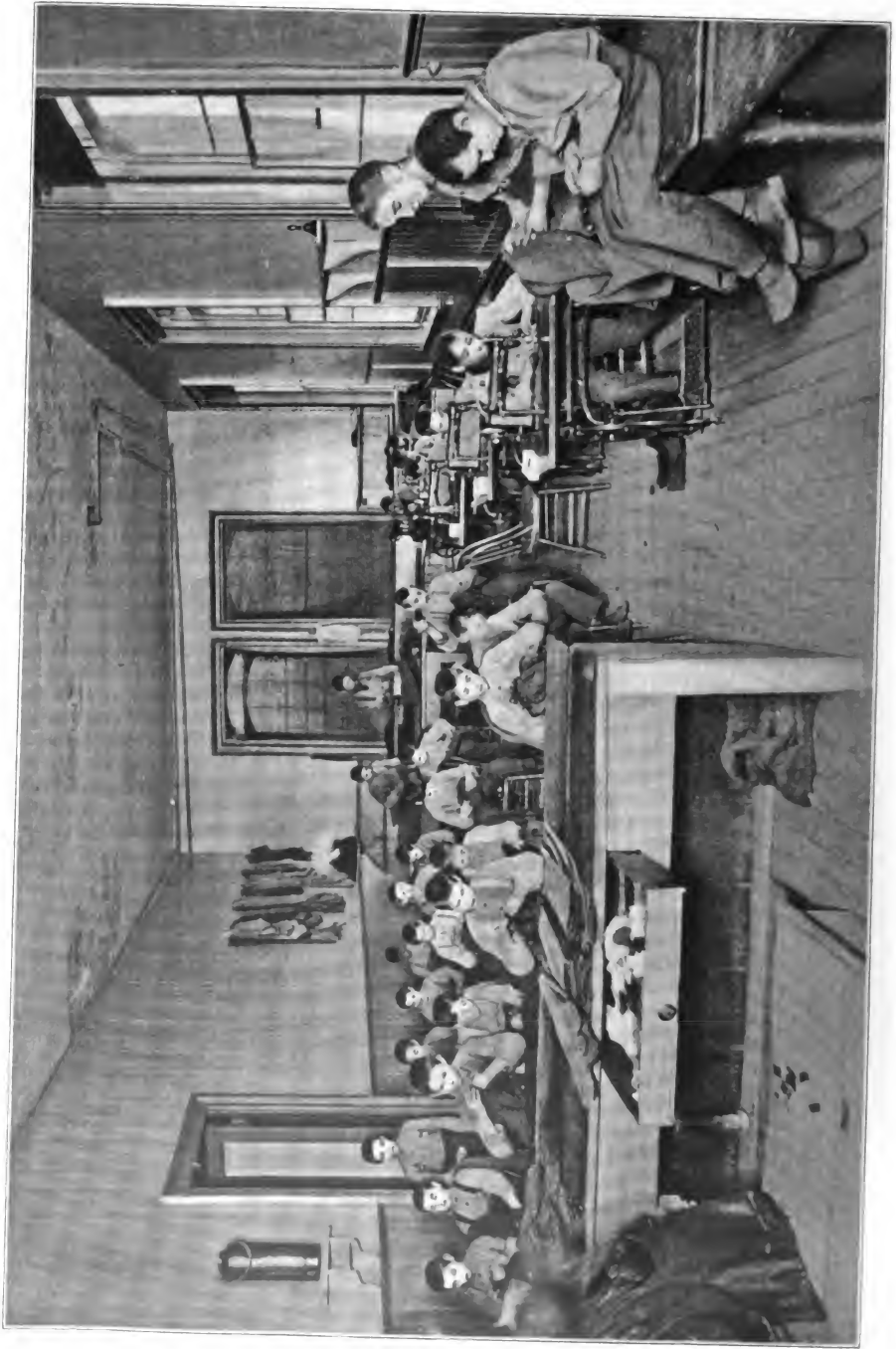
TABLE 7.—HABITS OF PARENTS.

YEAR.	Both Whose Parents were Temperate.	One or both whose parents were intem- perate.	Unknown.	Totals.
1853.....	236	331	56	623
1854.....	407	446	197	1,050
1855.....	397	295	35	727
1856.....	472	396	34	902
1857.....	396	324	21	741
1858.....	440	367	34	781
1859.....	470	356	37	863
1860.....	545	277	41	863
1861.....	563	232	5	800
1862.....	703	254	..	957
1863.....	723	231	16	1,160
1864.....	722	152	14	888
1865.....	673	78	61	812
1866.....	667	124	62	853
1867.....	800	122	..	922
1868.....	739	97	18	854
1869.....	647	161	18	826
1870.....	588	110	16	714
1871.....	475	79	18	572
1872.....	476	66	4	546
1873.....	505	70	6	581
1874.....	600	83	4	687
1875.....	574	55	3	632
1876.....	684	108	10	802
1877.....	545	35	8	588
1878.....	537	46	5	588
1879.....	510	35	13	558
1880.....	522	47	8	577
1881.....	609	47	14	670
1882.....	590	73	9	672
1883.....	625	70	16	711
1884.....	557	83	13	653
1885.....	573	58	9	640
1886.....	563	78	8	649
1887.....	617	72	9	698
1888.....	610	67	10	687
1889.....	593	39	6	638
1890.....	611	32	3	646
1891.....	592	21	1	614
1892.....	593	27	4	624
1893.....	546	20	3	569
1894.....	558	37	4	599
1895.....	495	45	1	541
1896.....	660	26	6	692
1897.....	877	37	2	916
1898.....	928	49	6	983
1899.....	963	35	7	995
1900.....	1025	37	11	1073
1901.....	947	55	18	1020
1902.....	787	33	41	861
1903.....	573	41	30	644
Totals.....	31198	5999	975	38172

TABLE 8.—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—UNITED STATES.

YEARS.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.	Maine.	New Hamp.	Vermont.	Rhode Island.	Virginia.	Maryland.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	No. Carolina.	So. Carolina.	Georgia.	Louisiana.	Missouri.	Illinois.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	California.	Texas.	Florida.	Totals.
1853.	281	13	11	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	326	
1854.	595	20	16	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	567	
1855.	366	6	9	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	402	
1856.	595	12	10	14	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	568	
1857.	393	11	4	8	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	433	
1858.	422	8	16	11	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	479	
1859.	537	10	12	6	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	586	
1860.	554	11	8	10	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	599	
1861.	543	19	13	8	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	608	
1862.	694	21	17	22	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	783	
1863.	897	28	14	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	989	
1864.	714	30	33	16	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	790	
1865.	620	33	16	17	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	702	
1866.	656	28	15	11	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	744	
1867.	743	15	20	15	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	829	
1868.	686	31	16	15	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	779	
1869.	628	25	18	15	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	724	
1870.	553	22	9	12	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	627	
1871.	433	25	9	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	485	
1872.	402	21	8	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	456	
1873.	445	15	11	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	499	
1874.	526	15	8	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	578	
1875.	476	11	8	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	526	
1876.	623	18	5	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	672	
1877.	460	21	13	4	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	523	
1878.	476	13	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	516	
1879.	448	14	11	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	509	
1880.	483	12	7	12	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	534
1881.	529	16	7	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	583
1882.	482	25	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	557	
1883.	507	25	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	591	
1884.	471	16	10	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	524	
1885.	440	18	10	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	500	
1886.	459	22	12	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	524	
1887.	455	16	13	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	521	
1888.	436	20	11	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	488	
1889.	396	13	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	452	
1890.	363	10	11	5	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	416	
1891.	341	18	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	391	
1892.	358	13	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	417	
1893.	321	13	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	368	
1894.	334	12	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	376	
1895.	314	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	343	
1896.	368	10	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	410	
1897.	438	13	4	4	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	503	
1898.	503	11	10	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	556	
1899.	466	9	9	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	542	
1900.	619	14	15	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	709	
1901.	666	17	15	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	751	
1902.	525	19	12	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	604	
1903.	417	16	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	481	
Totals.	25280	877	520	341	277	27	13	23	53	281	84	11	64	51	61	44	58	39	96	77	36	17	23	55	10	22	2440

THE
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STATE OF ILLINOIS



CLASS IN TAILORING.

TABLE 8—(Continued).

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

YEARS.	Canada, etc.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Hungary.	Turkey and Syria.	Russia.	Poland.	Norway.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Africa.	Italy.	Australia.	St. Helena.	West Indies.	S. America.	At Sea.	Austria.	Japan.	Total foreign.	Unknown.
1853	7	29	180	10	1	37	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	272	25
1854	8	40	308	8	2	44	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	...	1	...	3	...	...	430	53
1855	6	26	201	10	1	45	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	298	27
1856	3	34	194	5	8	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	290	44
1857	11	43	190	4	3	37	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	14
1858	9	28	172	10	4	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	267	35
1859	6	34	145	14	3	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	263	14
1860	9	46	132	12	3	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	253	11
1861	9	37	77	8	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	184	8
1862	6	32	74	11	4	37	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	172	3
1863	13	42	48	15	5	33	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	171	...
1864	9	20	26	6	2	27	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	100	...
1865	9	26	28	10	3	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...
1866	10	32	28	5	4	15	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	104	2
1867	9	21	18	1	4	32	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	92	1
1868	6	15	18	2	4	25	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	1
1869	14	26	14	1	2	31	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	101	1
1870	5	27	11	2	2	28	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	87	...
1871	3	21	17	1	2	31	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	86	1
1872	4	27	20	2	3	24	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
1873	7	9	5	2	9	33	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	82	...
1874	9	22	13	7	5	29	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	109	...
1875	1	22	15	9	14	31	1	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	106	...
1876	3	31	13	8	7	49	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	130	...
1877	...	22	8	2	7	15	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	63	2
1878	2	23	4	1	2	26	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	70	2
1879	2	13	2	...	5	11	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	45	4
1880	3	9	2	2	3	9	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	43	...
1881	2	18	4	1	5	29	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	11	...	3	1	...	...	...	84	3
1882	4	17	2	2	5	38	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	2	1	...	...	...	113	2
1883	3	11	11	1	1	31	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
1884	2	14	2	4	3	34	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	53	...	1	1	...	...	...	129	...
1885	2	9	8	7	2	47	1	...	2	7	...	2	1	...	5	...	...	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	138	2
1886	1	7	1	3	1	45	...	...	10	5	2	1	2	...	2	2	...	38	...	...	1	1	3	...	125	...
1887	7	16	3	3	3	31	4	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	84	...	...	5	...	...	...	177	...
1888	4	23	3	5	5	51	2	...	21	6	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	70	...	...	...	...	3	...	199	...
1889	1	19	2	10	2	63	5	...	2	14	...	8	...	2	...	3	1	...	49	...	2	2	...	...	186	...
1890	4	16	4	5	2	60	14	...	14	5	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	1
1891	2	12	4	3	3	32	3	...	30	3	1	...	3	...	2	1	...	99	...	...	4	...	11	...	223	...
1892	6	19	4	3	3	41	3	...	7	34	...	4	...	1	2	1	5	...	62	...	...	...	9	...	205	2
1893	3	13	2	8	3	29	4	...	15	34	...	5	...	1	72	1	...	1	2	...	6	...	201	...
1894	3	20	6	2	...	40	4	...	17	51	...	7	...	1	1	3	2	1	57	...	1	2	1	3	...	222	1
1895	4	18	3	4	3	19	9	...	4	64	...	4	...	2	1	50	...	4	...	1	4	...	197	1
1896	1	8	4	4	5	25	4	...	14	69	...	2	...	...	1	...	10	117	...	3	1	...	13	...	281	1
1897	4	7	2	5	4	35	2	...	24	104	...	2	...	3	3	...	2	195	...	...	3	...	17	...	413	...
1898	3	24	3	7	3	23	4	...	13	156	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	156	...	4	...	1	22	...	427	...	
1899	2	20	3	...	1	26	9	...	17	170	...	2	2	...	3	1	...	84	...	...	1	1	17	...	359	4
1900	1	19	1	2	2	18	6	...	7	224	...	4	1	2	3	1	...	36	...	7	1	1	21	2	359	5	
1901	2	11	4	1	4	14	7	...	3	168	...	2	...	4	1	1	...	15	...	3	...	...	18	...	251	81
1902	4	9	1	5	2	16	9	...	1	142	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	31
1903	2	7	1	4	1	12	3	...	70	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	17	...	124	39
	253	1094	2041	257	177	1637	109	126	1388	122	17	29	45	20	75	28	4	1599	15	5	63	31	29	198	2	9374	358

Native born, 28,440; Foreign, 9,374; Unknown, 358. Total, 38,172.

TABLE 9.

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

YEARS.	Restored by Magistrates to Parents, Guardians or Friends.					Expiration of Sentence.					Restored by the Committee to Parents, Guardians or Friends.					Returned by the Committee to Magistrates; also those transferred by Magistrates and the Committee to other Institutions.				
	White.		Colored.		Total	White.		Colored.		Total	White.		Colored.		Total	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	251	2			253						19				19	15				15
1854	436	55	6		497						44	18			62	40	4			44
1855	336	50	4		390						76	26	1		103	32	3			36
1856	335	65	1	1	402						95	34	2	1	132	11	3		1	15
1857	255	52	1		308						99	21			120	5	1			6
1858	210	69	3	1	283						139	35			174	14	1			15
1859	268	59	10	1	338						47	7	1	1	56	11	3			14
1860	241	50	2	2	295						170	50	4	3	227	21	10	1	2	34
1861	271	29	3	2	305						174	42	8	3	227	10	7	4		21
1862	386	54	2		442						213	41	7	1	262	42	12	12	5	71
1863	425	46	2		473						364	69	6	2	441	12	10	5	3	30
1864	158	12			170						434	81	11	2	528	5	3			8
1865	73	10			83						404	75	3	2	484	11	2			13
1866	90	7			97						450	53	4	2	509	9	3	2	1	15
1867	130	18			148						411	67	11	2	491	15	9			24
1868	104	11			115						438	94	10	10	552	9		1		10
1869	100	11		1	112						465	85	10	8	568	11	1			12
1870	50	3	2		55						415	92	7	4	518	9		1	1	11
1871	35	6	1		42						307	62	6	2	377	3	3	1		7
1872	45	5	1		51						305	52	12	6	376	3		2	1	6
1873	45	8			53						352	45	13	2	412	2	2			4
1874	48	8	1	1	58						336	78	8	8	430	6	2			8
1875	18	2			20						385	70	5	4	464	5	1	1		7
1876	18	13	1		32						362	78	13	2	455	4	2			6
1877	21	3			24						391	60	4	1	456	4	1	1		6
1878	17	1	1	1	20						343	69	10		422	4				4
1879	21	1		1	23						312	77	9	1	399	5	1	1		7
1880	15	1	2		18						372	65	12	3	452	4		1		5
1881	7		1		8						302	66	8	1	377					
1882	7	2	1		10						363	84	21	5	473	8	2			10
1883	9	1			10						337	84	16	10	447	5				5
1884	15	3			18						373	98	17	3	491	3			1	4
1885	11				11						332	83	25	7	447	4		1		5
1886	19	3	2		24						361	79	26	9	475	7	1			8
1887	8	5	1		14						323	66	25	7	421	2				2
1888	12	4	1		17						326	66	45	12	449	3				3
1889	24	6	1		31						332	69	47	15	463	2				2
1890	15			2	17						350	87	36	17	490	7		1	1	9
1891	11			1	12						302	67	25	13	407	7	1	2	2	12
1892	15		3		18						317	74	41	14	446	8		2		10
1893	7				7						289	71	27	13	400	8	1	2		11
1894	11	2	1		14						366	71	24	11	472	4		3	1	8
1895	39	2	2	1	44						342	84	25	10	461	4	3	1	2	10
1896	24		1	1	26						433	73	27	10	543	2	1			3
1897	38	2	2		42	162				166	363	88	37	8	496	4	5	1		10
1898	54		3		57	263		9		272	345	130	23	9	507	1	2			3
1899	81				81	324	1	26		351	317	143	38	11	509	2	4		1	7
1900	229	1	9		239	347	1	15		363	296	120	22	10	448	7	1			8
1901	117	3	3	1	124	294	2	20		316	242	85	19	10	356	1	1	3	2	7
1902	66	3	3		72	271		15	1	287	315	82	26	9	432	10	4			16
1903	11		1		12	96		7		103	261	62	36	10	369	23	16		1	40
Total	5232	688	78	17	6015	1757	4	96	1	1858	15510	3478	813	294	20905	444	127	49	27	647

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

TABLE 9—(Concluded).

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

YEARS.	Apprenticed.					Escaped.					Deaths.					Totals.
	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	
	M	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853.....	97	3	..	..	100	33	..	..	..	33	1	..	..	..	1	421
1854.....	155	47	8	1	211	130	6	1	..	137	3	..	..	..	3	955
1855.....	220	98	4	2	324	68	3	1	..	72	10	..	..	..	10	934
1856.....	152	31	10	..	193	101	3	..	..	104	5	..	..	..	5	851
1857.....	77	40	2	2	121	122	5	1	..	128	2	..	..	..	2	685
1858.....	76	51	..	..	127	117	3	1	..	121	7	..	..	..	7	727
1859.....	115	59	4	2	180	18	..	1	..	19	6	..	..	..	6	613
1860.....	162	53	3	4	222	29	3	1	..	33	2	1	2	..	5	816
1861.....	199	63	12	1	275	14	1	..	..	15	4	..	..	..	4	847
1862.....	170	43	9	1	223	5	..	..	..	5	2	1	2	..	5	1008
1863.....	94	37	12	3	146	12	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	3	1105
1864.....	130	38	10	10	188	8	2	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	905
1865.....	141	48	5	15	209	4	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	795
1866.....	160	54	5	3	222	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	847
1867.....	136	46	1	2	185	5	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	854
1868.....	122	33	1	1	156	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	4	838
1869.....	120	30	18	1	169	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	2	866
1870.....	88	33	2	..	123	6	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	4	717
1871.....	55	20	6	4	85	3	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	3	517
1872.....	76	21	2	3	102	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	536
1873.....	77	29	2	5	113	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	585
1874.....	133	17	4	3	157	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	656
1875.....	124	28	2	..	154	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	648
1876.....	123	30	1	..	154	3	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	2	652
1877.....	86	1	..	..	87	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	576
1878.....	116	26	2	2	146	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	3	596
1879.....	106	26	..	1	133	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	565
1880.....	116	37	2	2	157	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	636
1881.....	98	13	4	2	117	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	503
1882.....	129	56	2	1	188	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	685
1883.....	144	45	2	1	192	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	658
1884.....	150	37	3	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	703
1885.....	116	28	3	1	148	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	3	..	6	619
1886.....	103	37	2	2	144	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	3	655
1887.....	112	29	7	2	150	4	..	..	..	4	3	3	1	..	7	598
1888.....	130	47	4	15	196	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	668
1889.....	125	51	11	13	200	1	..	2	3	3	1	..	1	1	3	702
1890.....	93	18	4	2	117	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	635
1891.....	95	25	6	3	129	2	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	5	567
1892.....	89	19	6	2	116	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	3	559
1893.....	80	34	4	4	122	5	..	2	7	7	..	..	1	..	1	148
1894.....	86	16	3	7	112	6	..	1	..	7	1	..	3	..	4	675
1895.....	74	20	5	4	103	9	..	..	..	9	2	1	2	1	6	633
1896.....	64	35	1	2	102	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	4	680
1897.....	79	18	3	5	105	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	821
1898.....	93	24	1	2	120	3	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	3	995
1899.....	86	50	1	4	141	3	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	4	1099
1900.....	59	19	7	4	89	7	..	3	..	10	..	1	1	1	3	1100
1901.....	64	48	1	5	118	4	..	1	..	5	1	..	1	..	2	928
1902.....	82	19	6	1	108	4	..	..	..	4	3	5	0	0	8	927
1903.....	25	13	2	5	45	11	2	1	0	14	1	0	0	0	1	584
Totals.....	5602	1742	214	155	7714	764	30	14	4	812	98	30	24	5	157	37298

By magistrates, 6015; by expiration of sentence, 1858; by committee, 20095; transferred, 607; apprenticed, 7714; escaped, 812; deaths, 157; total, 37298; remaining in the institution December 31, 1902, 874; grand total, 38172.

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS.

YEAR.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.	Russia.	Poland.	Italy.	Turkey and Syria.	West Indies.
1853....	4.65	1.61	28.66	5.94	.16	....	.32	.16	...	.32
1854....	2.86	.76	29.33	4.19	.19	....	.19	.57	...	.19
1855....	3.58	1.38	27.65	6.19	.14	....	.14	.55	...	.14
1856....	3.77	.55	21.51	4.10	.89	....	...	.11	...	.33
1857....	5.80	.54	25.64	4.99	.40	....	...	.54	...	...
1858....	3.59	1.28	22.02	4.87	.51	....	...	.13	...	...
1859....	3.94	1.62	16.80	5.56	.35	....	...	.81	...	.12
1860....	5.33	1.39	15.30	4.75	.35	....	...	.70	...	.23
1861....	4.62	1.00	9.62	4.72	.25	....	...	1.50	...	.25
1862....	3.34	1.15	7.73	3.87	.25	....	.10	.31	...	...
1863....	3.62	1.29	4.14	2.84	.43	....	.34	.09	...	...
1864....	2.25	.68	2.93	3.04	.23	.11	.23	.11	.11	...
1865....	3.20	1.23	3.45	3.69	.37	....	.12	.25	...	...
1866....	3.73	.59	3.28	1.76	.47	....	.35	....	...	...
1867....	2.27	.11	1.96	3.47	.43	.11	.11	.32	...	.11
1868....	1.76	.23	2.11	2.93	.47	....	...	.32	...	...
1869....	3.15	.12	1.69	3.75	.24	.12	...	.48	...	.24
1870....	3.78	.28	1.68	3.92	.28	.14	.14	.28	...	...
1871....	3.67	.17	2.97	5.42	.35	....	...	.70	...	.18
1872....	4.94	.37	3.66	4.39	.55	....	.18	.73	...	...
1873....	1.55	.34	.86	5.68	1.55	.34	.17	1.03	.17	...
1874....	3.20	1.02	1.89	4.22	.73	...	.29	2.33	...	...
1875....	3.48	1.42	2.37	4.91	2.21	....	.63	.60	...	...
1876....	3.86	1.00	1.62	6.11	.87	....	.25	1.50	...	...
1877....	3.74	.34	1.36	2.55	1.19	....	...	....	...	.34
1878....	3.91	.17	.68	4.42	.34	.17	...	.34	...	...
1879....	2.33	...	.36	1.97	.99	.35	.36	....	...	.36
1880....	1.56	.35	.35	1.56	.52	....	.17	1.04	...	...
1881....	2.69	.15	.59	4.33	.75	....	.59	1.64	...	.45
1882....	2.53	.30	.30	5.65	.71	.45	.15	4.46	...	.30
1883....	1.55	.14	1.55	4.36	.14	.56	.42	6.61	...	...
1884....	2.13	.61	.31	5.21	.46	.15	.61	8.11	...	.15
1885....	1.40	1.86	1.25	7.34	.31	.31	1.09	6.56	...	.16
1886....	1.08	.46	.15	8.47	.15	1.54	.77	5.86	...	.15
1887....	2.29	.43	.43	4.44	.43	.57	1.15	12.04	...	.72
1888....	3.35	.73	.44	7.42	.73	.87	3.06	10.19	...	...
1889....	2.98	1.45	.33	9.87	.29	2.19	1.16	7.12	.31	.29
1890....	2.48	.77	.62	9.29	.31	2.17	.77	16.72	...	...
1891....	1.95	.49	.65	5.21	.49	4.89	.49	16.12	...	...
1892....	3.06	.48	.64	6.57	.48	5.45	.64	9.94	1.01	...
1893....	2.28	1.41	.35	5.10	.53	5.98	.88	12.65	2.64	.18
1894....	3.34	.33	1.00	6.68	...	8.51	1.17	9.51	2.84	.17
1895....	3.33	.74	.55	3.51	.55	11.83	.74	9.24	.74	.74
1896....	1.16	.58	.58	3.61	.72	9.97	.29	16.91	2.02	.43
1897....	.76	.55	.21	3.82	.44	12.44	.22	21.29	2.62	...
1898....	2.44	.71	.31	2.34	.31	15.89	.41	16.60	1.32	.41
1899....	2.21	...	.33	2.87	.11	18.78	.22	9.28	1.88	...
1900....	1.77	.18	.09	1.67	.18	20.78	.37	3.35	.65	.65
1901....	1.78	.09	.39	1.37	.39	16.47	.19	1.47	.29	.29
1902....	1.05	.58	.11	1.85	.23	16.49	...	1.05	.11	.46
1903....	1.09	.62	.15	1.86	.15	10.87	.15	...	...	.15

PROPERTY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



GIRLS' CLASS ROOMS

Appendix A.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

FIRST DECADE—1853 TO 1862 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City for Investment purposes	From City and State for Schools and Maintenance	From Legacies, Donations, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From sale of Property	Expended for Maintenance	Invested in Land and Buildings
1853..	\$ 50,000	\$	\$ 51,478.18	\$	\$	\$ 20,393.02	\$ 15,413.79
1854..	.....	5,497.76	4,000.57	232.63	.....	22,699.74	16,997.68
1855..	.....	34,204.14	13,402.55	.....	.....	31,875.24	57,960.66
1856..	20,000	24,284.02	13,959.34	.....	1,500	31,935.71	30,823.92
1857..	.....	24,646.51	1,051.87	.....	.....	30,555.95	8,105.74
1858..	20,000	31,497.79	17,663.88	.....	2,000	48,119.05	26,825.11
1859..	.....	41,342.12	6,054.92	.....	.....	50,654.41	12,783.86
1860..	.....	44,010.94	15,343.	.....	.....	53,581.85	3,000.00
1861..	10,000	46,810.28	5,986.50	.....	.....	55,814.55	7,330.00
1862..	10,000	47,725.10	7,662.61	.....	.....	53,467.32	9,993.79
	\$110,000.	\$300,018.66	\$137,203.36	\$232.63	\$3,500	\$399,096.84	\$189,234.55

SECOND DECADE—1863 TO 1872 INCLUSIVE.

1863..	\$	\$ 49,889.98	\$ 11,920.75	\$ .....	.....	\$60,474.87	\$ 837.67
1864..	.....	55,888.64	32,841.69	.....	.....	75,661.83	.....
1865..	.....	55,911.92	32,467.98	2,863.50	.....	75,503.11	.....
1866..	.....	67,316.10	11,785.65	275.86	.....	82,874.00	.....
1867..	20,000	70,790.08	22,223.90	531.50	.....	82,422.49	13,229.75
1868..	20,000	73,807.89	9,992.81	2,243.46	.....	88,542.25	4,827.38
1869..	10,000	74,177.90	17,248.03	2,060.42	.....	81,595.68	3,077.98
1870..	.....	75,724.63	40,603.58	799.85	.....	86,384.41	23,077.98
1871..	.....	52,065.24	14,554.26	667.43	.....	87,929.33	32,610.39
1872..	.....	105,154.08	10,527.48	1,037.55	.....	90,349.74	18,635.95
	\$50,000.	\$680,726.46	\$200,166.14	\$10,479.52		\$811,737.72	\$96,297.10

THIRD DECADE—1873 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

1873..	.....	\$ 77,732.63	\$16,332.51	\$ 428.00	.....	\$ 94,534.35	\$ 51.70
1874..	.....	79,064.03	21,003.36	394.00	.....	89,402.92	.....
1875..	.....	73,743.60	6,211.83	410.20	35,830.00	85,000.32	.....
1876..	.....	94,321.60	12,328.29	77.00	.....	94,907.22	.....
1877..	.....	85,795.80	3,562.65	.....	.....	95,595.72	.....
1878..	.....	95,146.92	17,195.00	.....	.....	91,377.71	.....
1879..	.....	95,384.85	4,425.67	.....	.....	87,678.65	.....
1880..	.....	98,831.57	4,494.08	.....	.....	91,119.86	29,787.26
1881..	.....	95,787.97	5,813.16	.....	7,235.01	108,411.65	34,429.11
1882..	.....	105,057.20	8,502.78	.....	.....	105,182.17	11,129.16
		\$900,866.17	\$99,869.33	\$1,309.20	\$43,065.01	\$942,620.57	\$75,397.23

NOTE. In 1877, Asylum paid City assessment of \$13,672.91,

FOURTH DECADE—1883 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City and State for Educa- tion, and Mainten'ce	From Donations, Legacies, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From Sale of Property.	Expended for Main- tenance	Assess- ments	Invested in Lands and Buildings
1883..	\$ 113,013.21	\$ 16,744.41	.....	.....	\$ 107,711.04	.....	\$ 7,967.51
1884..	109,582.62	17,309.63	1,180.00	.....	108,351.33	.....	4,032.82
1885..	107,816.68	12,244.03	1,262.25	.....	109,000.91	.....	.....
1886..	106,037.40	9,448.21	491.75	.....	112,272.02	.....	33,112.12
1887..	105,878.98	30,638.39	666.25	.....	117,531.14	.....	23,608.58
1888..	117,201.13	20,935.06	1,590.30	.....	120,846.23	.....	2,055.71
1889..	120,461.84	8,152.91	410.00	149,585.00	123,301.42	.....	58,000.00
1890..	115,456.33	7,176.92	390.00	.....	122,323.14	.....	43,501.60
1891..	120,866.07	6,503.37	1,162.50	2,588.25	127,214.03	.....	40,473.49
1892..	124,380.78	4,222.33	999.76	.....	129,680.90	.....	.....
	\$1,140,695.04	\$133,375.26	\$8,152.81	\$152,173.25	\$1,176,182.16		\$212,751.83

FIFTH DECADE—1893 TO 1902 INCLUSIVE.

1893..	\$ 122,347.07	\$ 63,054.70	\$ 939.00	.....	\$ 124,727.91	.....	.....
1894..	125,540.49	18,000.86	1,243.48	.....	129,779.94	.....	.....
1895..	120,534.30	21,472.96	1,377.15	.....	135,054.79	.....	.....
1896..	94,973.54	8,748.96	1,668.59	.....	141,994.54	.....	.....
1897..	134,512.60	4,881.67	1,903.70	18,174.46	126,373.80	36,878.99	.....
1898..	116,651.82	7,925.74	2,113.21	22,046.25	132,263.27	29,417.64	.....
1899..	114,952.83	7,544.83	2,126.25	81,902.50	120,198.32	37,078.04	.....
1900..	75,390.62	13,693.82	2,926.75	.....	108,949.58	8,018.82	.....
1901..	117,066.21	7,168.85	3,625.88	51,081.50	109,801.27	4,886.78	125,342.19
1902..	89,814.78	8,037.37	3,936.88	30,941.00	110,159.43	4,566.20	15,362.73
	\$1,109,724.26	\$160,526.75	\$21,860.89	\$204,145.71	\$1,239,202.85	\$120,846.47	\$140,704.92

RECEIPTS.

Total from City for Investment purposes.....	\$160,000.00	
Total from City for Maintenance.....	4,132,030.59	\$4,292,030.59
Total from Donations, Legacies, Interests, etc.....	731,140.85	
Total from Boarders.....	42,035.15	
Total from Sale of Property.....	402,883.97	\$1,176,059.97
Total.....		\$5,468,090.56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cost of Real Estate, buildings and permanent repairs.....	699,022.90	
City assessments for streets and sewers.....	134,519.38	
Expended for Maintenance.....	4,568,840.24	\$5,402,382.52
Unexpended balance.....		65,708.04

NOTE 1. Total expenditure for maintenance and assessments \$4,703,359.62, of which the city paid \$4,132,030.59. Shortage for fifty years is \$571,329.03 or an average, annually, of \$11,406.58.

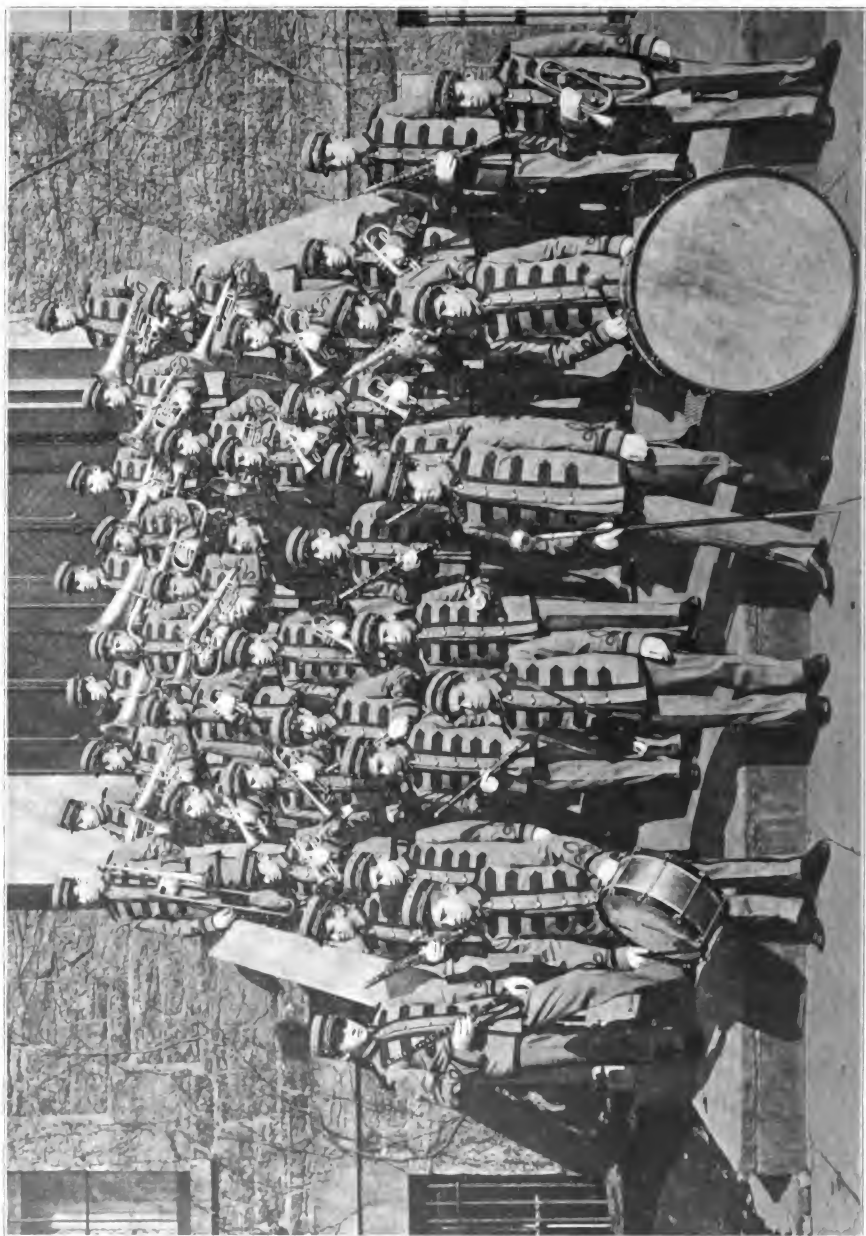
NOTE 2. The balance of \$65,708.04 is represented by the Fanshaw Library fund of \$11,656.19 and bank deposits of \$54,051.85.

NOTE 3. Total investment in buildings and lands is \$699,022.90, less sales of \$402,883.90 leaving net investment, \$296,139.93. The Asylum owns—

Lot on 27th Street, costing (in 1889).....	\$52,000.00	
House of Reception on lot, costing.....	66,079.65	118,079.65
Chicago property, costing.....		7,000.00
Chauncey property, costing, (including competition, taxes, .. buildings, etc.).....		140,704.92
Total, exclusive Main Asylum.....		\$265,784.57

NOTE 4. Net investment in real estate, etc., \$296,138.93, less cost of property at Chauncey, Chicago and on 27th Street \$265,784.57, leaves charge of \$30,354.36 against the Main Asylum for lands and buildings.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



THE BAND.

Appendix B.

LETTERS FROM WARDS AND GUARDIANS.

From Emma Jenkins, aged 15, who went to Iowa in 1899.

"I received your kind letter and was glad to hear from you. I am getting along fine, and like it very much here. I have learned a great many things in the last three years; I can bake bread, pie and cake, and can do all kinds of house-work. I will start to school to-morrow and will go as much as I can. I am getting along nicely in my studies and like my teacher and school-mates very much. I have seen Annie Roth a good many times, and like to visit with her. My guardians are very good to me, and treat me as if I were one of their own. How are the boys and girls at the Asylum?

I thank the Directors and teachers of the Asylum for their kindness to me, and you for placing me in this home. We have about ninety head of cattle, sixty pigs, eighteen horses, and lots of chickens, ducks and turkeys. I can ride horse-back, and we go riding quite often. We have eight cows and they are very gentle. Sometimes I help to milk them. I am thankful for the Youth's Companion and the Annual Report, and I enjoy reading them. We had a nice time Thanksgiving Day. We had duck, oysters, pumpkin pie, candy, peanuts, bananas, oranges and nuts. I study Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Spelling and Physiology."

NEWBURG, IOWA.

From Mary Zeman, aged 10, who went to Illinois in 1903.

"I am glad to say I like my home and am happy in it, and hope to stay as long as I can. I am thinking of the Asylum all the time, and wondering what you are doing. I have a good home and everything I want, and learn to do lots of work, too. You know when you are on a farm you can learn lots of work out-doors and in the house, too. I received the annual report and was very glad to get it. I will write you a better letter next time."

HAMPSHIRE, ILL.

From William Boettger, aged 15, who went to Illinois in 1898.

"I received my annual letter and was glad to hear from you. I enjoy good health, and my guardians are good to me. I go to school in Liberty

Prairie, and church and Sunday School every Sunday. I have a fine time with the boys and girls at school. I like to work on the farm, and have a team of gentle mules that I can do all kinds of work with. I have some nice young cows and a pig. He is so fat he can hardly walk. I have a black dog named "Poodle" and he can catch rabbits for us. He is with me wherever I go. I do wish that all the boys and girls had a home as good as mine. I think it is the best home in the world."

LIBERTY PRAIRIE, ILL.

From Annie Slavik, aged 11, who went to Iowa in 1899.

"I received your letter and thank you for your kind advice. I go to church and Sunday school, and to the Junior Epworth League. At school I study Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling, Reading, Physiology, Grammar and Writing. I am trying to live a Christian life, and do as mamma wants me to, but I do not try hard enough. Mamma wants me to grow up to be a good, useful woman and make the world better by me living in it. I live in a very nice home. We have a piano and I took lessons for a while, but I don't now since school began. Mamma sent for a duet book and I enjoy playing with her. I do not do very much in the line of house work. I like to but mamma says I can't do it well enough. I help a little though. It is getting very cold now and Christmas won't be long in coming. I have six or seven dolls and a good many playthings."

CENTRAL CITY, IA.

From Margaret Perkins, aged 16, who went to Minnesota in 1901.

"I received your letter and was glad to hear from you. I receive the Youth's Companions all right and enjoy them. I can do all kinds of housework, but I am not a very good hand at making bread, but I will learn. I like to milk and do lots of other chores. Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens gave me a bicycle on my birthday; I was 16 years old, and I am big and strong, and a healthy girl. Give my love to all the girls at the Asylum. Wishing you a happy Thanksgiving."

PERLEY, MINN.

From Geo. Peppler, aged 16, who came to Iowa in 1902.

"I was glad to hear from you and hear about the boys in the Asylum. My brothers are pretty good; they are healthy and strong, and I am the same. I am glad that I came out here and my brothers are just as glad. I have learned everything on the farm. I can plow, drag, cultivate corn, feed the hogs and cattle, drive a team, and do all kinds of work. I have visited my brothers several times. Frank lives 13 miles from me, and Henry lives about 10 miles away. We write letters to each other often. The people I live with are German and I have learned to speak that language. I go to school, and to church and Sunday School. When I came out here I weighed about 80 lbs. and now I weigh 110. That is all I can write this time."

FERN, IA.

From Annie Troue, aged 16, who went to Illinois in 1902.

"I received your letter and the annual report, and was glad to get them. I enjoy life on the farm, and am learning to do all kinds of housework. I can bake, cook and make butter. I go to Sunday School regularly and have missed only one Sunday since I came here. I am learning quite a bit of German, and am going to school this winter. I have plenty of warm clothes and everything I need. I like my home and will try to be as good as I can. I sometimes get homesick but get over that again. I advise every one of the boys and girls to come out West and have a home as I have. Mr. and Mrs. Engel went to Bonfield and left me in charge of the things. I got the meals and did the rest of the work. I can cook and get a meal without much help. Tell Mr. Williams I thank him for sending me out here. My guardians are very kind to me and I like them very much. We canned quite a bit of fruit this summer, and have all the apples we want to eat."

RANSOM, ILL.

From James Coleman, aged 12, who went to Iowa in 1901.

"I am well and hope you are the same. Florence is growing very fast. I like my home very much. I get all I want to eat and all I want to wear, and plenty of shoes, because Mr. Friedlein keeps a shoe store. I go to school every day and have not missed a day yet. I go to church and Sunday School every Sunday. I had a very nice time Thanksgiving; I was skating nearly all day. We have not had any school since Thursday and I have been skating every day except Sunday. I am studying in the advanced Geography, Spelling, Reading, the second Arithmetic and Grammar. When we had examination I stood highest in the class. I get the Youth's Companions and like them very much. I thought I would tell you that I have a printing press."

FAIRBANK, IA.

From Florence Coleman, aged 9, who went to Iowa in 1901.

"I am well and hope you are the same. I am getting along fine and like it very much out here. I have learned a good many things the past year. I can wash dishes, sweep the floor and dust, and clean the stove. I go to school every day and have not missed a day this term. I am getting along very nicely in my studies and like my teacher and schoolmates very much. I have eight different studies; they are, drawing, spelling, arithmetic, reading, language, physiology, geography and writing; I study in the Third Reader. My birthday was the 15th of November and I got a book, a nice hood for winter, some hair ribbons, and my schoolmates gave me a bottle of perfume and a box of writing paper. Thank you ever so much for the Youth's Companions; there are nice stories in them. I have a good home and I have all I want to eat and no other boy or girl could have a better home. I am clothed well and Mr. and Mrs. Friedlein treat me as their own child. I have a cat and pet pigeon and 60 chickens. We had a very nice Thanksgiving, and I went on the ice with the girls and we fol-

lowed the river until we were pretty nearly out to the country. Tell all the boys and girls that if they want to grow up and be good, to go West. I send my best regards to all the boys and girls and the teachers and officers."

FAIRBANK, ILL.

From Frank Bauer, aged 11, who went to Illinois in 1902.

"I was glad to receive your letter. I am glad to say that I have a good home. I have learned to milk the cows, feed the pigs and horses, and can bridle our mule. Papa bought me two hats and a warm overcoat and long pants to wear to church, and boots and underwear. I can talk German and have been to German school. There are lots of boys for me to play with. I am getting along fine and I want to stay. I enjoy the work around the farm. I do not do anything in the house because we have a hired girl. Tell the boys that if they want a good home, all they have to do is to behave."

ANCHOR, ILL.

From John Wagler, aged 11, who went to Illinois in 1903:

"I am getting along well out here, and have learned a great many things. We have three teams of horses on our farm. I have learned to husk corn, milk cows, hoe corn and many other things. I go to school every day, and church and Sunday School on Sundays. I like it very much out here."

From Mrs. Margaret Furry, Guardian of John Wagler:

"We are pleased with John and are anxious to do all we can for him. He seems to be perfectly contented and happy. His conduct is good, and if he continues to do as well as he is doing, I think we shall be able to train him so that his prospects for the future may be very favorable."

MCCONNELL, ILL.

From Charlotte Wedekind, aged 17, who went to Illinois in 1899:

"I am writing this to thank you for the report and tell you how I am getting along. I am still in my old home, and go to Sunday School and to Church. My guardians gave me a nice book, and I received several other presents. I like the Youth's Companion very much and have kept every number. I am very grateful to the Asylum for placing me in a good, comfortable home. I cannot think of anything else to write, so I will close."

DEWEY, ILL.

From Henry Schoenrock, aged 15, who went to Iowa in 1901:

"We have moved on a larger farm and have stock to take care of. I have learned to take care of horses, cows, calves, and hogs, and I know how to milk. We are through picking corn, and I am going to school. I have most of the highest books in the school. I go to church two miles away. The school is about one-half mile away. We have fun at school. I hunt rabbits and quails. I have been over to see George: he lives 10 miles away. We are all well and hope you are also."

Mr. Henry Overdeck, Guardian of Bertha and Henry Shoenrock, writes :

The children are getting along well. Both go to school every day. Henry has been picking corn this Fall, and has picked as high as 40 bushels a day. He can do lots of things on the farm, and is going to be a big man. We think a great deal of the children. I gave Henry a savings bank, so that he can save his money. Bertha can wash dishes and sweep the floor and is a great help to us."

TRAER, IOWA.

From Joseph Alexander, aged 12, who went to Illinois in 1898:

"I was glad to get your letter and report, and I enjoy reading the Youth's Companion very much. I have a good home and I am getting along very nicely. I have a new overcoat and a new pair of shoes, and I am going to town to-day to get a pair of felt boots and over-shoes. I would have written sooner but we were busy husking. On Monday I am going to start going to school and will go every day. I go to church and to Sunday School and also go to the Junior League on Saturdays. I joined the Methodist Episcopal Church on June 20th on probation. I will be 13 years old next summer.

BUCKLY, ILL.

From Annie Blase, aged 13, who went to Iowa in 1902:

"I am having a nice time here. I like my home and the lady likes me, and the children like me, too. We have 2 horses and 7 pigs, 4 cows, and some chickens and turkeys. I go to school and I am in the Third Reader. I am growing strong and healthy. I hope the girls are all well and are having good times. I spoke a piece on Children's Day at the church; it had 14 verses, four lines in each verse; the name of it was "Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud."

ELDORA, IA.

From Gustave Brunnotti, aged 15, who went to Iowa in 1899:

"I am getting along fine and like my Western home. I like to live on the farm, and can do most all kinds of farm work. I have a target rifle, a pony, and a pet pig. I am contented, and thank the Asylum for finding me such a good home. I go to school regularly. We live about three quarters of a mile from the school and about the same from church. I like my guardians very much. Thanks for the Youth's Companion and annual report. I enjoy reading the letters from the other children, and seeing the pictures of the Asylum."

From Mr. Edward Comerford, Guardian of Gustave Brunnotti :

"With the greatest of pleasure I write you these few lines regarding Gustave. He is a good boy and can do almost all farm work.. He can handle a team and milk cows. I am well pleased with him."

LEON, IA.

From Cornelius Gregg, aged 16, who went to Iowa in 1900:

"I am getting along just fine and have learned to do almost everything on the farm, and a good many things about the house. I enjoy taking care of the horses and being around them. What I like best of all is the good things I get to eat. I go rabbit-hunting, and got three the last time I went out. I am going to start to go to church and Sunday School, but it is too far. I will be 16 years old the 6th of January and when I am 18 I will go to work for Mr. Diers. Thank you for the Youth's Companion, and annual report, and the good home I have."

BRIGHTON, IA.

From Louis Stevens, aged 13, who went to Iowa in 1903:

"I am having a nice time. In the morning I milk the cows and feed the horses and calves and clean the cow barn and horse barn and carry in the wood. Then I eat my breakfast, help wash dishes, and get ready for school. I come home for my dinner, while the other children are eating theirs in school, as I have only a short way to go. School is over at 4 o'clock and then I come home and do chores as I did in the morning. Then I eat my supper. The teacher lives right where I am and from about 6:30 to 8 o'clock I work at my arithmetic. I got a new suit of clothes, and get plenty to eat. I have a nice time and am growing to be a big boy."

NEW HARTFORD, IA.

From Ferdinand Renshaw, aged 13, who went to Iowa in 1901:

"I was very happy to get the report. After I finished my chores I sat down and hunted up all the news I could. I looked at all the pictures and sat up until 9 o'clock, I was so pleased over the book. I go to Sunday School every Sunday, and to day school. We have five horses and two cows and we have 8 little pigs and some black hogs. I like to feed the pigs and the horses. I milk two cows every morning and Mr. Cooper milks three. I like Mr. & Mrs. Cooper very much and they like me. It is very healthy out here. I have a pair of ice skates and go skating and have a very nice time. I hope you will all have a good Christmas."

WATERLOO, IA.

From Mabel Van Sicklen, aged 16, who went to Iowa in 1901:

"I have all I want to eat and wear, and have a good home. My Mamma and Papa are very good to me. They use me just as if I were their own child. I go to Church every Sunday and have been a member nearly two years. I am going to spend Christmas week with my brother Lysander. He has a good home as well as I have. Thank you for the annual report and your letter. I enjoyed hearing Mamma read it to me. I cannot use my eyes as they are very poor. The doctor said I would go blind if I used my eyes very much. Mamma is very careful about them and bought me a pair of gold glasses. I can bake and do housework well. I am 17 years old and have only a year longer to stay. Mamma thinks when I am 18 I will leave her but I have not even thought of doing so."

Mrs. F. P. Greenwalt, Guardian of Mabel VanSicklen, writes :

"I will write a few lines about Mabel. She is doing very nicely. At times she had been dissatisfied, but when she thinks it all over she is very sorry, and says she would not give up her home for anything. The worst trouble is her temper, but she has learned to control it lots better, and as far as work is concerned, she does splendidly. I could not ask for a better girl. Taking it all around, we think a great deal of her and would miss her if she left. I hope when she is eighteen she will stay with us until she gets a home of her own. She is going to visit her brother at Christmas time and stay with him a few days ; it is about nine miles from us. It is too bad about her eyes. She has new glasses but the optician says she will have to be very careful or she will go blind. Housework is about the only thing I can teach her to do on account of her eye trouble. Mabel has grown quite a good deal and looks real well this winter. I get her everything she needs and try to use her just the same as I do my own children."

MT. AUBURN, IA.

From Antonio Caputo, aged 16, who came to Illinois in 1902:

"It is going on two years since I came out here and I am happy and like it very well ; so is my brother Joseph ; he lives only two miles from me and I go to play with him often. I like to be around the horses and cows, and I have a football that all the boys like to play with. I had a real big Thanksgiving dinner. Thank you for the Annual Report and Youth's Companions ; I like to read them. I go to school during the winter time, and I am in the sixth grade ; Joseph is in the third grade."

Mr. Charles Rinker, Guardian of Antonio Caputo, writes :

"I have one of the best boys I ever saw. He is strong and healthy, learns quite fast, and is very obedient."

RANSOM, ILL.

From Frederick A. Duncan, aged 28, who went to Illinois in 1886:

"I am glad that I am one of the Asylum boys and that you are so good as to send me one of the Reports. I have tried to carry myself straight and tried to be somebody. I attend church and Sunday school every Sunday. I have been teacher and secretary of the Sunday school and am trying to show my bringing-up, as I have always lived with Christian people. I am working at present in a wholesale house in Aurora, Ill. Previous to this I have worked on a farm. I have kept all of the pictures of the Asylum and when I get a home of my own I am going to have them put in a frame, so you can see how much I think of them. I am trying to save my money and do not chew tobacco nor drink. I often think how I would like to come back to the Asylum and sit at table No. 13 where I used to sit, and I still remember the blessing that we used to say. I am thankful today to the officers and directors for what they have done for me. I think the Asylum is a grand and noble institution and I am proud of being one of its wards."

AURORA, ILL.

From Edward J. McQuillan, Guardian of Josephine Noltner, writes :

"Josie will be 18 years old soon and I feel it my duty to let you know something of her during her time here. I must give her credit for being above the grade of other girls in this community. Her health has been good, and she is one of the best singers in the church choir here. Her general deportment is good, and she is well liked by all the young people. She is very truthful. My wife died last spring and since then Josie has been staying with my only daughter, who lives within 100 feet of me, and where I have boarded since the death of my wife. Josie signifies her intention of staying with my daughter after she becomes of age."

NEW ATHENS, ILL.

The following unfavorable letter, furnishes a good illustration of the difficulties of the work :

"S— has been with us almost three years. She has never been the kind of child that we wanted, but we have tried to keep her and teach her to do right, thinking that perhaps she would outgrow her early faults and become a good woman, but it seems to be all in vain. You cannot change anybody's nature, and this I have found out about S.— For one thing, I can never believe a single word she says. This is one of her greatest faults. My teaching seems to have done very little good. I know I will miss her a great deal if you take her back, but for her own good I will give her up any time."

JERRY
THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



ROAD TO HASTINGS FROM DOBBS FERRY PROPERTY

LIST OF DIRECTORS

FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

DIRECTORS	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Adams, John T.	Elected in 1855	Died in - 1881
Adams, Charles D.	" 1872	" 1889
Agnew, Andrew G.	" 1886	" 1900
Allen, Horatio.	" 1851	Resigned in 1855
Astor, John Jacob, Jr.	" 1856	" 1859
Baker, Josiah W.	Elected in 1872	" 1882
Barrow, James T.	" 1890	
Bigelow, Richard.	" 1854	Died in - 1863
Bishop, Nathan.	" 1865	Resigned in 1867
Bonney, Benjamin W.	" 1867	Died in - 1868
Bradish, Luther.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1854
Brown, Stewart.	"	" 1852
Brown, James.	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Brown, William Harman.	" 1886	Resigned in 1894
Bryan, John A.	Elected in 1858	Resigned in 1868
Bulkley, Charles A.	Elected in 1857	Died in - 1886
Butler, Benjamin F., Sr.	Original Corporator	" 1858
Butler, Benjamin F., Jr.	" 1858	" 1884
Butler, Willard Parker.	" 1900	
Byers, John.	" 1879	Died in - 1888
Carter, Peter.	" 1874	Resigned in 1895
Chapin, Henry D., M. D.	" 1896	
Collins, Joseph B.	Original Corporator	Died in - 1867
Cooper, Peter.	"	" 1883
Coates, Joseph H.	Elected in 1865	Died in - 1888
Collins, George C.	" 1865	Resigned in 1866
Crolius, Clarkson.	" 1851	Died in - 1887
Curtis, Cyrus.	" 1852	Resigned in 1852
Davenport, John.	" 1853	" 1854
Dana, Richard P.	" 1866	" 1882
Denny, Thomas, Sr.	" 1852	Died in - 1874
Denny, Thomas, Jr.	" 1870	Resigned in 1879
Devoe, Frederick W.	" 1889	" 1903
Dorman, Richard A.	" 1891	" 1902
Dowd, William.	" 1881	" 1895
Duer, John.	Original Corporator	" 1857
Dwight, Edmund Sr.	Elected in 1853	" 1893
Dwight, Theodore W.	" 1863	" 1874
Dwight, Edmund Jr.	" 1893	

DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Edmond, John W.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Ely, Charles.....	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Field, Frank Harvey.....	" 1903	
Garth, Horace E.....	" 1886	" 1900
Gallaway, Robert M.....	" 1892	" 1894
Geissenhainer, Fred'k W. Jr.....	" 1865	" 1879
Graham, John A.....	" 1865	" 1867
Green, Andrew H.....	" 1879	Died in - 1903
Gregory, Henry E.....	" 1895	
Gilbert, Albert.....	Original Corporator	" 1858
Gilman, William C., Sr.....	Elected in 1851	Died in - 1863
Gilman, William C., Jr.....	Elected in 1864	Resigned in 1877
Gibson, Isaac.....	Original Corporator	" 1858
Goodrich, Samuel C., 2d.....	" 1859	" 1865
Havens, Rensselaer N.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1876
Hartley, Robert M.....	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1868
Hartley, Joseph W.....	" 1895	
Hawk, William S.....	" 1895	Term exp'd Jan. '96
Hadden, Alexander, M. D.....	" 1896	Resigned in 1901
Hadden, Alexander M.....	" 1902	
Herring, Silas C.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1855
Hills, Henry F.....	Elected in 1875	" 1879
Hopper, Isaac T.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1852
Holden, Daniel J.....	Elected in 1879	Resigned in 1895
Humphrey, Henry M.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1899
Hurry, Randolph.....	" 1895	
Jenner, Solomon.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1861
Joy, Joseph F.....	Elected in 1861	Died in - 1891
Johnson, John E.....	" 1868	Resigned in 1852
Kennedy, David S.....	Original Corporator	" 1852
Kelly, James.....	" "	" 1853
Kingsley, Ezra M.....	Elected in 1861	" 1894
Kingsley, William M.....	" 1894	" 1895
King, William V.....	" 1882	" 1885
Lambert, William.....	" 1893	" 1894
Lockwood, Roe.....	" 1856	" 1858
Lowery, John.....	" 1858	" 1861
Lovell, Leander N.....	" 1872	" 1879
Lockwood, Joseph B.....	" 1882	Died in - 1893
Marling, Alfred E.....	" 1892	
Minturn, Robert B.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Miller, Walter T.....	Elected in 1867	" 1869
Morrison, James M.....	" 1867	" 1869
Moulton, Franklin W.....	" 1896	" 1901
Newbold, Clayton.....	" 1856	" 1865
O'Connor, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1856
Opdycke, Leonard E.....	Elected in 1901	

DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Partridge, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1885
Parkin, William W.....	Elected in 1854	Resigned in 1857
Peck, Charles C.....	" 1876	" 1894
Plummer, John F.....	" 1888	" 1890
Quincy, John W.....	" 1858	Died in - 1883
Redfield, James S.....	" 1853	Resigned in 1854
Robb, J. Hampden.....	" 1889	" 1892
Russ, John D., M. D.....	Original Corporator	" 1853
Schwab, Gustav H.....	Elected in 1887	" 1900
Sherman, Benjamin B.....	" 1879	Died in - 1885
Sherman, William Watts.....	" 1900	Resigned in 1902
Slade, John M.....	" 1877	" 1888
Slade, Francis Louis.....	" 1903	
Smith, Orison B.....	" 1894	" 1902
Speer, Robert E.....	" 1902	
Strong, William K.....	" 1855	Resigned in 1856
Strong, Theron G.....	" 1885	" 1901
Stokes, Anson P.....	" 1869	" 1872
Stokes, J. G. Phelps.....	" 1902	
Stratton, Robert.....	Original Corporator	" 1852
Sutton, George D.....	Elected in 1868	" 1872
Sweetzer, Joseph A.....	" 1874	Died in - 1874
Talmadge, Henry.....	" 1872	Resigned in 1903
Taylor, William B.....	" 1883	Died in - 1899
Tillou, Francis R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1865
Tift, Henry N.....	Elected in 1891	
Townsend, Howard.....	" 1898	
Trow, John F.....	" 1868	" 1886
Truax, John G., M. D.....	" 1896	" 1898
Van Schaick, Myndert.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Van Wagenen, William F.....	Elected in 1861	" 1865
Vermilye, Jacob D.....	" 1881	Died in - 1892
Verplanck, Wm. E.....	" 1901	
Ward, Lebbeus B.....	" 1852	Resigned in 1865
Ward, John Seely, Jr.....	" 1894	
Wetmore, Apollos R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1881
Wemple, Christopher Y.....	" "	Resigned in 1859
Wendell, Evert Jansen.....	Elected in 1900	
Wheelock, William E., M. D.....	" 1883	" 1892
Williams, Leighton.....	" 1883	Resigned in 1887
Williams, Mornay.....	" 1887	
Winston, Frederick S.....	Original Corporator	" 1855
Wolcott, Frederick H.....	Elected in 1852	" 1856
Worth, J. L.....	" 1853	" 1856
Wood, Oliver E.....	" 1857	Died in - 1883
Woodhouse, Lorenzo G.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1900

Donations, 1903.

Free Library of the General Society of Mechanics' and Tradesmen, 500 books.
 Mr. Franklin W. Moulton, 120 boxes table salt.
 Col. John W. Vrooman, 2,000 selected eating apples for Thanksgiving day.
 Mr. John Seely Ward, Jr., full set photographs of institution at Mettray, France.
 Seeman Bros., one barrel candy.
 Joseph Musliner & Company, one barrel candy.
 N. K. Fairbank Company, sixteen framed pictures.
 H. J. Heinz Company, one case fancy preserves.
 D. C. Kee, three gross of games.
 Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell, complimentary tickets to Comedy Club and excursions to Farm School, on several occasions.
 Barnum & Bailey, complimentary tickets to Circus in Madison Square Garden for three hundred children.
 Casino Theatre, complimentary tickets to three hundred children for performance of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."
 Mrs. Howard Townsend and Miss Townsend, dolls and toys for Kindergarten and the Nursery.
 Miss Gilroy, oranges for the Christmas treat.

CASH DONATIONS FOR MAINTENANCE.

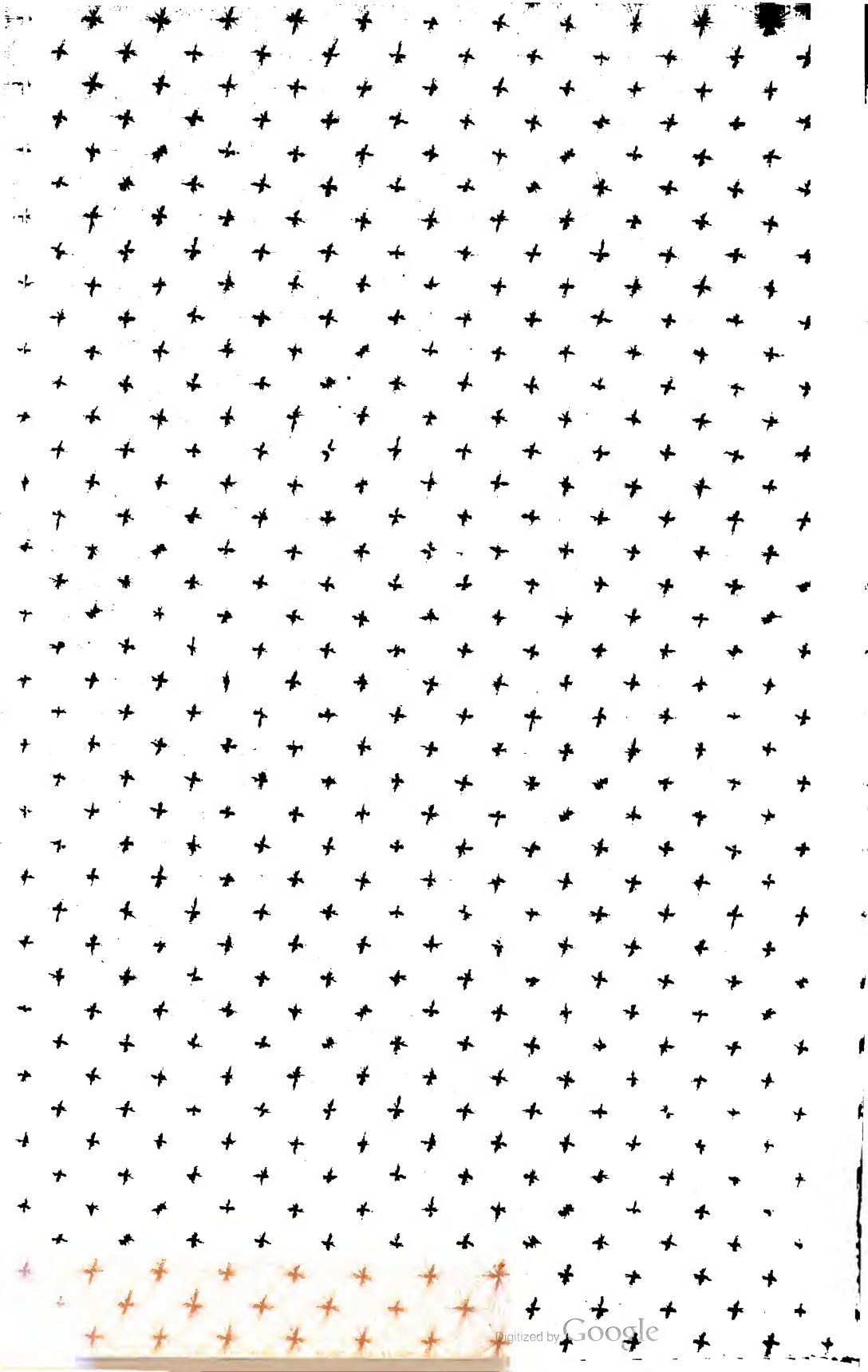
William Baylis,	\$25 00
H. W. Albro,	5 00
Cleveland Benedict,	25 00
William H. Baldwin,	25 00
William Baynor,	10 00
Henry C. Backus,	25 00
Mrs. Diggles,	5 00

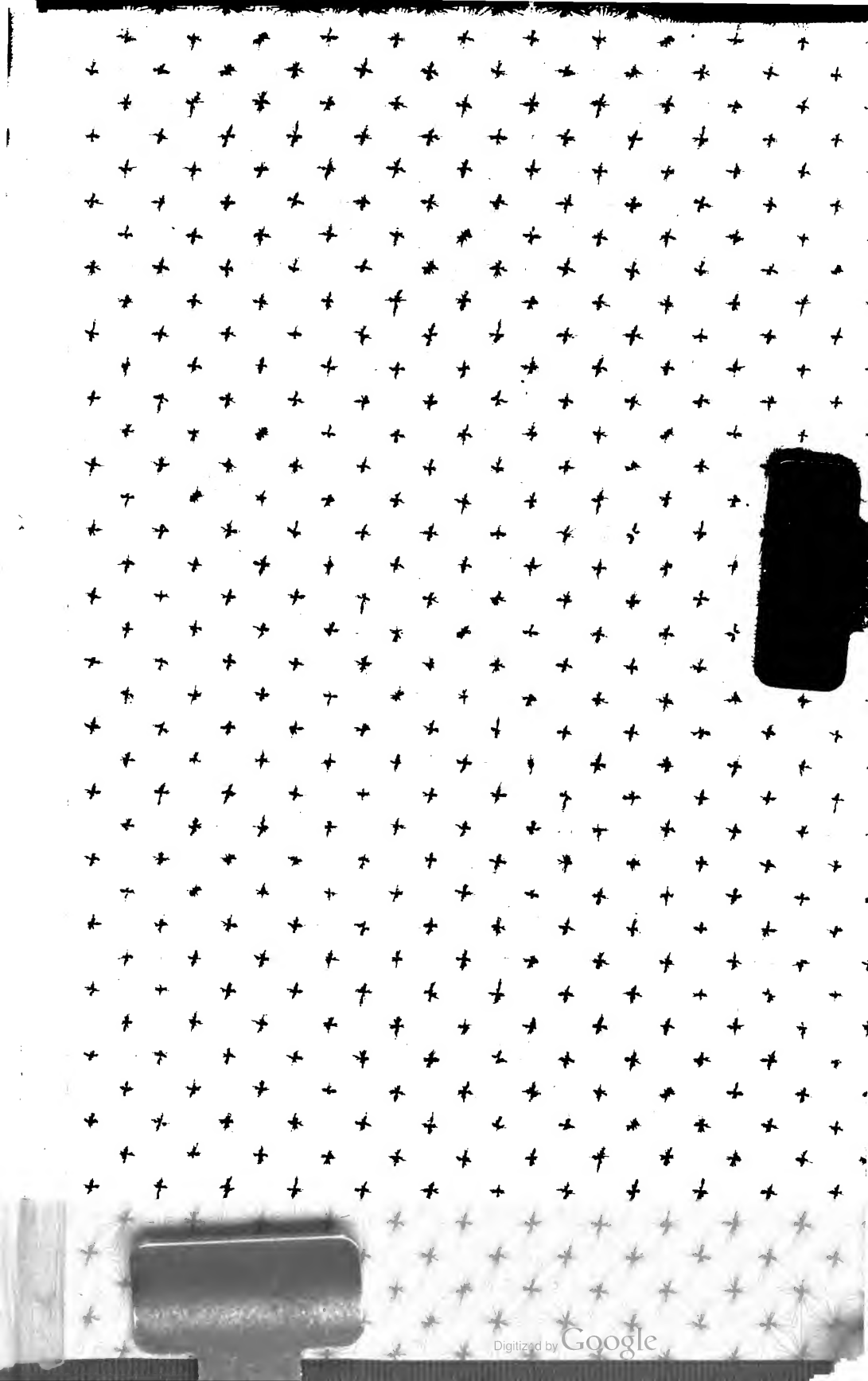
GRADUATES' BUILDING FUND.

Michael Hanifen,	\$10 00
A. J. Tims,	10 00
T. W. Mehan,	5 00
Joseph Mulcahy,	5 00
C. H. Eissner,	5 00
M. Halperin,	5 00
J. F. Behlner,	2 00
Fred H. Richards,	6 00

CASH FOR CHRISTMAS TREAT.

John F. Sias,	\$10 00
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